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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1886.

No. 11.—Captain J. H. Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Jarrett, or until further orders.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—EXAMINATIONS.

Simla, the 1st July, 1886.

No. 22.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Jarrett, Secretary to the Board of Examiners and Assistant Secretary to the Government of India in the Legislative Department, is granted privilege leave for two months and twenty-nine days, with effect from the 5th instant.

No. 23.—Captain J. H. Sadler, Bengal Staff Corps, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel Jarrett, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL.

The 1st July, 1886.

No. 927.—*Erratum.*—In the Schedule attached to Home Department Notification No. 514, dated the 16th April, 1886, regarding Notaries Public in the Madras Presidency, *for* "Sub-Registrar, Manjeshwar," *read* "Sub-Registrar, Vittal."

PATENTS.

The 28th June, 1886.

No. 754.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring

the same on payment of the expense of copying.

No. 157 *of* 1885.—John Ballin, of 10, College Road, Seebpore, Howrah, for improvements in the construction of the framework of Sugarcane Mills.

No. 98 *of* 1886.—Elizabeth Barnston Parnell, of Sydney, in the Colony of New South Wales, for an improved process of treating certain descriptions of auriferous and argentiferous material for the purpose of facilitating the separation of the metals contained therein.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1886.

No. 1279 *G.*—Major F. A. Wilson, Political Agent of the 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as an Additional Political Agent of the 2nd Class and as Political Agent, Bhartpur and Kerowlee, with effect from date of joining.

The 29th June, 1886.

No. 1297 *G.*—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. J. Braesecke as Acting Consul for Denmark at Akyab, during the absence of Mr. R. Mü[illegible]y.

The 30th June, 1886.

No. 1300 *G.*—The services of Captain J. H. Sadler, B.S.C., First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department for employment as Secretary to the Board of Examiners, Calcutta, and Assistant Secretary in the Legislative Department, with effect from the date of joining, and during the absence on leave of Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Jarrett.

No. 1306 *G.*—Surgeon-Major T. Ff. Mullen, M.D., Agency Surgeon, Ulwar, was granted privilege leave from the 26th April to the 1st June, 1886, inclusive.

No. 1308 *G.*—Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Merwara Battalion, performed the duties of Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, in addition to his own, from the 1st April to the 9th June, 1886, both days inclusive.

No. 1310 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1055 G., dated the 22nd May, 1884, Isri Singh is confirmed as Jemadar in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 29th May, 1884.

No. 1317 *G.*—The following officiating promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 20th June, 1886, consequent on the deputation to Burma of Lieutenant H. Daly, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*:—

Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch, officiating Political Assistant, 2nd Class, to be a Political Assistant, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant W. C. R. Stratton, Political Assistant, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Assistant, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch.

The 1st July, 1886.

No. 1331 *G.*—Duffadar Ghulam Muhammad Khan is appointed to be Jemadar in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st June, 1886, *vice* Jemadar Abdul Rahman Khan, promoted to Rasaidar.

The 29th June, 1886.

No. 2223 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 6 of Act XXI of 1879 (The Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the officers holding the appointments specified below and being European British subjects, to be Justices of the Peace in virtue of office within the Native States of Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country:—

(1) The Political Agent in Kolhapur and the Southern Maratha Country.

(2) The Assistant Political Agent in subordinate charge of the Southern Maratha Country.

No. 2236 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Narayan Appaji Wad, a Vakil of the town of Nasik, in the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 2238 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Mr. Dhunjishaw Edulji Mana, Head Assistant in the Commissariat Department, Suakim, the title of "Khan Sahib," as a personal distinction.

No. 2240 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon His Highness Maharaja Mahendra Sawai Pratap Singh Bahadur, of Oochha, the title of "Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Bundelkhand," as a hereditary distinction.

No. 1149 *F.*—In Notification by the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 1085F., dated the 15th June, 1886, *for* "1872," *read* "1882."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1886.

No. 1753.—Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of the office of Comptroller, Hyderabad, from Mr. H. G. H. Keene before noon on the 23rd June, 1886.

CODES.

The 2nd July, 1886.

No. 1312.

PAY AND ACTING ALLOWANCE CODE.

PAGE 269.

Section 50.

Proviso (1).

After "salary" in the fifth line of this proviso, add "and allowances other than travelling allowance."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 29th June, 1886.

No. 1644.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, the Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta have paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 3,085 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 6,17,000, which the said Commissioners were authorized to borrow, and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, namely—

Statement of 5½ per cent. Debentures taken by Sundry parties.

Nos. of Debentures.		Each valued at Rs. 100. Prices.	Amount.	Nos. of Debentures.		Each valued at Rs. 500. Prices.	Amount.	Nos. of Debentures.		Each valued at Rs. 1,000. Prices.	Amount.	Nos. of Debentures.		Each valued at Rs. 5,000. Prices.	Amount.
			Rs.				Rs.				Rs.				Rs.
2945 to 2963	Dated 15th February, 1886.	19	1,900	Brought forward ...	Dated 15th February, 1886.		15,500	Brought forward ...	Dated 15th February, 1886.		1,02,500	Brought forward ...	Dated 15th February, 1886.		3,83,500
2972 to 3006		35	3,500	2861 to 2872		12	6,000	2873 to 2878		6	6,000	2879 & 2880		2	10,000
3025 to 3029		5	500	2925 & 2926		2	1,000	2881 to 2896		16	16,000	2897 to 2908		12	60,000
3117 to 3121		5	500	2969 to 2971		3	1,500	2909 to 2924		16	16,000	3033 to 3052		20	1,00,000
3177		1	100	3011 & 3012		2	1,000	2927 to 2944		18	18,000	3122 to 3124		3	15,000
3200 to 3239		40	4,000	3016 & 3017		2	1,000	2964 to 2968		5	5,000	3147 to 3149		3	15,000
3254 to 3303		50	5,000	3019, 3021 to 3024		5	2,500	3008 to 3010		3	3,000	3190 to 3192		3	15,000
				3030 to 3032		3	1,500	3015, 3018, 3020		3	3,000			43	
				3125 to 3146		22	11,000	3053 to 3116		64	64,000				5,98,500
				3153, 3170 to 3176		8	4,000	3150 & 3151		2	2,000	3007, 3013 & 3014	3 prices of 2,000 @		6,000
				3178 to 3182		5	2,500	3154 to 3158		5	5,000	3152	1 price of 2,500		2,500
				3193 to 3198		6	3,000	3160 to 3169		10	10,000	3159	1 „ 10,000		10,000
				3240 to 3253		14	7,000	3183 to 3189		7	7,000				
				3304 to 3393		90	45,000	3199		1	1,000				
								3394 to 3518		125	1,25,000				
		155				174				281					
Carried over ...			15,500	Carried over ...			1,02,500	Carried over ...			3,83,500	Total Rs. ...	...	...	6,17,000

therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from payment of any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 425.—Brigade-Surgeon H. F. Paterson, M.D., Medical Staff, to officiate on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General T. N. Hoysted, who has been transferred to the Home Establishment, and during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General R. Webb on leave. Dated 29th May, 1886.

No. 426.—It is notified that the appointment of Garrison Surgeon at Fort William will be abolished from the 1st August, 1886.

No. 427.—NATIVE ARMY—

9th Bengal Lancers.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from date of joining :—

Muhammad Amán Khan to be Jemadar, on probation, *vice* Jemadar Júma Khan, promoted.

No. 428.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The Viceroy and Governor-General has been pleased to make the following appointments on His Excellency's personal staff, with effect from the 1st June, 1886 :—

Ressaldar-Major Gopál Sing, Bahadur, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Subadar-Major Balbhadar Negi, Bahadur, whose term of service has expired.

Subadar-Major Balbhadar Negi, Bahadur, 5th Goorkha Regiment, to be Honorary Aide-de-Camp.

No. 429.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

3rd Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant C. V. F. Townshend, Royal Marine Light Infantry, Wing Officer, on probation, 7th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 15th June, 1886.

No. 430.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Alexander Donald Charters Pond, Leinster Regiment, Wing Officer, 5th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 25th November, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India, and to his passing the examination in Hindustani by the Higher Standard and the professional examination required under regulation.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 431.—Mr. Richard Augustus Ballard to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

2nd Punjab (Simla) Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 432.—Mr. William Hodder to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant R. J. Taylor, who has resigned the appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 433.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain E. C. Wace, R.A., Commandant, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, (m. c.) for 182 days,—5 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

No. 434.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Colonel H. M. Evans, Bengal S. C., Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General, on the establishment, (p. a.) for 273 days.

Major A. J. Garrett, Bengal S. C., Assistant Adjutant-General, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for one year.

Captain F. P. L. White, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 5th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for 175 days.

Lieutenant W. J. Newell, Bengal S. C., Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for 182 days.

No. 435.—Surgeon-Major A. B. Seaman, 2nd Bengal Infantry, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for one year, under the rules published in clause 52, India Army Circulars, 1886, which will be hereafter quoted as "Leave Rules for the Staff Corps," with effect from the date of being struck off duty.

No. 436.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant N. A. K. Burne, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major E. A. Birch, M.D., (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 437.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 29th May, 1886, *pages* 2633 *and* 2634.

WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 29th May, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased, on the occasion of the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday, to give orders for the following promotions in, and appointments to, the Most Honorable Order of the Bath :—

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the First Class, or Knights Grand Cross of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.,*—

* * * *

General Sir Charles Reid, K.C.B., Bengal Staff Corps.

General Sir George Malcolm, K.C.B., Bombay Staff Corps.

* * * *

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.*,—

* * * *

Major-General John Watson, C.B., V.C., Bombay Staff Corps.

To be Ordinary Members of the Military Division of the Third Class, or Companions of the said Most Honorable Order, *viz.*,—

* * * *

Colonel Adam George Forbes Hogg, Bombay Staff Corps.

* * * *

Colonel Alfred Robert Davidson Mackenzie, Bengal Cavalry.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Wardlaw Cortlandt Anderson, Bengal Staff Corps.

Brigade-Surgeon George Farrell, Bengal Medical Establishment.

INDIA OFFICE;
29th May, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

Surgeon-General Michael Cudmore Furnell, M.D., Indian Medical Department, Madras, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras;

* * * *

Deputy Surgeon-General Alexander Morison Dallas, Indian Medical Department, Bengal, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Punjab;

* * * *

to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 438.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theophilus Higginson, Madras S. C.,—26th June, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Alexander Shakespear, Bengal Cavalry,—1st July, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Edward Charles Mortimer Lushington,—27th June, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry John Peet, General List, Infantry,—26th June, 1886.

No. 439.—NATIVE ARMY—

11th Bengal Lancers.

Kot-Duffadar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Wazir Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

7th Bengal Infantry.

Color-Havildar Paltú Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Anant Upadhya, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

9th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Bisesar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Báj Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Achlú Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

16th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Gobind Pershád Misr to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Lachhman Singh, deceased, with effect from the 20th April, 1886.

Jemadar Alah Yár Khan to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Debidin Misr, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Havildar Bishnáth Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gobind Pershád Misr, promoted, with effect from the 20th April, 1886.

Havildar Rámsaran Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Udit Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

20th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Phúla to be Subadar, and Havildar Arbela to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Brij Lál, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

31st Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Kishan Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Partáb Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Prem Singh, invalided, with effect from the 1st June, 1886.

2nd Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment.

Havildar Jwála Kanait, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Kamál Singh Thápa, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Jangá Khanka, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Jái Singh Newár, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Dalbahádur Gurung, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Balwant Singh Mahut, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Hanbir Thápa, from 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar,—

with effect from the 19th February, 1886, on the formation of the Battalion.

1st Battalion, 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Máimand Sáhi to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Sarapjit Gurung, transferred to the 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Naráin Thápa to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Sher Singh Karki, transferred to the 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Débi Sing Khattri to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Máimand Sáhi, promoted.

Havildar Harkiyáh Khawás to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Raghúbir Gurung, transferred to the 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Nathú Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harkishan Khattri, transferred to the 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Máhábir Khawás to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Badri Ràna, transferred to the 2nd Battalion ;

Havildar Dalbir Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chámú Thápa, transferred to the 2nd Battalion,—

with effect from the 11th February, 1886.

Havildar Déb Singh Newár to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dasrath Thápa, invalided, with effect from the 1st March, 1886.

No. 440.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors, on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Robert William Dyer,—27th May, 1885.

Charles Arnold,—10th June, 1885.

Robert Dungey,—27th June, 1885.

No. 441.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

5th Punjab Infantry.

Subadar Búdh Singh to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Pir Shah, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided ;

Jemadar Háshim to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Pir Shah, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided ;

Jemadar Shám Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Uttam Singh, invalided ;

Havildar Vir Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Wariám Singh, invalided ;

Havildar Chet Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shám Singh, promoted ;

Havildar Passand Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Háshim, promoted,—

with effect from the 3rd June, 1886.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 442.—Lieutenant Frederick Simpson St. Quintin, Bengal S. C., has been permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 7th May, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 443.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 5th October, 1885, in room of Major-General Walter D'Oyly Kerrich, Royal (late Madras) Artillery, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL JOHN PHILIP PEDLER, MADRAS S. C.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	... 8th December, 1848.
Lieutenant	...	... 5th January, 1853.
Captain	...	... 14th May, 1862.
Major	...	... 8th December, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel		... 8th December, 1874.
Colonel	...	... 8th December, 1879.

Appointments.

Adjutant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—26th March, 1858.

2nd-in-Command, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—24th July, 1860.

2nd-in-Command, 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—28th November, 1866.

Officiating Commandant, 5th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—23rd April, 1869.

Officiating Commandant, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—31st December, 1874.

Officiating Commandant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—31st March, 1876.

Commandant, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent,—30th January, 1877.

War Services.

Indian Mutiny, 1858. Assault and capture of Copal (medal). Bheel Campaign, 1859,—in command.

From the 10th December, 1885, in room of Colonel Clement John Smith, Madras S. C., succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

COLONEL BEAUCHAMP HENRY WHITTINGHAM MAGRATH, MADRAS S. C.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	...	... 20th December, 1848.
Lieutenant	...	... 1st March, 1858.
Captain	...	... 18th February, 1861.
Major	..	... 20th December, 1868.
Lieutenant-Colonel		... 20th December, 1874.
Colonel	...	... 20th December, 1879.

Appointments.

Employed under the Superintendent of Roads, Vizagapatam District,—15th April, 1853.

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General,—18th April, 1854.

Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General,—9th August, 1861.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class,—4th February, 1863.

Acting Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class,—2nd February, 1864.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class,—7th April, 1864.

Acting Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class,—22nd March, 1867.

Acting Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class,—23rd March, 1869.

Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class,—18th February, 1873.

Officiating Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class,—24th December, 1878.

Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class,—30th March, 1879.

Acting Deputy Commissary-General,—16th November, 1882.

Commissary-General, 18th January, 1883.

War Services.

Nil.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 2nd July, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 19th June and the 2nd July, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Indian Medical Service ...	Surgeon-Major E. B. Gardner	17th June, 1886	Bareilly ...	...	

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 28th June, 1886.

No. 167.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Foy, W. R. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	29th Jan., 1886.	Temporary.
Lackersteen, M. R. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	1st Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Winckler, G. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	1st Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Dhondoo Shakaram Sathye	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	28th Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Triloknath Mukhopadyah...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	28th Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Scobie, D. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	28th Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Kench, H. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	3rd Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Wyatt, J. C. ..	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Campbell, W. B. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Jewett, T. H. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	9th April, 1886.	Permanent.
Gilbert, C. F. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	9th April, 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Concannon, T. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	16th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Harriott, G. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th April, 1886.	Temporary.

No. 168.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 157, dated 18th June, 1886, Major C. W. I. Harrison, R.E., will, whilst officiating as Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department, hold the temporary rank of Chief Engineer, 3rd Class.

The 1st July, 1886.

No. 169.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is transferred from the Establishment under the Government of Bengal to that under the Director General of Railways.

No. 170.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions and reversions of Executive and Assistant Engineers, attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified:

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Bickerton, C. H. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	15th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Oddie, H. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	15th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
de Broe, V. E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	15th Feb., 1886.	Temporary.
Upcott, F. R. ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Keelan, E. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Knox, H. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Cowper, G. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Haddon, H. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Sub. *pro tem.*
Morse, A. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	24th Feb., 1886.	Temporary.
Gabbet, J. E. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Babu Mal ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	21st Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Chadwick, W. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	26th Mar., 1886.	Temporary.
Prickel, L. G. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st April, 1886.	Temporary.
Parry, J. W. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	3rd April, 1886.	Temporary.
Knox, H. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th April, 1886.	
Cowper, G. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	6th April, 1886.	
Haddon, H. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	6th April, 1886.	
Burt, H. P. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	9th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Fowler, F. D. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	11th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Pope, F. J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	25th April, 1886.	Temporary.

The 2nd July, 1886.

No. 171.—Lieutenant C. N. Beevor, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Department, is transferred to British Burmah.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1886 —

No. 11 of 1886.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

CONTENTS.

(5) If the right was already mortgaged, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge in exoneration of the land on the value paid by the landlord.

(6) If the landlord fails to pay the value into Court within the time specified, the rights and liabilities of the tenant shall continue, and the Court, if it thinks fit, may make a decree against the tenant in favour of the person to whom the transfer purported to be made for the sum paid by that person as consideration for the transfer.

Succession.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 36.]

Succession to right of occupancy.

37. *(1)* When a tenant having a right of occupancy dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land.

(2) When the widow of a deceased tenant succeeds to a life-interest in a right of occupancy, she shall not transfer the right, or her interest therein, by sale, gift or mortgage, or by sublease for a term exceeding one year.

Saving of Personal Law and Local Custom.

[New.]

Saving of personal law and local custom of alienation and succession.

38. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in any case in which the personal law or local custom applicable to a tenant having a right of occupancy confers on him a larger power of transfer than is conferred on him by this Chapter, or prescribes a course of succession different from that prescribed by the last foregoing section.

CHAPTER VI.

COMPENSATION.

Compensation for Improvements.

[Act IX, 1883, s. 29.]

Title of tenants having right of occupancy to make improvements.

39. *(1)* A tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to make improvements on his tenancy.

(2) If a landlord desires to execute any work on the tenancy of a tenant having a right of occupancy, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for permission to execute it, and that officer, after hearing the objections, if any, of the tenant, shall grant or refuse the permission as he thinks fit.

[Act I, 1868.]

Title of tenants not having right of occupancy to make improvements.

40. *(1)* A tenant not having a right of occupancy may make an improvement on his tenancy with the assent of his landlord.

(2) If at any time the question arises whether or not the landlord assented to the making of an improvement by a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the assent may be inferred from the circumstances attending the making of the improvement.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 38.]

Liability to pay to tenant on ejectment compensation for improvements.

41. *(1)* If a tenant is ejected from his tenancy he shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which he may have made in accordance with this Act within the twenty years immediately preceding his ejectment, and for which compensation has not already been made.

(2) Whenever a Revenue-officer makes an order for the ejectment of a tenant, he shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the tenant for improvements, and, notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IV or Chapter V, shall stay the execution of the order until that amount, less any arrears of rent or costs due to the landlord from the tenant, has been paid to the Revenue-officer by the landlord.

[New.]

(3) Compensation shall not be awarded under this section for an improvement made by a tenant in contravention of a written agreement between himself and the landlord, or after the institution of the suit, or the service of the notice, which resulted in the order for his ejectment.

(4) Improvements made by a tenant before this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless, in the case of a tenant not having a right of occupancy, it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement.

[New.]

Improvements not to be a ground for enhancement of rent.

42. In proceedings for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, increase in the value of the produce of his tenancy, or in the productive powers thereof, resulting from any improvement made by him within the twenty years immediately preceding the institution of the proceedings, shall not be taken into consideration as a ground for enhancing the rent.

[Act IX, 1883, s. 31.]

Matters to be regarded in assessment of compensation for improvements.

43. In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 41 for an improvement, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to—

(a) the amount by which the letting value of the tenancy is increased by the improvement;

(b) the labour and capital expended by the tenant in making the improvement and the return received by him therefrom; and [New.]

(c) any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage given to the tenant by the landlord in consideration of the improvement.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 39.]

Form of compensation.

44. The compensation shall be made by payment in money, unless the parties agree that it be made in whole or in part by the grant of a beneficial lease of land or in some other way.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 41.]

Tender of lease for twenty years to tenant not having right of occupancy to be a bar to right to compensation.

45. If a landlord tenders to a tenant not having a right of occupancy a lease of his tenancy for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other rent as may be agreed upon, the tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him in respect of improvements previously made by him on the tenancy.

[Act IX, 1883, s. 32.]

Avoidance of provisions in records-of-rights barring right to make, or be compensated for, improvements.

46. *(1)* An entry in the record-of-rights of any village providing—

(a) that a landlord may prevent a tenant from making, or eject him for making, such

The Punjab Tenancy Bill.
(Chapter VII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 47-52.)

improvements on his tenancy as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(b) that a tenant ejected from his tenancy shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in any case in which he would under this Act be entitled to compensation for them,

shall be void.

(2) A Revenue-officer shall not record in a record-of-rights or elsewhere an agreement containing any such provision as is mentioned in sub-section (1).

Compensation for Disturbance of reclaiming or clearing Tenants.

[New.] 47. (1) Any tenant, whether he has a right of occupancy or not, who has reclaimed, cleared or brought under cultivation waste land, shall, if ejected from that land, be entitled to receive from the landlord as compensation for disturbance, and in addition to any compensation for improvements, a sum calculated at the annual rent of the land from which the tenant is ejected for every year during which he has occupied that land, subject to a maximum limit of five years' rent :

Compensation for disturbance of reclaiming or clearing tenants.

Provided that if the tenant, being a tenant having a right of occupancy, is ejected on application under section 28, or, being a tenant not having a right of occupancy, is ejected on application under section 29 at a time when a decree against him for an arrear of rent due in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for a longer period than three months, he shall not be entitled to compensation under this section.

(2) If rent has been paid for the land by a share of the produce, or if no rent, or no rent other than the land-revenue and rates and cesses, has been paid therefor, the compensation may be computed as if double the amount of the land-revenue of the land were the annual rent thereof.

[New.] 48. When an application is made for the ejectment of a tenant entitled to compensation under the last foregoing section, and the Revenue-officer to whom the application is made makes an order for the ejectment, he shall determine the amount of compensation payable to the tenant, and, notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IV or Chapter V, shall stay the execution of the order until that amount, less any arrears of rent or costs due to the landlord from the tenant, has been paid to the Revenue-officer by the landlord.

Compensation payable to those tenants before ejectment.

Relief in case of ejectment before determination of Compensation.

49. (1) If the Revenue-officer omits to determine under this Chapter the amount of compensation payable to a tenant for improvements or disturbance, and the tenant is ejected, the ejectment shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission, but, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment, the prescribed Revenue-officer may, on application made by the tenant within one year from the date of the ejectment, revise the proceedings to the extent necessary to correct the omission, and make in favour of the tenant an order for the payment to him by the landlord of such compensation as he may determine the tenant to be entitled to. XIV of 1882.

Relief in case of ejectment before determination of compensation.

(2) An order made under sub-section (1) may be executed by the prescribed Revenue-officer in the same manner as a decree for money may be executed by a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

50. The Local Government may, for all or any of the territories under its administration, by order published in the official Gazette, fix for the purposes of sections 13, 23, 24 and 29, or of any of those sections, any other dates than those specified therein :

Power for Local Government to fix dates for certain purposes.

Provided that a notification under this section shall not have effect till after the expiration of six months from the date thereof.

51. The Financial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules for determining for the purposes of this Act the amount of the land-revenue of any land.

Power for Financial Commissioner to make rules.

52. (1) All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Provisions with respect to exercise of powers.

(2) The powers conferred by sections 50 and 51 on the Local Government and the Financial Commissioner, respectively, to issue orders and make rules, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act, but an order or rule so issued or made shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PROPOSALS for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, have been made on various occasions during the last ten years. The first proposals for the amendment of the Act were made in 1876 by the Financial Commissioner with the general concurrence of the Judges of the Chief Court. But the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Henry Davies), thinking it inexpedient to re-open questions of principle which had been fully discussed and decided when the Act was passed, confined himself to advocating a few minor modifications in the law. The Government of India, however, was unwilling to resort to legislation until its necessity had been further demonstrated.

2. More recently, during the revision of the settlement of two of the districts of the Province, facts have come to light which strongly suggest certain alterations of the law. Moreover, the Famine Commissioners have made numerous proposals for the improvement of the relations of landlord and tenant in Northern India, and effect has already been given to several of those proposals in the revised Rent or Tenancy Acts of other Provinces.

3. In one district—that of Sirsa—the question which arose between landlord and tenant was mainly one of title. The district was colonised some eighty years ago by immigrants from the surrounding Native States, where, while there was no limit to rent, there was no practice of eviction. Up to the commencement of the first regular settlement of 1852 each individual colonist was allowed to break up as much waste as he chose on condition of paying the customary rent and dues on his cultivation, and in practice each cultivator held the land reclaimed by him undisturbed so long as he made these payments. At this settlement, however, the proprietorship of each estate was held to belong *exclusively* either to (*a*) the leaders of the body of colonists who had settled in it, or to (*b*) the representatives of the persons who had received permission to found a village; and it was further declared by the Government that the ordinary cultivators, to whom right of occupancy in the lands occupied by them was at the same time given, would thenceforth have no right to break up land without the permission of those to whom proprietary rights had been granted. The result of this settlement was that the whole area of the district was declared to belong to 5,000 persons, while the remaining 25,000 cultivators were recorded as holding under them as tenants having a right of occupancy in all but about one-tenth of the area cultivated by them.

When this settlement came to be revised twenty years later, it was found that the area under cultivation had been largely extended, and that some 265,000 acres had been reclaimed by the persons who under the orders referred to were mere tenants-at-will as regards this new cultivation. If the district had remained under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, occupancy-rights might have accrued in those lands under Act X of 1859, but under the Punjab Tenancy Act no such right could be acquired. The landlords, nevertheless, fearing that rights of occupancy might be *conferred* on the tenants of these lands, just as those rights had been granted to the tenants of the lands broken up before the first settlement, began to issue notices of ejectment in great numbers. On the other hand, the tenants, expecting to be protected in the occupation of their newly reclaimed lands, contested more than half these notices, and further instituted a large number of suits to establish a right of occupancy. Thus, during the six years ending in October, 1880, notices of ejectment were served on the tenants of 64,500 acres, or about a sixth of the area held by tenants without right of occupancy. The Courts, however, felt themselves bound by the declaration of Government above referred to, and the result generally was that the claims of the tenants were dismissed, and the tenants were compelled either to leave their lands or to acknowledge themselves as holding at the will of the proprietors.

4. This state of things attracted the attention of the Government of India, which called for a report on the working of the Punjab Tenancy Act in this district. The report was furnished in October, 1881, when the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir R. Egerton), though holding that a law to enable Settlement-officers at settlement to fix rents for cultivators with right of occupancy would be an undoubted benefit, did not consider that the need of special legislation for the Sirsa district had been established. The Government of India, however, was not disposed to accept the opinion that the evils brought to light did not afford a sufficient case for legislation, and observed that if under this view the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act of the whole Province should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be required the magnitude of the question should not deter him from entering upon it.

5. Meanwhile there had arisen in the Hoshiarpur district questions between landlord and tenant relating to enhancement of rent. In that district there are some 44,000 holdings of occupancy-tenants paying at revenue-rates with or without a cash addition in the shape of *málikána* at a rate usually not exceeding one or two annas per rupee of land-revenue. These tenants, in the majority of cases, are liable under section 11 of the present Act to have their rents raised up to the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants *of the same class* not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description with similar advantages, less only a deduction of fifteen per cent. from this rate in recognition of their superior interest. Who are tenants *of the same class* is a moot point which could only be settled, case by case, after prolonged and harassing litigation. On the one hand, the landlords claimed, and sometimes obtained, severe enhancements by taking as the standard of comparison the heavy cash-rents paid on land usually cultivated by the owner, but let to men having, as landlords or occupancy-tenants, other land of their own, and willing to pay specially high rents for one or two additional fields to be cultivated with spare stock and at spare times. On the other hand, landlords have as a body hitherto been unable to obtain the reasonable enhancement of rent which by the legislation of 1868 they were led to expect. The Financial Commissioner (Mr. J. B. Lyall) and the Settlement Commissioner (Lieutenant-Colonel Wace) were so strongly impressed with the desirability of averting the impending flood of ruinous litigation that they urged, in the case of this district alone, the immediate application of the revised rules for the enhancement of rent which had been framed in consequence of the disputes between landlords and tenants in the Sirsa district.

6. Sir Charles Aitchison was unable to advocate special legislation of this kind, and preferred to proceed with the revision of the Tenancy Act for the Punjab generally. For the time being the old easy rents have been in most cases maintained, because they are in accordance with agreements entered in the old settlement-record; and it has been held by the Chief Court that these agreements remain in force until the new record-of-rights is handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of the district under a direction by Government on the report of the Financial Commissioner that the operations of the settlement are complete. No direction of this kind has yet been given as regards the record and settlement of the Hoshiarpur district. In other districts now under settlement the same difficulties will arise.

7. Before this, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Financial Commissioner had been asked to prepare a Bill to amend the Tenancy Act. A draft was framed repealing and re-enacting the law with numerous, and in some respects important, alterations. This draft was submitted to the Local Government in April, 1883. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, for reasons which were fully explained at the time, preferred to limit legislation, if undertaken at all, to minor modifications involving no very important principle, and required mainly for the purpose of removing ambiguities and correcting obvious omissions or mistakes, and affording protection to tenants whose successors in interest would have enjoyed it or who had earned a right to special consideration by breaking up waste land.

8. After considerable discussion and correspondence with the Government of India it was decided that legislation should proceed on the basis abovementioned, and that, reverting to the law and practice with respect to the rents of occupancy-tenants before the Act of 1868 was passed, such rents should be fixed at the time of settlement with reference to the land-revenue instead of by reference to the rents of tenants-at-will. The Financial Commissioner was accordingly asked to submit, after consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and other officers, a revised draft Bill, together with a full exposition of his own views. A number of opinions were collected, and the replies considered by a Committee consisting of Colonel Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and the Hon'ble Mr. D. G. Barkley. It seemed to this Committee that, if the Tenancy Act were amended at all, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to place the law relating to the tenancy of land before the people, and the Courts and officers who would have to administer it, in the most simple and complete form possible. The Committee therefore revised and re-submitted the Financial Commissioner's draft of April, 1883.

9. During the course of the past summer the Lieutenant-Governor has given to the proposals of the Committee and the whole subject of the amendment of the Tenancy Act his frequent and earnest attention; and, in personal consultation with the Financial Commissioners, has caused the draft Bill to be further revised.

10. It is only necessary to add, before enumerating particularly the changes now proposed, that it is not the intention of the Government to depart, from the leading principles of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868—a measure which, whatever its defects, may justly be described as a judicious compromise between conflicting interests of great magnitude. The principal modifications are those which have been necessitated by the practical difficulties above explained. Briefly, the main features of the present Bill are six, namely :—

(1) the omission of the word "heretofore" from section 5, clause *(1)*, of the Act (section 4, sub-section *(1)*, clause *(a)*, of the Bill);

(2) original settlers are placed in as good a position with reference to occupancy-right as successors of original settlers;

(3) the present scale fixed for the enhancement and reduction of the rents of occupancy-tenants has been adjusted with reference to the land-revenue (sections 15 to 17);

(4) power has been restored to Settlement-officers to fix the rents of occupancy-tenants at the time of the assessment of land-revenue (section 10);

(5) the provisions for the payment of compensation for improvements have been made more liberal (Chapter VI); and

(6) provision has been made for the compensation of reclaiming and clearing tenants on their ejectment from the lands which they have brought under cultivation (section 47).

11. The other alterations proposed with regard to tenants having a right of occupancy are of minor importance. All important changes made in the provisions of the existing Act which have not been already noticed will be explained in the following paragraphs.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

12. Section 2 of the Act of 1868 has been omitted. The second paragraph of that section does not apply to Chapter II of the Act; and, by section 46 of the present Bill, all entries in the record-of-rights which prevent tenants from making improvements, or provide that they shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements on ejectment, are declared void as being contrary to public policy. It is therefore proposed to do away with the highly

artificial authority which the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act gave to entries in the records of regular settlements made before the 18th November, 1871. All the districts of which a regular settlement was made before that date will have been re-settled in the course of the next six years, and the paragraph, even if left on the statute-book, would then cease to operate. The first paragraph of the section, which provides that nothing in the Tenancy Act shall affect the operation of a decree of Court, or of an agreement in writing between a landlord and tenant, has also been removed on the ground that it is not needed. Decrees of Court cannot, of course, be affected by subsequent legislation which does not deal in express terms with their subject-matter; and agreements stand on their own merits, whether they are entered in a record-of-rights or not. The fact is, that the whole section was obviously enacted with reference to the subsided controversies of eighteen years ago. As the records framed by Mr. Prinsep in the Amritsar and other settlements were reversed by the legislation of 1868 in important matters relating to the status of tenants, it was thought convenient to explain, in express terms, to what extent they would be maintained. But the revision of records consequent on the passing of the Act of 1868 was carried out shortly afterwards, and the section under discussion has long ceased to be of any practical use.

13. The definitions contained in section 3 of the Bill are for the most part new. Several of them are based on the definitions contained in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act (IX of 1883), as will be seen from the marginal references on the Bill.

Clause (*d*) is of some importance, especially with regard to Chapters II and VI of the Bill.

Clause (*i*) is so drafted as to meet the case of the assessment of an owner's rate, water-advantage rate, or other similar rate upon canal-irrigated lands.

Clause (*k*) indicates that the procedure by which Revenue Courts and Revenue-officers acting under the Punjab Tenancy Act will be guided is that laid down for the guidance of Revenue Courts and Revenue-officers by the Land-revenue Bill which it is proposed to introduce at an early date with a view to its being passed simultaneously with this Bill. A clause in the Land-revenue Bill will remove the necessity of section 42 of the present Tenancy Act.

In clause (*m*) the definition of "improvement" contained in section 38 of the Act has been revised and extended.

The alteration of the wording of the Punjab Tenancy Act made in clause (*n*) is clearly required.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

14. The first of the changes in this Chapter consists in the omission of the word "*heretofore*" from clause (*a*) of section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Bill, corresponding with clause (*1*) of section 5 of the Act, and the addition of a sub-section by which on proof by the tenant of continuous occupation of his tenancy for thirty years, and payment of nothing in the shape of rent beyond land-revenue and rates and cesses, a presumption is raised in his favour that the conditions of clause (*a*) have been fulfilled. This alteration of the law was first proposed by the late Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Lyall, in a memorandum on proposed amendments of the Act written in 1882.

Mr. Lyall wrote as follows :—

"I would certainly strike out the word 'heretofore' in clause (*1*) of section 5. It may be argued that this is a deviation from the great principle expressed in the first sentence of section 9. If it is so, I would allow an exception in this case. By a recent decision of the Chief Court, which is no doubt legally correct, no tenant can establish a right under clause (*1*) of section 5 unless the land had been held free of rent and service for three generations in 1868. Before that decision was published, many Courts had been decreeing in favour of tenants now holding in the third generation, though they did not so hold in 1868. Most Settlement-officers, I think, interpreted the law in that way. I do not think the law amended as I propose would give a tenant a right greater than he may be held to be equitably entitled to. On the other hand, very few tenants can possibly establish a right under the clause as interpreted by the Chief Court. Except in the districts of the old Delhi territory, it is almost certain that the grandfather of the tenant of 1868 must have died before annexation, perhaps long before. Few men now survive who can give evidence as to those times, and there are no records to refer to."

In forwarding to the Government of India a copy of this memorandum with a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Punjab Government supported the proposed change in the following words :—

"Mr. Lyall suggests that this amendment may involve a deviation from the principle that no occupancy-right shall be acquired by mere lapse of time. It does not, however, appear that this is so; for the reasons for acknowledging the right depend not upon any particular duration of tenure (for obviously the time during which the land may pass through the hands of grandfather, father and son may vary enormously in different cases), but rather upon the custom of the country, and perhaps also on the circumstance that the proprietor stands by and sees two successions take place without interference."

The amendment, together with others proposed at the same time, was accepted by the Government of India, and when the Bill to give effect to them was drafted the sub-section already referred to was added. The object of this addition is to place a reasonable limit on the evidence to be required of a tenant claiming under this clause. It is contended that, if a tenant can show that he succeeded his father or uncle and that he and his father and uncle together have held on these favourable terms for thirty years, it is only reasonable to throw on the landowner the burden of proving that the grandfather's or grand-uncle's tenancy was of a different nature. It is not often that older evidence would be forthcoming, and, if it is obtainable, it should be for the owner to produce it.

Clauses (2), (3) and (4) of section 5 of the Act have been re-drafted in section 4 of the Bill, in order to remove difficulties which have occurred in construing them. In the matters of continuous occupation and original settlement with village-founders the burden of proof has been thrown upon the landlord when the tenant has established a *primâ facie* right of occupancy as far back as trustworthy evidence can be expected to go. Under clause (*b*) of sub-section *(1)* of section 4 of the Bill any landowner whose land is sold under decree of Court will retain a right of occupancy in that land. In section 5 of the Bill, which corresponds to section 6 of the Act, the date of the passing of the Act has been inserted so as to restrict the special weight given by clause (*b*) to admissions made before Settlement-officers to those admissions which were made previous to the passing of the Act. This is quite consistent with the history of the subject. As is well known, at the revised settlement begun in 1863 large numbers of cultivators in the Lahore and Amritsar divisions recorded as hereditary at first settlement were recorded as tenants-at-will. This proceeding was reversed by the legislature, and more than 63,000 tenants were restored by revision of the record to the occupancy-status of which the proceedings of Mr. Prinsep, then Settlement Commissioner, would have deprived them. At the same time it was thought right to give the landlords special opportunities of rebutting the presumptions raised in favour of the tenants by the revised or other records, particularly when the tenant before Mr. Prinsep or his subordinates had himself admitted that he was a tenant-at-will. Accordingly, between 1870 and 1874, the landlords brought some 3,000 suits with this object. The state of things, therefore, which the law was designed to meet has passed away ; and entries relating to tenants made since the passing of the Act of 1868 may properly be left on the same footing as that of any other part of the settlement-record ; that is to say, they will be presumed to be true till the contrary is established.

15. The second clause of section 9 of the Act, forbidding the acquisition of a right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a *pattidári* village-community, has been repealed. It is only necessary to prevent co-sharers in an estate from asserting a right of occupancy as against each other, and this is now provided for by section 9 of the Bill.

CHAPTER III.—RENT.

16. Section 10 of the Bill provides that the rents of occupancy-tenants may be fixed when an assessment of the land-revenue is being made, and at other times on application of the landlord or tenant. It was at one time proposed to enact that rents so fixed should not be altered during the currency of the assessment of the district, but it has now been decided that this is not desirable. It is clearly expedient that tenants should get the benefit of the reductions allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Bill whenever they are in a position to claim them. On the other hand, the enhancements, for which sections 14 and 15 provide, may well be awarded to landlords whether the relevant facts are proved at settlement or at any other time. As the land-revenue becomes the standard of the rent of occupancy-tenants, frequent and capricious enhancements will be impracticable.

17. Section 12 of the Bill provides that the prescribed Revenue-officer shall, on the application of either landlord or tenant, determine what portion of a lump sum rent is represented by the land-revenue and rates and cesses. The provision is necessary to enable a landlord to ascertain whether he is entitled to enhancement of rent, and a tenant with a right of occupancy to ascertain whether he is entitled to reduction of rent.

18. Section 13 corresponds with section 10 of the present Act. Power to vary dates for all purposes is taken under section 50 of the Bill.

19. Section 14 of the Bill is drafted to meet the case of rents taken by division of crop (*batái*) or cash produce-rates (*zabti*). Such rents cannot be subjected to the general law of enhancement and reduction, and accordingly special provision has been made regarding them in sections 14 and 16 of the Bill. Proviso (*b*) to section 14, and the corresponding portion of section 16, provide for cases in which rents are taken partly in kind and partly in cash, the payment in cash representing the amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses, or a proportion of that amount.

20. Section 15 of the Bill corresponds with section 11 of the Act. The modifications made are important and constitute one of the chief features of the Bill. It has been found that it is practically impossible to work the provisions of the second and third grounds of enhancement under section 11 of the Act owing to the uncertainty inseparable from the use of such terms as "the same class of tenants," and the like; and the conclusions which have been

arrived at by the Courts in deciding cases on those grounds have been very various. It is most desirable that the principles on which the enhancement or reduction of rent can be claimed should be clearly known and capable of easy application. Accordingly, it has been provided in sections 15 to 17 of the Bill that the enhancement and reduction of the rent of tenants having a right of occupancy shall be fixed with reference to the land-revenue of the tenancy, and the maximum scale proposed with reference to each class of tenants having a right of occupancy has been so graduated as to correspond generally with the existing scale under the third ground of section 11 of the Act. The Revenue-officer, it will be observed, may grant enhancement up to the full amount allowed, but is not obliged to do so.

21. Sections 12 and 13 of the Act are omitted, as they are separately provided for in the Bill. Section 12 is incorporated in section 15 of the Bill; and section 13, which, except in the case of a re-settlement, protects a tenant against whom a decree for enhancement has been passed against any further suit for enhancement for a period of five years, seems unnecessary for the reasons given in paragraph 16 above.

22. Section 16 of the Bill is the correlative of section 14, and section 17 is the correlative of section 15. Of the two new clauses which have been added to section 14 of the Act by section 17 of the Bill, the first (relating to the third ground for reduction) is obviously needed, and the second (relating to the fourth ground) has been provided to meet cases in which rents have admittedly been severely enhanced of late years. A period of six years will, it is believed, cover most of the cases of this kind, and the clause will allow of the application of a remedy in them. It is proposed, in the case of reduction of rent in these cases, that the Revenue-officer shall not reduce the rent below the maximum allowed by section 15 of the Bill.

23. Section 19 of the Bill, which empowers Revenue-officers directing a suspension or remission of the land-revenue to direct a similar suspension or remission of rent, has been inserted with reference to principles laid down by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State.

24. Sections 20 to 22 of the Bill correspond with sections 17 and 18 of the Act, and provide for settlement of differences arising in cases in which rent is taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop.

CHAPTER IV.—RELINQUISHMENT AND EJECTMENT.

25. Chapter IV has been re-drafted with a view of clearly distinguishing between ejectment in the case of occupancy-tenants and ejectment in the case of tenants not having a right of occupancy. The procedure in both cases has been made as simple and complete as possible.

26. Ejectments are only to be made in execution of an order of a Revenue-officer (section 24), who in the case of tenants having a right of occupancy may temper the severity of the law in cases in which it appears to him to be equitable to do so.

27. Clause (2) under section 19 of the present Act has been omitted from the Bill. The power of ejectment given by this clause will shortly cease to be effective, as the thirty years of continuous occupation which make it nugatory will, in most cases, have run out already or before very long. The power given is extremely arbitrary, has hardly ever been made use of, and is not, it is believed, supported in any way by provincial custom. It has therefore been determined to omit it from the Bill.

28. Sections 29 and 30 of the Bill reproduce respectively sections 22-25 of the Act of 1868 and what is believed to be the intendment of the latter portion of section 21 of that Act.

CHAPTER V.—ALIENATION OF, AND SUCCESSION TO, RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

29. Section 34 of the Bill has been so framed as to remove doubts as to the exact meaning of the term "alienation," and to make it clear that the landlord's right of pre-emption is to exist in the case not only of mortgages and gifts but of sub-leases for long periods in consideration of a fine or premium. It also provides means for settling disputes as to the value of the tenancy when the right of pre-emption is claimed. It has not been thought necessary to retain the provision of the present law which enables tenants of other classes to alienate the land in their occupation with the landlord's consent. If the landlord does not object to the alienation, no statutory permission seems requisite.

30. Section 36 of the Bill is drafted with a view to the protection of the interests of a tenant having a right of occupancy who makes an invalid alienation of his right. Inasmuch, however, as the landlord is put to trouble and expense in proving an alienation to be invalid, it is considered fair that he should be allowed to purchase the occupancy-right which was improperly alienated should he desire to do so.

31. In section 37 of the Bill it is proposed to substitute the ordinary law of succession to land for the somewhat artificial rule for the devolution of a right of occupancy laid down in section 36 of the present Act. It is believed that the change made will be found to be in consonance with the general views of tenants and landlords on the subject, at all events as far as the grant of a life-interest to the widow of a deceased tenant having a right of occupancy is

concerned. Whether the alteration is right in other respects is a point to which attention is specially invited. It may be that custom does not lay down the same rule for the devolution of both tenancies and lands, and evidence bearing on the matter will receive careful consideration. It will be observed that by section 38 of the Bill the provisions of the Punjab Laws Act regarding personal law and local custom are saved in this matter.

CHAPTER VI.—COMPENSATION.

32. The provisions of the Bill regarding compensation for improvements do not require any lengthy notice. They are modelled upon the provisions of the Tenancy Act of the Central Provinces and are in no way inconsistent with the spirit of the present Act. The provisions of section 46 have been inserted in accordance with the views advanced by the Famine Commissioners and approved by the Government of India and Secretary of State. As the Act is now drafted, a tenant will be entitled to compensation whether the improvement for which compensation is due to him on ejectment was made by himself or his predecessor (section 3 (*d*)).

33. Section 47 of the Bill is intended to afford some measure of protection to tenants-at-will who have cleared and broken up land. There is a strong feeling among tenants and landlords that cultivators of this class are entitled to special consideration.

34. Sections 41 and 48 provide that in cases in which compensation is due to a tenant for improvements or disturbance, it shall be paid to him before he is ejected, and that an omission on the part of the Revenue-officer to fix compensation before that event may be rectified at any time within one year (section 49). These provisions are very necessary in fairness to tenants.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

35. This chapter gives the Local Government authority to alter the dates for the commencement of the agricultural year and for relinquishments and ejectments; and provides that the Financial Commissioner may make rules for determining for the purposes of the Bill the amount of the land-revenue of any land.

The 23rd June, 1886. W. G. DAVIES.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 27.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 3, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REMARKS ON THE REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT FOR 1884-85.

Circular No. 40S. / 36—9

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Surveys),—under date Simla, the 21st June 1886.

Read—

The General Report on the Operations of the Survey of India Department for the year 1884-85.

RESOLUTION.

Personnel.

The administration of the Department during the year remained in the hands of Colonel G. C. DePrée, B.S.C., who also held direct charge of the working of the Topographical Branch. The Revenue and Trigonometrical Branches were superintended, respectively, by Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Thuillier, R.E., and Colonel C. T. Haig, R.E.

2. Part II of the Report contains detailed accounts of the operations of the several survey parties.

Triangulation.

3. The work of the Secondary Triangulation Party extended over about 240 miles of coast line from near Berhampore to the mouth of the Godávari. An area of 1,240 square miles was traversed, 600 miles of which were covered with fresh triangles; the positions of 20 beacons were determined, and 4 light-houses and 83 permanent and conspicuous objects were fixed.

4. Topographical surveys were conducted by 12 parties, of which 4 were employed in Bombay, and one each in the Andaman Islands, Assam, Baluchistan, Central India, Mysore, Rajputana, the North-Western Provinces, and British Burma. The operations generally were continued in the same districts as in the previous year, the only changes being the suspension of topographical operations in the Aligarh district of the North-Western Provinces, the party being transferred for revenue work elsewhere, and the introduction of topographical survey into the Shwegyin district in British Burma when cadastral operations came to an end.

Topographical Surveys.

5. In the Andaman Islands triangulation was extended as far as the Middle Island, covering an area of 1,000 square miles, and including the station on Saddle Peak in the North Andaman Island. About 900 square miles remain to be triangulated. Surveying in detail was completed with considerable difficulty over an area of 111 square miles on the scale of 4 inches = 1 mile, and 670 square miles were surveyed on the ½ inch scale. The outturn is satisfactory, considering the difficulties which the party had to encounter, and the Governor General in Council concurs in the Surveyor General's opinion that it reflects credit on Captain Hobday and the party under his orders.

Andaman Islands party.

6. An exploration party under Colonel Woodthorpe, with a small escort of the 44th Assam Light Infantry under the command of Major C. R. MacGregor, and accompanied by Mr. T. D. LaTouche of the Geological Survey Department and Surgeon D. St. J. Grant, triangulated and surveyed a large tract of the Singpho hills lying to the east of the Great Trigonometrical stations Jaitu, Maiobúm, and Maiúm, and extending to the Mile Kha river in the Bor Kampti country. The tract embraces country both north and south of the Dihing (or Diyun) river. One of the objects of the expedition was to obtain particulars regarding possible trade routes to Burma and China. Neither of the two passes explored by the party could be rendered fit for the purpose without considerable expenditure. The party added much to the scanty knowledge previously possessed of the geography of these hills. The work done was arduous, and involved much difficulty and hardship. His Excellency in Council is glad to avail himself of this opportunity to acknowledge the good service rendered by Colonel Woodthorpe, Major MacGregor, and the officers and men associated with them.

Assam and North-Eastern Frontier party.

7. The regular survey of the Baluchistan agency on the scale of ½ an inch to a mile was continued; the frontier survey was extended up to Dera Gházi Khán, and a large area beyond the British frontier was reconnoitred by a small detachment of the survey party accompanying the Zhob Valley Field Force. The personnel of the party was subject to several changes and some reduction, and, owing to this cause and to unfavourable weather, the outturn of work was less than in the previous season. 7,717 square miles (including 2,320 square miles of reconnaissance) were surveyed topographically on the ½ inch scale between the Sulemán range on the east and the Khelát hills on the west.

The Baluchistan party.

8. The party employed on the Cutch survey accomplished 754 linear miles of traverse, 1,641 square miles of topographical survey on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile, 612 square miles on the ½ inch scale, and a small area in the city and cantonment of Bhuj on the scale of 12 inches = 1 mile. It is expected that the Cutch survey will be completed during the current year.

The Cutch party.

9. The three other Bombay parties carried on topographical surveys in the South Deccan, in Gujarát, and in the Konkan and Southern Marátha country. Besides topographical work, consisting of 1,662 square miles on the 2 inch scale, the triangulation of 2,467 square miles and the traversing of 1,108 linear miles, the South Deccan party completed the survey of the town of Paudharpur

South Deccan, Gujarát, and Konkan parties.

on the scale of 80 inches = 1 mile. The Gujárát party suffered much from sickness, but accomplished 2,162 square miles of triangulation, 445 linear miles of traverse, and the topographical survey of 1,711 square miles on the 2 inch, and 22 square miles on the 4 inch, scale. The completion of the work before this party is estimated to take about 5 years. The Konkan party was employed in the Thána and Kolába districts and in the Southern Marátha country near Belgaum, and surveyed topographically 483 square miles on the 4 inch scale in the Thána district for the Forest Department, and 566 square miles in Kolába and in the Jawhár State on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. 519 linear miles were traversed, and a considerable area was triangulated preparatory to detailed survey in the ensuing year. The party has completed its work in the Thána district.

The Malwa party.

10. The Malwa party was employed in the Dúngarpur and Oodeypore States of Rajputana and in the Independent States of the Mahi Kántha Agency in Bombay. It surveyed in detail 1,157 square miles on the 1 inch scale, the city of Dúngarpur (6 square miles) on the 6 inch scale, and the Kherwára Cantonment (4 square miles) on the 12 inch scale. The work of this party has now been completed, and it has been transferred for revenue work to the Central Provinces.

The Mirzapur party.

11. The work done by the Mirzapur party consisted of 543·2 square miles surveyed on the 2 inch scale, and 141 miles of boundary traverses. The country was for the most part difficult. Two soldier surveyors were attached to the party as students, and gave much satisfaction.

The Mysore party.

12. The Mysore party completed its triangulation of the entire State, executed 242 miles of traversing with the theodolite, and surveyed topographically 2,365 square miles in the Mysore district on the scale of 1 inch = 1 mile. The present year will probably bring the work of this party to a close.

The Rajputana party.

13. The revised survey of Ajmere on the scale of 12 inches to the mile having been completed, the Rajputana party made a detailed survey on the 6 inch scale of the cities of Jeypore and Amber and of the surrounding hills, covering 77·3 square miles. 1,808 square miles were also surveyed topographically in the Jodhpur State and parts of Sirohi and Pálanpur. Two military students were attached to this party and learnt their work well.

Shwegyin party, British Burma.

14. The party employed in Shwegyin, of which financial exigencies had compelled the transfer from revenue work, was reorganized, commenced topographical work in the north of the same district, and, in continuation of the area cadastrally surveyed in previous years, covered 1,142 square miles on the scale of 2 inches = 1 mile. The party has since been transferred for revenue work to the Central Provinces.

Forest Surveys, British Burma.

15. The Burma Forest party was split up into three camps, and traversed an area of 500 square miles. It also triangulated 814 square miles in the Prome and Toungoo districts. Of 314 square miles of reserved forests surveyed topographically on the 4 inch scale, and of 44 square miles of unreserved forests surveyed on the 2 inch scale, nearly the whole was situated in the Tharrawaddy district. The work of the party has throughout been attended by considerable difficulties.

Cadastral Surveys.

16. Six entire cadastral parties and one detachment were employed in the year under report,—two in British Burma, one in Assam, and two and the detachment in the North-Western Provinces. Of these parties, two—those in the Dehra Dún district of the North-Western Provinces, and the Henzada district in British Burma—have completed the survey work assigned to them.

Ajmere-Merwara.

17. The cadastral survey of *khalsa* villages in Ajmere-Merwara, comprising an area of about 1,200 square miles, was continued and finished on the same

system as in the previous year. The officer in charge of the survey also undertook the permanent demarcation and the instruction of the district staff in cadastral surveying. Major Steel's report on this subject is very satisfactory.

Akyab and Bassein-Henzada Surveys.

18. In British Burma two parties were employed in the Akyab and in the Bassein and Henzada districts respectively. In Akyab 562 square miles were surveyed cadastrally on the 16 inch scale, 70 square miles of river on the 2 inch scale, and 2½ square miles of the Akyab city on the 64 inch scale. The permanent demarcation of the traverse stations was effected to provide for accurate mapping hereafter of new cultivation by the local supplementary survey establishment. The training of indigenous surveyors was carried on as usual in Akyab, but it is reported that the boys taught betake themselves, after receiving certificates, to more lucrative employment. The cadastral survey of the remainder of the district (exclusive of those portions which, being useless for settlement purposes, will not be surveyed) will occupy about 2 years. In the Henzada and Bassein districts the only work done was the completion of the area of 900 square miles remaining for cadastral survey. The party has been withdrawn since the close of the year.

The Basti party.

19. Cadastral survey operations and the preparation of the record-of-rights were conducted in parganas Amorha, Nagar, and Basti. The survey of river-side villages in the Fyzabad district was also completed on the right bank of the Gogra river as far as the cadastral survey on the Basti side had been executed in previous years. The system of survey was the same as before, though some changes were made in the manner of writing up the village records by the introduction of a modified form of the Benares system. The work done consisted of the cadastral survey on the 16 inch scale of 666·58 miles in Basti, and of the *mauzawár* survey on the 4 inch scale of 69·81 miles in Fyzabad. The cost of the combined work of survey and of compiling records and assessment statistics is Rs. 229-13-8 a square mile, the rate being higher than that in Gorakhpur owing to the relatively larger number of fields comprised in the area surveyed.

Gorakhpur party.

20. The cadastral survey of the Gorakhpur district was continued on the same system as in the previous year, and extended over 747·37 square miles in Gorakhpur on the 16 inch scale, and 92 square miles of *mauzawár* survey in Azamgarh on the 4 inch scale. Certain changes have been introduced in the division of labour between the Survey and Settlement Departments, which, though somewhat increasing the work of the former, will, it is hoped, lead to improved results from the combined efforts of the two departments. The cost of survey operations alone during the past year was Rs. 171-2-0 a square mile.

Kámrúp party.

21. The work of the Kámrúp party was continued along the right bank of the Brahmaputra river, 478·05 square miles being completely surveyed, and the preliminary boundary traverses being executed of 772 square miles. No change was made in the system of survey. The party suffered considerably from fever, and difficulty was experienced in keeping it up to its proper strength. The cost of survey operations amounted to Rs. 220-11-4 a square mile.

Punjab party.

22. The objects with which surveys are now being carried out in the Punjab are thus described: (*a*) To furnish a basis for and check on the *patwári* measurements under progress in the Sub-Himalayan districts; (*b*) to obtain revised topographical maps by utilizing settlement maps prepared by *patwáris*; and (*c*) to carry out the survey of riparian tracts subject to fluvial action. To this end the following plan of operations for future surveys in the Province has been agreed upon between the Survey and Settlement Departments:—

(1) that an attempt should be made to construct topographical maps from the *patwári* maps on the basis of the old professional survey traverse data in districts recently surveyed by the *patwári* agency;

(2) that in districts of which no *patwári* survey has yet been made skeleton traverses should be run, fixing as a minimum two points in each village to serve as checks on the *patwári* measurements, and as a basis on which topographical maps can in future be framed from the *patwári* maps;

(3) that the topographical maps should be locally tested, and the details corrected and compiled where necessary.

Following this procedure, the party completed the traverse survey of the whole of the Ferozepore district and about two-thirds of the Umballa district.

The result of the season's work shows that *patwáris'* maps can be utilized for the framing of topographical maps on a small scale, when fixed points are established by professional traversing, though it also shows the necessity for the fixed points required to fit the village maps together comprising all the village trijunctions. The aggregate cost of traverse survey and compilation of *patwári* maps, local test, and fair mapping has amounted to Rs. 18-7-6, or about two-thirds of that of a new survey. The Deputy Superintendent in charge hopes that this expenditure may be further reduced. The results already attained are creditable, and have been acknowledged by the Government of the Punjab.

Central Provinces.

23. The detachment which had been employed in the previous year in Raipur was, during the year under report, engaged in the survey of the Sambalpur district on the "field block" system, which was fully described in the last report. Another detachment was formed in Raipur for instructional purposes, the result being that three Assistant Commissioners, four District Revenue Inspectors, 69 Revenue Inspectors, and 319 *patwáris* were made efficient in survey work. The outturn of work in the Sambalpur district amounted to 499 square miles on the 16 inch scale, the average size of the blocks being 95 acres. Preparatory traverses were also extended over 104 square miles. The season was unhealthy, and the party suffered considerably. The total cost of operations was Rs. 58-4-7 for combined traverse and boundary survey.

Geographical and Miscellaneous.

24. The work of the Himalayan, formerly called the Darjeeling, party consisted of (1) the survey of the Daling hills; (2) the demarcation of the Nipál boundary; (3) the mapping and computations connected with the Nipál boundary survey, the Sikkim triangulation, and the revisionary survey of Darjeeling; (4) the triangulation of the Simla Hill States; and (5) the geography of the Himalayas. In the Daling hills the blocks of land set apart for tea cultivation were demarcated with permanent pillars. On the Nipál Frontier, a topographical survey on the 1 inch scale was executed along the Gandak river, and a re-survey was made of the Mechi river with a view to the re-arrangement of the boundary. A ditch was also dug along those portions of the boundary which were surveyed last year. The attention of the Governments of Bengal and of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be invited to the necessity for looking after this landmark. The triangulation of the Simla Hill States was effected between Kalka and Simla westwards of Dagshai and Sabáthu. Sufficient materials have now been obtained for mapping the geography of the Mahabarat range from Tribeni to Darjeeling, and of all the ridges north of the Mahabarat which are visible from the plains. Data have also been collected for rectifying a considerable amount of the geography of Upper Bhután. A careful exploration by R——N——has added much to the knowledge hitherto possessed of the neighbourhood of Kinchinjanga. Interesting extracts from Colonel Tanner's narrative report of his exploration in Eastern Kumaon and from R——N——'s narrative are appended to the report.

Tidal observations.

25. Of the 19 tidal observatories which were in working order during the previous year, two—at Beypore and Vizagapatam—were closed, their equipment being transferred to new stations at Cochin and Coconada. The False Point Observatory

was destroyed by a cyclone, and will not be re-erected. The tide tables for 1886 contain the predictions of high and low water at 23 ports, or three more than last year—Galle, Colombo, and Marmagao being the new ports added. The predictions made at the open coast stations were very accurate in respect both of the time and the height of the tides.

Spirit levelling operations.

26. The spirit levelling operations consisted of a double line from Madras along the railway line to Beypore, with a branch from Jalárpet Junction to the Bangalore base line, and of two lines of connection between the Madras and Beypore tidal stations, and the erection of two pairs of test bench marks. A levelling party was also employed with the Revenue Survey party in the Henzada district.

Geodetic.

27. Owing to the transit instrument being under repair and to the want of a second officer trained to use the electro-telegraphic longitude apparatus, operations were suspended during the year, and the observations for astronomical latitudes with the zenith sector, in abeyance since 1871-72, were resumed. The reduction of the observations taken was not completed during the year. One Astronomical party was engaged in taking observations for direct latitudes at eight stations of the Amúa Series of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

Head-Quarters' Offices.

28. The account, given in Part III, of the work of the Drawing, Engraving, Photographic, and Lithographic Offices, and of the Mathematical Instrument Depôt at Calcutta, has been read with interest. Much progress has been made, especially in the Photographic Department.

The total number of maps issued was 235,636, valued at Rs. 1,86,380. These figures, compared with those for the preceding year, show an increase of 36,579 in number and of Rs. 13,858 in value. An arrangement which will, it is hoped, conduce to economy has been introduced since the close of the year. Under it Local Governments and Departments will be charged for the work done for them and for maps supplied by the Survey of India.

Among maps undertaken on special requisition were (1) a railway and road map of the North-West Frontier as far as Quetta, (2) a map showing the distribution of the principal religions in India, and (3) a large skeleton map of India. The last of these, as well as an elaborate model, based on the 32 mile map of India, showing all the hills of which the scale admits, was prepared specially for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Besides the issue to other departments of 27,613 instruments valued at Rs. 1,61,590, to additional work amounting in value Rs. 12,437 was done by the Mathematical Instrument Office. A thorough and much-needed stock-taking of the instruments and stores in the depôt was effected.

Dehra Office.

29. The Computing Office at Dehra made good progress with the reduction of the operations of the Great Trigonometrical Survey.

The pictures of the Sun obtained with the photo-heliograph were much more satisfactory during the year under review than in 1884.

30. In conclusion the Government of India desire to acknowledge the good work which has, as usual, been done by the Survey Department during the year under review.

ORDER—Ordered, that the above Resolution be forwarded to the Local Governments and Administrations named in the margin, and to the Surveyor General of India and to the Foreign and Military Departments for information.

Madras.	Punjab.
Bombay.	Central Provinces.
Bengal.	British Burma.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Assam.
	Coorg.

Ordered also, that it be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 30th JUNE, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—During the week under report rain has fallen in nearly all parts of India, except the Western Punjab, and the falls have for the most part been abundant.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects continue favourable.

Sowings for the *kharif* are in progress in Bombay, the Punjab, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Rajputana, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Hyderabad.

Agricultural prospects are very good throughout Bengal, the standing crops are doing well, transplanting of *aman* rice has commenced, and *bhadoi* sowings are in active progress in Behar. In Assam ploughings continue, and prospects are favourable.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are generally steady, except in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in the Delhi district of the Punjab, where they are fluctuating, and in the Rawalpindi district of the Punjab and in Coorg, where a rise has taken place.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(June 30th)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, 1·20; this week, ·33.	Standing crops generally good, but young plants suffering from insects in one taluk; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·71; this week, ·40.	Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 2·76; this week, ·73.	Fever in one, slight small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera prevails. Average number employed on Chilka Canal last week 204, this week 148.
Kistna	Average ·44	Seedlings damaged by locusts in two taluks. 6·6 feet water over anicut. Cholera in four taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·21	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·06	Standing crops good, but *cholum* suffering from want of rain in one taluk; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn paddy average, *cholum* about average, and *ragi* above average. Small-pox in one village, fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore	Average ·57	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn paddy below average, rest average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·08; this week, ·30.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	3·71	More rain wanted in two taluks. Fever in one, slight small-pox in seven, and cholera in two taluks.
Travancore	1·09	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(June 30th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather high, with monsoon winds. River at Kotri on 28th, 16, feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops by deficiency of water in five talukas and from salt water freshets in Ghorabari taluka. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain at Badin on 22nd, 1·0; drizzling showers in Dero Mohabat taluka on 25th.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 28th, 14 feet 1 inch against 15 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *juari* 40, *bajri* 36½, white rice 19, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee. High wind in Hyderabad.
Ahmedabad	1·64; total rainfall 9·32.	Rain throughout the district. Sowing of *kharif* in progress. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	4·09; total rainfall 5·17.	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 26, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some talukas. Small-pox among cattle in Bardoli taluka; fever in Olphad and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 7·11; Peint, 3·15; maximum at Yeola, ·49; minimum at Malegaon, ·15.	More rain wanted in Chandor, Yeola, and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing of *kharif* in progress in almost all talukas. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 31, and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday: total of week 7·0; total to date, 43·0, being 22·04 above average.	Average abnormal temperature *nil* on 25th and 26th, and 2° cool on other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind southerly on 23rd, northerly from 27th to 29th, wind normal on all other days; distant lightning on 27th and 28th.
Poona	Rain in five talukas and in Poona City; maximum at Naval, 2·73; minimum at Poona City, ·34.	Young plants doing well; sowing of *bajri* retarded for want of sufficient rain in Purur taluka; more rain wanted in Khed and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 44 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 38 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Nagar, 1·20; Karjat, ·45; Akola, ·43; very slight in four other talukas and none in the rest.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress, except in Kopargaon and Sangamner, where more rain wanted. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 57 pounds and minimum 36, and *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·02; Madha, ·02; Karmala, ·13.	Sowing operations retarded for want of rain in Karmala and parts of Sholapur, Barsi, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59½ and *bajri* 40 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Mugud, 1·04; Bankapur and Kod, ·59; Hangal, 45; Hubli, ·30; Karajgi, ·20.	Sowing of early *juari* commenced in Gadag taluka; in others land being prepared; young rice plants healthy. Public health good: slight cattle-disease in Ranibennur taluka. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 4·80; Kumpta, 2·08; Sirsi, 3·75; Yellapur, 5·46; total, 49·83.	*Rice* plants healthy; transplanting on coast talukas; cardamom planting in Sirsi. Measles and cattle-disease in Karwar; slight small-pox in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·84; total 8·05	General health good. Sowing operations in progress; *juari* 43, wheat 34, and *bajri* 30 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in most districts; more wanted for sowing purposes in three talukas of Poona, and two of Ahmednagar and in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Cattle-disease in parts of ten, fever in parts of seven, and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal—(June 30th)		
Chittagong	11·18	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops somewhat damaged by heavy rain. Small-pox reported from Mirserai, otherwise public health good. Prices steady.
Dacca	2·62	Prospects of crops good; sowing of *roachia* and *shail* paddy going on; *aus* paddy and *til* being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·98	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane good; cultivation of land for *amun* paddy forward, and sowing in low lands commenced. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain	Weather hot. Prospects of crops good. Price of rice nearly stationary. Public health good.
Rungpore	8·49	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of *amun* rice going on. Fever increasing.
Burdwan	2·96	Cultivation progressing; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	1·21	All crops doing well; transplantation commenced in north. Cholera still in a few villages in Soopool. Prices easy.
Purneah	3·69	Farming operations progressing favourably; all crops doing well. Public health good.
Patna	6·93	*Bhadoi* sowings commenced; paddy seedlings growing in nurseries. Public health good.
Durbhunga	2·84	Cultivation of *bhadoi* progressing; prospects of early paddy satisfactory. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	0·20	Weather seasonable; general rain. Sowing still progressing; crops germinating; prospects favourable. General health good.
Cuttack	1·57	Weather warm and cloudy. Rice plants growing well. Price of rice a little higher. Public health good; some cases of fever in town, and cholera in interior.
Midnapore	1·11	Weather seasonable. Rice sowings completed. Transplantation commenced; prospects good. Public health good.
Khoolna	1·42	Weather cloudy and wet. Prospects of *aus* rice good; transplanting of *amun* rice going on. Public health good.
Dinagepore	5·71	Heavy rain. Prospects of crops excellent. Cattle-disease in five thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	2·18	Crops doing well. Public health good.
Gya	2·72	Crops doing well; ploughing active. Prices moderate. Public health good.
Chumparun	1·96	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops commenced. Prices stationary. Public health fair; some cases of small-pox reported.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during the week. Agricultural prospects very promising everywhere; *aus* rice, jute, indigo, and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice commenced; in Behar *bhadoi* sowings in active progress. Price of rice generally remains almost stationary. General health continues fair.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(June 30th)		
Benares (June 28th)	From ·70 to 4·20	*Kharif* sowings commenced. Prices steady. Markets well supplied. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	·50 at Sadr	Weather close and cloudy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 29th)	Heavy showers	Agricultural operations progressing satisfactorily. Prices almost unchanged. General health good.
Lucknow („ 28th)	·10 to ·80	Weather often cloudy. Ploughing in progress; *juari, kodo, arhar, marioo,* and *moong* are being sown in places. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. No disease either among men or cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	1·30 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Fields being prepared for *kharif* crops. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Cholera reported from tahsils Digbijaiganj and Rae Bareilly.
Partabgarh („ 29th)	1·0 to 2·10	Cultivators actively employed in sowing rice, *mandua, arhar,* &c. General health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rainfall all over the district 1·0.	*Kharif* sowings commenced Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rainfall all over the district from ·60 to 3·10	Weather cloudy. Ground being prepared for *kharif;* sowing commenced. Prices steady. Condition of cattle and people good.
Farakhabad(„ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from ·20 to 3·40.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady. Health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain averaging 2·40 has fallen throughout the district.	Sowings are in progress.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in all tahsils in early portion of week; heavy on 28th.	Prices of *bajri* and *juari* rising. Much fever reported.
Banda („ 28th)	Good and general rain.	Ploughings commenced. Prices of wheat and gram slightly lower. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 29th)	Average 2·20	Prospects good; *kharif* operations progressing. Public health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain	Weeding of *kharif* in progress. Prices steady. General health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 28th)	Rain in all parganas, ·30 to 2·0.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings progressing. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	5·50	Sowings commenced in places. Prices steady. Public health good; slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 29th)	·30 to 1·20	Weather very hot, but seasonable; wind variable. *Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress; cane and indigo flourishing. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been abundant, and *kharif* sowings are in progress everywhere. Markets are well supplied, though prices are fluctuating. Public health good.
Punjab—(June 29th)		
Hissar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Delhi . .	·05	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa . .	·49	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur . .	·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore . .	2·90 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar . .	3·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot . .	12·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore . .	·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi . .	·80	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of current harvest average.
Shahpur . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan .	·12	Prices stationary.
Peshawar . .	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts. General health good, but there is some small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices fluctuating in the Delhi district, rising in the Rawalpindi district; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* sowings in progress.
Central Provinces— (June 30th)		
Nagpur . .	4·72	Sowings commenced. Small-pox in parts. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore . .	7·77	Weather favourable; high winds. Sowings well in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (June 29th)	5·81	Weather cooler. *Kharif* sowings begun. Fever continues. Prices risen slightly.
Seoni . . .	Rain throughout the district.	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad . .	2·40	Weather cloudy and close. Sowings commenced. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Khandwa . .	4·90	Weather cool and pleasant. Sowings in progress. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—*contd.*		
Raipur . . .	Heavy showers	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* sowings progressing. Cholera and cattle-disease decreasing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (June 26th)	1·21	Occasional showers suitable for sowing. Cholera in places. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Good rain reported from all districts, and sowings are being carried on under favourable circumstances. Health generally good. Prices steady.
British Burma—(June 23rd)		
Bassein . . .	4·65; total rainfall 26·76.	Public health good; cattle-disease severe in one circle, slight in two townships.
Rangoon . .	9·92; total rainfall 30·79.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	5·22; total rainfall 42·77.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu . . .	9·15; total rainfall 34·62.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Henzada . .	6·63; total rainfall 24·65.	Some few cases of cholera in one township; cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome . . .	3·64; total rainfall 12·46.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	7·31; total rainfall 22·75.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	4·26; total rainfall 11·67.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in Hanthawaddy and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in one circle of Bassein district and slight in parts of nine districts. Ploughing progressing in ten districts.
British Burma—(June 30th)		
Akyab . (June 26th)	5·97; total rainfall 36·11.	Public health good; cattle-disease in three townships.
Bassein . . .	2·66; total rainfall 29·42.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Rangoon . .	2·22; total rainfall 33·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein) .	4·25; total rainfall 47·02.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight.
Pegu . . .	2·66; total rainfall 37·28.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada . .	3·65; total rainfall 28·30.	Slight cholera in one township; slight cattle-disease in one township.
Prome . . .	1·66; total rainfall 14·12.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo . .	0·69; total rainfall 28·44.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo . .	0·34; total rainfall 12·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of Hanthawaddy and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease reported in eight districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing in twelve districts and transplanting of seedlings commenced in two districts.
Assam—(June 30th)		
Gauhati . .	3·04 during week ending 29th instant.	Weather hot. Cholera almost disappeared in Sadr Division; cattle-disease still prevalent. Ploughing land for *sali* in progress.
Sylhet . .	6·46	The rains have improved prospects.
Cachar . .	5·94	Weather last two days warm. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops still continues, though it is time it was about over. Common rice 14 1/11 seers per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Fifteen deaths from cholera from Hailakandi, three from Sadr, and two from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh . .	7·93	District partially inundated; prospects of crops good.
Mysore and Coorg—(June 30th)		
Bangalore . . / Mysore . .	Good rain in seven taluks of the Shimoga district, rainfall was reported scanty in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition in Kolar and Mysore districts. Camps need rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices.
Mercara . .	2·09	Prospects of season and public health good. Slight rise in prices.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(June 30th)		
Amraoti	1·39	Weather cloudy. Cotton sowing continues. Wheat 28 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	2·98	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings commenced.
Hyderabad	·85; total rainfall since 1st January 12·13.	*Tabi* crops continue to be reaped; preparation for *kharif* sowings in progress. General health of taluks fair, fever having disappeared in Pattur. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(June 30th)		
Indore	4·20; total rainfall 15·35.	Health fair.
Morar (Gwalior)	·66; total rainfall 1·96.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Sutna	·26	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Neemuch	5·89	Weather cloudy. One case of small-pox in cantonment, otherwise health good.
Goona	2·89	Small-pox abating.
Agar	·92	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	7·55	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Nowgong	2·04; total rainfall 3·81.	Weather seasonable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(June 30th)		
Abu (June 30th)	4·78 during first portion of week, weather clear during last.	Today cloudy again with indications of rain.
Sirohi („ 27th)	2·85	Tanks full, wells good. Health good. Crops sown. Weather cloudy and sultry.
Marwar („ 25th)	2·70	More than eight months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Ploughing general. Weather cloudy, close, and warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 29th)	4·34	Tanks and wells filling. Indian corn and rice being sown. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices steady. Weather seasonable. Rains begun.
Meywar („ 26th)	1·76	Tanks filling; wells still low. Crops sown in most parts. Health very good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·25	Some water in wells. Health good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy all the week.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·87; Tonk, 1·51.	Rain needed. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 25th)	1·57	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health fair.
Kotah („ „)	3·94	Health good.
Ajmere („ 29th)	Total rainfall 1·02	Heat increasing. Fever in some parts.
Kerowlee („ 26th)	1·98	Tanks filling; wells dry. Ploughing and sowing commenced. Health good. Prices average. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ 25th)	2·0	Tanks filling. Ploughing commenced. Health good. Prices steady. Weather hot.
Ulwur („ 29th)	·99	Health fair. Sowings progressing. Prices rising.
Bickanir („ 26th)	1·01	Sowing commenced. Tanks and wells filling. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(June 24th)		
Katmandu (June 25th)	4·27	State and prospects of the crops good.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. IX OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 6th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 5th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 5th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
5th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,26,183	208	680	1,47,383	217	13,23,311	228	15,73,548	246	2,50,237	...
12th do. „	Madras	861	1,31,063	152	861	1,34,257	156	13,35,598	162	13,96,647	172	61,049	...
12th do. „	South Indian	654	92,030	142	654	95,732	146	8,56,507	137	9,25,148	150	68,641	...
12th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	7,60,479	506	1,504	9,59,497	638	91,32,618	634	1,00,33,234	708	9,00,616	...
12th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,55,016	770	461	3,40,000	737	31,39,655	712	33,14,050	762	1,74,395	...
	TOTAL	4,088	14,65,071	359	4,160	16,76,869	403	1,57,87,689	403	1,72,42,627	440	14,54,938	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
12th June 1886	East Indian	1,509	9,67,551	641	1,515	10,19,618	673	99,31,921	687	97,00,651	679	...	2,31,270
12th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	8,802	154	57	9,607	169	95,059	176	1,09,534	203	14,475	...
12th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	1,315	110	12	1,507	126	13,041	116	13,124	118	83	...
12th do. „	Sindia	75	6,292	84	75	7,446	99	67,932	95	73,273	104	5,341	...
12th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,55,234	252	1,411	4,00,000	283	30,83,573	228	36,39,763	274	5,56,190	...
12th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	11,184	52	310	37,855	120	1,12,622	55	3,19,522	107	2,06,900	...
19th do. „	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,849	68	...	...	24,849	63	24,849	...
	TOTAL	3,278	13,50,378	412	3,428	14,78,882	431	1,33,04,148	424	1,38,80,716	430	5,76,568	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
12th June 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	75,220	323	234	81,916	350	7,08,222	358	7,91,656	359	...	6,566
12th do. „	Nalhati	27	1,440	53	27	1,212	45	13,387	51	15,755	62	2,368	...
12th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	35,107	141	249	37,030	149	3,61,596	152	4,38,389	187	76,793	...
12th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,645	72	37	1,957	53	27,726	78	20,111	57	...	7,615
12th do. „	Tirhoot	226	29,810	132	240	32,051	139	2,80,029	130	3,02,313	130	22,284	...
12th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	13,282	53	253	24,624	97	1,51,928	64	2,23,080	93	71,152	...
12th do. „	Wardha Coal	45	5,354	119	45	15,411	342	1,19,189	277	1,52,274	359	33,085	...
12th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	30,227	203	149	26,636	179	4,47,565	314	4,21,048	300	...	26,517
5th do. „	Burma	254	38,088	150	327	38,327	119	4,79,047	197	4,57,339	148	...	21,708
19th do. „	North-Western	1,803	5,70,464	316	1,803	5,86,862	326	67,36,264	391	48,47,463	285	...	18,88,801
19th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,331	81	66	4,264	64	59,132	94	55,839	87	...	3,283
12th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,120	31	36	1,683	47	13,720	40	21,746	64	8,026	...
12th do. „	Dacca	10	2,359	236	86	3,088	43	20,037	209	45,945	53	25,908	...
5th do. „	Jorhat	25	441	18	30	687	23	4,067	17	5,288	19	1,221	...
	TOTAL	3,409	8,10,984	238	3,588	8,56,348	239	95,11,899	291	77,98,246	230	...	17,13,653
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,775	36,27,033	337	11,176	40,12,099	359	3,86,03,736	374	3,80,21,589	369	3,17,853	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	1,77,57,719	172	1,98,50,010	188	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,08,46,017	202	1,81,71,579	181	...	17,74,438
	Assisted Companies.												
12th June 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,581	76	126	10,363	82	95,846	80	98,032	83	2,186	...
12th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,308	64	67	6,446	96	50,235	78	67,743	107	17,508	...
29th May „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 37,285	50	(c) 59,121	90	21,836	...
5th June „	Bengal and North-Western	303	26,840	89	303	47,360	156	2,72,913	94	4,37,492	151	1,64,579	...
12th do. „	Tarakessur	22	4,375	109	22	4,238	103	55,611	264	55,591	265	...	20
	TOTAL	518	45,104	87	518	68,407	132	5,11,890	90	7,17,979	128	2,06,089	...
	Native States.												
12th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	30,772	159	193	30,017	155	2,72,444	147	2,76,866	152	4,422	...
12th do. „	Jodhpore	64	3,330	52	64	3,620	57	29,225	48	39,469	65	10,244	...
29th May „	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 2,23,232	216	(c) 2,01,932	116	...	21,300
5th June „	Mysore	140	8,288	59	140	7,813	56	74,803	54	75,158	57	2,355	...
19th do. „	Rajpura-Patiala	16	882	55	16	1,183	74	9,148	60	11,911	79	2,763	...
	TOTAL	413	43,272	105	413	42,633	103	6,06,852	118	6,05,336	104	...	1,516

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th May 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 29th May 1886.

SIMLA,
The 30th June, 1886.

FREDK. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—TRIGONOMETRICAL BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Mussoorie, the 23rd June 1886.

No. 5.—Mr. H. E. T. Keelan, Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under the provisions of Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st July 1886.

C. T. HAIG, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Trigonometrical Surveys.

No. 666.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into

	REVENUE.	Estimates, 1885-86.	April 1884 to February 1885.	April 1885 to February 1886.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	22,864,600	17,878,100	18,420,900	542,800	...
II	Opium	9,025,500	8,061,000	8,106,200	45,200	...
III	Salt	6,400,000	5,831,200	5,690,600	...	140,600
IV	Stamps	3,633,400	3,271,400	3,320,900	49,500	...
V	Excise	4,070,000	3,600,000	3,707,800	107,800	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,856,800	2,430,400	2,576,900	146,500	...
VII	Customs	1,175,000	847,100	991,900	144,800	...
VIII	Assessed Taxes	514,900	490,300	494,200	3,900	...
IX	Forest	1,060,100	718,400	754,300	35,900	...
X	Registration	281,800	259,900	280,400	20,500	...
XI	Tributes from Native States	691,300	535,400	523,600	...	11,800
XII	Post Office	1,101,700	947,500	1,013,700	66,200	...
XIII	Telegraph	540,100	459,700	524,400	64,700	...
XIV	Mint	125,000	110,300	198,900	88,600	...
XV	Law and Justice	595,300	458,500	487,900	29,400	...
XVI	Police	311,600	275,200	277,000	1,800	...
XVII	Marine	176,400	133,900	171,300	37,400	...
XVIII	Education	201,800	172,600	177,300	4,700	...
XIX	Medical	52,600	46,700	42,200	...	4,500
XX	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	86,100	69,500	62,000	...	7,500
XXI	Interest	659,400	622,800	634,900	12,100	...
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	257,700	133,100	180,600	47,500	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	54,100	38,700	44,900	6,200	...
XXIV	Miscellaneous	267,700	233,600	270,500	36,900	...
		57,002,900	47,625,300	48,953,300	1,328,000	...
	Productive Public Works.					
XXV	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	3,841,700	2,965,500	3,840,700	875,200	...
	East Indian Railway (Gross Earnings).	4,550,000	3,857,300	4,224,500	367,200	...
	Eastern Bengal Railway (Gross Earnings).	550,000	405,000	412,600	7,600	...
XXVI	Guaranteed Railways (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,360,000	3,766,300	3,893,700	127,400	...
XXVII	Irrigation and Navigation (Direct Receipts).	874,700	986,400	746,000	...	240,400
	Unproductive Public Works.					
XXIX	State Railways	148,400	224,400	173,500	...	50,900
XXX	Subsidized Railways	...	...	...	...	...
	Southern Mahratta Railway	100,000	27,900	87,600	59,700	...
XXXI	Irrigation and Navigation	135,400	122,300	125,700	3,400	...
XXXII	Military Works	40,800	33,000	32,800	...	200
XXXIII	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	474,600	423,200	457,900	34,700	...
XXXIV	Army	814,000	633,600	696,700	63,100	...
XXXV	Military Preparations in N.-W. Frontier.	...	...	30,300	30,300	...
"	Military Operations in Burmah	...	...	300	300	...
		71,892,500	61,070,200	63,675,600	2,605,400	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	197,900	254,100	269,000	14,900	...
	GRAND TOTAL	72,090,400	61,324,300	63,944,600	2,620,300	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 2nd July 1886.

eleven months of the year 1885-86, as compared with the corresponding period of 1884-85.
sterling at R10 to the pound sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	EXPENDITURE.	Estimates, 1885-86.	April 1884 to February 1885.	April 1885 to February 1886.	COMPARISON OF TWO YEARS.	
					Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,800,000	3,539,500	3,562,900	23,400	...
2	Do. on other Obligations	411,000	230,800	134,500	...	96,300
3	Refunds and Drawbacks	224,400	178,100	185,000	6,900	...
4	Assignments and Compensations	1,248,500	664,300	707,400	43,100	...
5	Land Revenue	3,443,800	2,782,700	2,872,000	89,300	...
6	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,473,700	2,872,200	2,993,600	121,400	...
7	Salt (do. do.)	492,300	403,700	368,400	...	35,300
8	Stamps	84,800	77,200	76,400	...	800
9	Excise	123,500	94,400	106,200	11,800	...
10	Provincial Rates	113,500	107,600	50,700	...	56,900
11	Customs	133,200	125,900	118,900	...	7,000
12	Assessed Taxes	13,400	11,900	11,000	...	900
13	Forests	725,300	547,600	554,100	6,500	...
14	Registration	181,100	161,500	167,700	6,200	...
15	Post Office	1,161,300	1,012,300	1,066,100	53,800	...
16	Telegraph	607,900	475,000	450,300	...	24,700
17	Mint	77,500	68,500	84,200	15,700	...
18	General Administration	1,335,700	1,211,700	1,242,200	30,500	...
19	Law and Justice	3,437,500	2,989,200	3,022,100	32,900	...
20	Police	2,855,700	2,506,100	2,535,200	29,100	...
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	365,800	304,800	313,800	9,000	...
22	Education	1,291,900	1,077,500	1,070,800	...	6,700
23	Ecclesiastical	169,700	151,000	149,000	...	2,000
24	Medical	760,400	653,200	650,800	...	2,400
25	Political	629,800	566,400	1,026,200	459,800	...
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	477,900	485,300	496,000	10,700	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	654,900	583,800	570,500	...	13,300
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	5,200	11,000	4,300	...	6,700
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	763,400	723,800	723,500	...	300
30	Stationery and Printing	374,000	334,500	360,400	25,900	...
31	Miscellaneous	263,700	256,200	243,200	...	13,000
32	Famine Relief	33,000	4,700	34,400	29,700	...
33	Protective Works—Railways	500,000	847,100	...	...	847,100
34	Do. do. Irrigation	287,300	216,600	160,500	...	56,100
35	Reduction of Debt	679,700	...	...	...	...
49	Exchange on transactions with London	3,573,600	2,747,600	2,640,500	...	107,100
		33,774,400	29,023,700	28,752,800	...	270,900
	Productive Public Works.					
36	State Railways (Working Expenses)	2,270,500	1,759,000	2,153,800	394,800	...
	East Indian Railway (Working Expenses)	1,826,500	1,663,600	1,690,200	26,600	...
	Eastern Bengal Railway (ditto)	232,500	151,400	264,100	112,700	...
37	Guaranteed Railways (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	516,000	496,500	492,500	...	4,000
38	Irrigation and Navigation (Working Expenses)	593,100	489,400	490,500	1,100	...
39	Charges in respect of Capital—Guaranteed Railways Interest	4,400	12,400	27,100	14,700	...
	Unproductive Public Works.					
40	State Railways (Capital Account)	398,000	133,500	184,500	51,000	...
41	Do. (Working & Maintenance)	119,900	156,100	99,700	...	56,400
42	Subsidized Railways	39,800	34,800	34,100	...	700
	Southern Mahratta Railway	80,300	146,700	73,700	...	73,000
43	Frontier Railways	100,000	346,000	...	...	346,000
44	Irrigation and Navigation	706,100	528,800	535,800	7,000	...
45	Military Works	1,088,300	753,100	732,800	...	20,300
46	Civil Buildings, Roads, and Services	4,040,600	3,127,300	2,777,300	...	350,000
47	Army	12,161,500	10,792,700	11,462,600	669,900	...
48	Military Preparations in N.-W. Frontier	...	...	1,982,700	1,982,700	...
	Do. Operations in Burmah	...	...	43,300	43,300	...
		57,951,900	49,615,000	51,797,500	2,182,500	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,354,600	13,771,300	13,349,400	...	421,900
		72,306,500	63,386,300	65,146,900	1,760,600	...
	Productive Public Works—Capital Expenditure.					
	In India—					
50	State Railways	1,900,600	1,076,100	2,051,800	975,700	...
	East Indian Railway	340,000	238,500	190,300	...	48,200
	Eastern Bengal Railway	132,100	247,600	94,700	...	152,900
51	Irrigation and Navigation	813,700	550,600	462,300	...	88,300
	In England—					
	State Railways	862,100	729,300	(b)1,553,500	824,200	...
	East Indian Railway	...	342,000	496,700	154,700	...
	Eastern Bengal Railway	350,900	(a)972,800	538,300	...	434,500
	Irrigation and Navigation	6,000	3,700	6,200	2,500	...
		4,405,400	4,160,600	5,393,800	1,233,200	...
	GRAND TOTAL	76,711,900	67,546,900	70,540,700	2,997,800	...

* Includes Interest on Debt Incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Offg. Deputy Comptroller General.

E. F. T. ATKINSON,
Offg. Comptroller General.

(a) Includes purchase of the E. B. Railway's undertaking.

(b) Includes £936,459 on account of Frontier Railways.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 26th June 1886.

No. 1540 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Yusuf Narain, of the Deoli Agency Hospital, was on privilege leave from 2nd to 30th April 1886, inclusive.

No. 1553 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. T. McRae returned from Boundary duty and assumed charge of his duties as 2nd-in-Command and Squadron Commander, Erinpura Irregular Force, on the 19th of June 1886, relieving Lieutenant R. A. Cole, who reverts to his substantive appointment of Adjutant, with effect from the same date.

The 28th June 1886.

No. 1568 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Ahud, Northern India Salt Revenue Hospital, Phaludi, was granted privilege leave from 26th April to 17th May 1886, inclusive.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr- Genl.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 1580 *G.*—Lieutenant C. Hutton Dawson, Erinpura Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 22nd June 1886, from the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1180 G., dated the 19th May 1886.

By Order,

L. S. NEWMARCH,

for 1st Asst. to Agent to Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 23rd June 1886.

No. 441-96 *III.*—With reference to the Agent to the Governor General's Notification No. 1449 G., dated the 18th June 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield assumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Lieutenant J. A. Bell, on the afternoon of the 9th June 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield is invested, with effect from the 9th instant, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class, as described in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), and is further specially empowered, under the last clause of the said section, to pass sentence of whipping.

The 28th June 1886.

No. 465-136 *III.*—Under the authority vested in the Local Government by Section 56, Act XXII of 1881 (Excise), the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to exempt the District of Ajmere-Merwara from the limit to the retail vend of country spirits laid down by Clause (*k*), Section 3, of the Act, for such period as the right of manufacture and vend is leased to the same person under the system known as the farming system. The Chief Commissioner is further pleased to direct that under Clause (*d*), Section 55 of the Act, in all licenses for the manufacture and vend of country spirits granted under the farming system, the limit of retail vend shall be one gallon instead of one ser.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

RAJPUTANA AGENCY, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Mount Abu, the 23rd June 1886.

No. 1608 *S.*—Under the provision of Section 9 of the Ajmere Forest Regulation, 1874, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere is pleased to sanction the following alterations in the Forest Bye-Laws sanctioned in the Rajputana Public Works Department Notification No. 1505 S., dated the 4th June 1875, and published in the Rajputana Official Gazette of 19th June 1875:—

Rule VII.—A revised rule as below is sanctioned in supersession of the present rule:—

Any Forest Official may arrest any person found in the act of doing any of the things prohibited under Rule II (except under Clause (*a*)) and produce him before the Officer in charge of Forests, who may compound the case or direct a criminal prosecution before a Magistrate.

Provided that the person arrested shall be released if he is known to be a resident of any village in the District who is not likely to abscond or if he furnish reasonable security (not exceeding R50) for his re-appearance when called upon to answer the charge made against him.

Provided also that in the absence of the Assistant Conservator, the person arrested shall be conducted without delay before the nearest Magistrate, who may pass such orders as he thinks fit.

Rule VIII.—Cancelled.

Rules IX to XIII.—The numbers will run from VIII to XII.

These alterations will come into force with effect from 15th July 1886.

By Order,

S. S. JACOB, *Lieut.-Colonel,*

Offg. Secy. to the Chief Commr., Ajmere-Merwara.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th June 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R a. p.	ASSETS.	R a. p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000 0 0	Government Securities	55,92,283 8 0
Reserve Fund	41,56,674 15 0	Other authorized Investments	51,93,466 4 0
Public Deposits at Head Office (R 1,19,98,125 a. 7 p. 9); Public Deposits at Branches (1,59,96,198 15 2)	2,79,94,324 6 11	Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,16,04,169 1 0
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,05,07,509 11 2	Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	89,14,412 0 2
Bank Post Bills, &c.	3,36,419 15 7	Bills discounted and purchased	2,64,11,748 5 2
Sundries	21,74,453 14 9	Balances with other Banks	14,01,228 0 2
		Bullion	3,221 13 0
		Dead Stock	11,42,045 5 0
		Stamps	10,354 3 9
		Sundries	6,53,293 7 10
			6,09,26,222 0 1
		Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office (R 1,16,13,252 a. 1 p. 4); Cash and Currency Notes at Branches (1,26,29,908 14 0)	2,42,43,160 15 4
RUPEES	8,51,69,382 15 5	RUPEES	8,51,69,382 15 5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 1st July 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 8 per cent.
Percentage 39·7.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th June 1886.

No. 56.—Mr R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, on 29th April 1886.

The 29th June 1886.

No. 57.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 163, dated 22nd June 1886, Babu Baroda Prosada Bosu, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is posted to Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

This cancels that portion of the Director General's Notificarion No. 46, dated 17th May 1886, which relates to Babu Krishna Chunder Bandopadhya.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

The 25th June 1886.

No. 5.—Mr. W. E. Hartt, Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment, attached to North-Western Railway, has been granted one year's furlough to Europe, with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from 5th July 1886, or from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of the same.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 30th June 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 23rd June 1886	5,94,484	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	40,22,543	46,17,027
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	257	
Ditto ditto Government	855	1,112
DEDUCT—		46,18,139
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	9,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	9,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 30th June 1886		37,18,139
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	5,94,318	
Ditto ditto Government	31,23,821	37,18,139
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	60	
Ditto ditto Government	...	60

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 1st July 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and

payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
6	B 86—72846	100	Post Master General, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 24th June 1886.

C. HALL,
Chief Superintendent,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 1st July 1886.

Bastien, J. V.	Nicholson, G.	Razental, T. W.
Burbridge, J. G.	Okedon, W. P.	Rushall, R. B.
Dundas, R. H. D.	Parry, J. C.	Sandeman, H. D.
Dunn, Mrs. E. A.	Polendine, W.	Schoenemann, C. H. T.
Massor, L. F.		

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Barnes, G. J.	Godfrey, J. B.	Mullen, J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Greenhill, E. G.	Norville, Mrs. L.
Bashem, M. E.	Groseman, L. O.	Olsen, J.
Bates, J. N.	Griffiths, Morris.	Page, J. B
Bigex, Mon. E.	Guerrier, H. J.	Percy, A.
Blessett, W. V.	".Gusture."	Poley, J.
B. R.	Hair, G.	Power, J. O.
Burke, E. M.	Hannagan, C. H. M.	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Bush, C.	Harford, J.	Randall, T.
Butler, T.	Harmer, Capt. Henry.	Rice, W. G. L.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Hoare, R.	Rushworth, B. J.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Horne, James S.	R. M. E., Miss.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Roberts, H. A.
Cohen, Mr.	J. M. Mc.	Robinson, F. A.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Kelly, Miss G.	Salten, Miss M.
Dimmock, Basil.	Kemp, Edwin.	Sammi, T.
D'Mello, Jose.	K. T. M.	Sargon, S
Dodd, C. B. N.	Kirkbride, J.	Schmid, Otto.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Schoeman, G. M.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Sheldrake, Miss Hannah.
D'Rozario, Miss J.	Kynoch, Mrs. G.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Lemarchand, J. R.	Stone, Mrs. T.
Dyson, H. J.	Macqueen, T.	Stuart, C. H.
Easton, Percy H.	Martin, H.	Swingler, Mrs. C.
Ellis, R. H. M.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Thompson, R. D.
Entwistle, R.	McDonald, J.	Todd, H. P.
Fox, R. C. W.	McDonald, Miss.	Tracey, A.
Fraser, H. B.	McLaughlin, John.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Gayer, A. H	Miller, Capt. John C.	Walker, P. C.
Gayton, E. Hugh.	Morgan, W.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
"Gertrude."	Morris, Paul.	Williams, C.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.		

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Power, J. O.	Wilson, W. T.
Guerrier, H. J.	Sutherland, G.	Wrightson, T. N.
Jones, W.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 21st June 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Puffer, R. P.	Mount, F. de.
Banerjee, Shib Nath.	Gibbons, F.	Nicholls, J.
Bhattacharjee, Ram Brohmo.	Hart, H.	Owen, J.
Cook, Alexander.	Hobson, E. A.	Thomas, C. P.
Flunks, Lt.-Col. W. A.	Jarvis, J.	Zacheriah, H. C.
	Mitford, R. C. W.	

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 3rd July 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	3rd July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	10th "	Ditto.
Ditto Book Post and Pattern Packets .	9th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	10th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	6th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	6th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	7th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Bengal.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	12th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	9th "	Per Str. *Tai-sang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	7th "	Per Str. *Patna.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	7th "	Per Str. *Busheer.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon	7th "	Per Str. *Patna.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during July 1886 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
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6th July 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
7th July 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
12th July 1885 .	By French Steamer.
14th July 1886* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s Private Vessel.
20th July 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
21st July 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
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* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

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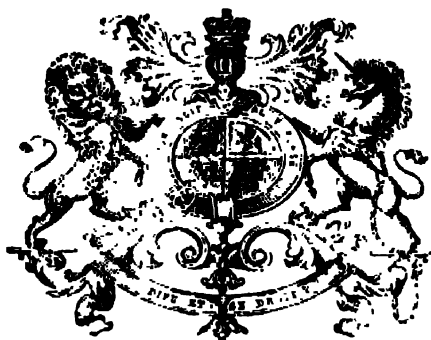
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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

In the goods of the late Andrew Skeen, Esq., M.B., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), formerly of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagees Act, Section 319, Act X of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882—

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Andrew Skeen, late of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased, who died at Kasauli, in the Simla District of the Punjab, on or about the 10th day of June 1885, that they are required, within one month from this date, to send in their claims, with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as executors (by the last will and testament of the said deceased appointed), probate was granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the 16th day of April 1886. Also, that at the expiration of that time they the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as they shall then know of, and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim, or claims they shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. ALL persons indebted to, or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to, the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities, or property, to the undersigned, who are alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

C. R. MATTHEWS, *Colonel,*
Bengal Staff Corps.

GEO. THOMSON, *Surgeon-Major,*
Indian Medical Service, Bengal,
Executors to the Estate.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Johnstone Jardine Keswick in our firm ceased on 30th April last.

JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1886.



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No. 28.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 9th July, 1886.

No. 297.—The services of Surgeon C. L. Swaine, M.B., officiating Civil Surgeon, Bilaspur, Central Provinces, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

JUDICIAL.

The 7th July, 1886.

No. 950.—The services of Major W. F. Dodsworth, General List, Infantry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

PATENTS.

The 5th July, 1886.

No. 774.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 18 *of* 1886.—Percy Tarbult, of No. 75, Lombard Street, in the City of London, England, for apparatus for combustion of liquid hydrocarbons.

No. 65 *of* 1886.—Kenneth MacIver, and Joseph Poole, Electrician, both of 34, Faulkner Street, in the City of Manchester and County of Lancaster, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, for improvements in telephonic call apparatus.

No. 68 *of* 1886.—Charles Almy Dearborn, of New York, United States of America, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in sewing machines.

No. 83 *of* 1886.—Bernard Charles Molloy, of 3, Elm Court Temple, in the City of London, England, Barrister-at-Law, Member of Parliament, for improvements in apparatus for amalgamating gold and other precious metals.

No. 102 *of* 1886.—Henry Wellington, of Brooklyn, Kings County, in the State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in lamps.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th July, 1886.

No. 1354 *G.*—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, S. C., officiating Wing Officer, 29th Regiment (Punjab) Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 1357 *G.*—Lieutenant W. H. Cornish, officiating Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 10th July, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

No. 1358 *G.*—Lieutenant P. J. Melvill, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and Assistant to the General Superintendent, Thagi and Dakaiti, Hyderabad, is appointed to hold charge of the current duties of the office of Second Assistant to the Resident at Hyderabad and Assistant Secretary for Berar, in addition to his own, during the absence on privilege leave of Lieutenant W. H. Cornish.

The 7th July, 1886.

No. 1362 *G.*—Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class, and Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 15th July, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1363 *G.*—Captain G. Gaisford, Assistant Superintendent of Levies in Baluchistan, and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent at Thal Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the office of Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E.

No. 1365 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 15th June, 1886:—

Jemadar Dewa to be Subadar, *vice* Bundhoo Ram, invalided.

Havildar Rutna to be Jemadar, *vice* Dewa, promoted.

The 8th July, 1886.

No. 1372 *G.*—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Braesecke as Consul for Germany at Akyab.

No. 1378 *G.*—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, of the Border Regiment, is appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, on probation, in the Bhopal Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant P. A. Watson, with effect from the 6th June, 1886.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 9th July, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 444.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Captain W. St. J. Richardson, Bombay S. C., Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, is confirmed in his appointment, with effect from the 23rd June, 1885.

No. 445.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

With reference to G. G. O. No. 192 of 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel R. F. Lowis, R.A., Director-General of Ordnance in India, to have the local rank of Colonel whilst so employed. Dated 15th March, 1886.

[This cancels G. G. O. No. 257 of 1886.]

No. 446.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Lieutenant G. T. Robertson, Northumberland Fusiliers, to be officiating Aide-de-Camp. Dated 4th June, 1886.

No. 447.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

(Queen's Own) Corps of Guides.

Major A. G. Hammond, V.C., Squadron Commander, to be Commandant of Cavalry, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Hutchinson, died of wounds received in action;

Captain F. D. Battye, Wing Commander, to be Squadron Commander, *vice* Major Hammond;

Captain M. C. Cooke-Collis, Squadron Officer, to be Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Battye,—

with effect from the 9th January, 1886.

No. 1 (Kohat) Mountain Battery.

Captain F. H. J. Birch, R.A., to officiate as Commandant, *vice* Captain J. C. Shirres, on furlough. Dated 30th June, 1886.

No. 3 (Peshâwar) Mountain Battery.

Lieutenant F. T. Cole, R.A., 2nd Subaltern, to be 1st Subaltern, *vice* Captain Birch, who has vacated the appointment on promotion;

Lieutenant P. W. D. Brockman, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, to be 2nd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Cole;

Lieutenant C. E. Baynes, R.A., to be 3rd Subaltern, *vice* Lieutenant Brockman,—

with effect from the 20th May, 1886.

1st Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant C. Chamier, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 6th Madras Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer. Dated 23rd June, 1886.

No. 448.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Daniel Edward Mocatta, Leinster Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 16th January, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd Administrative Battalion, North-Western Provinces Volunteers.

No. 449.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Lawrence to be Commandant.

Captain C. T. Becker, King's Own Borderers, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain A. R. Porter, 28th Bengal Infantry, who rejoins his regiment. Dated 21st June, 1886.

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 450.—Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander John Lawrence to be Commandant, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Dodd, who has resigned that appointment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 451.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Colonel E. P. Gurdon, Bengal S. C., Divisional and Sessions Judge, 1st Grade, Punjab, (p. a.) for one year and 97 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Captain C. M. Fitzgerald, Bengal S. C., Assistant Commissary-General, 4th Class, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Surgeon-Major W. H. Gregg, M.B., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 452.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. J. Senior, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 1st Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 127 of 1886.

Lieutenant G. S. Goldsmid, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 40th Bengal Infantry, (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant C. B. Judge, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 1st Battalion, 2nd (Prince of Wales' Own) Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year.

Lieutenant W. H. Simpson, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer and Quartermaster, 43rd Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for 182 days.

No. 453.—Lieutenant T. D. Leslie, probationer, Bengal S. C., 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (m. c.) for 123 days under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 15th May, 1886.

No. 454.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Colonel W. W. Boddam, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 183 days.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

Conductor H. Macartney, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for six months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 455.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 8th June, 1886, page 2744.

WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 8th June, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The honorary rank of Lieutenant, conferred on Deputy Assistant-Commissaries Robert George Davies and John Modget, Bengal Establishment, in the Gazette of 25th February, 1876, is antedated from 28th April, 1875, to 12th August, 1873.

Deputy Assistant-Commissary Samuel Smith, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 19th February, 1886.

PENSIONS.

No. 456.—Conductor Robert Orr, Ordnance Department, has been transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 18th May, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 457.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Renny Cowie,—4th July, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Colonel Sullivan Edward Becher, General List, Infantry,—7th July, 1886.

No. 458.—NATIVE ARMY—

3rd Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Janok Awasthi to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Sheikh Shamshér Ali, invalided; Jemadar Sheikh Iláhi Baksh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Báijnáth Dúbé, invalided; Havildar Rám Ishwár Tiwárí to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Janok Awasthi, promoted; Havildar Sheikh Alláh Baksh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sheikh Iláhi Baksh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

16th Bengal Infantry.

Drum-Major Robert A. Letts to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Alah Yár Khan, promoted, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

40th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Atar Singh to be Subadar, and Havildar Húbdar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Rám Singh, deceased, with effect from the 16th May, 1886.

No. 459.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Punjab Infantry.

Jemadar Úmar to be Subadar, and Havildar Sákhi to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Abdúl Rahim, invalided, with effect from the 5th March, 1886.

No. 460.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Nagpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Captain J. Bailey, having completed twenty years' service as a Commissioned officer in the Volunteer Forces, is granted the honorary rank of Major in accordance with Clause 30, India Army Circulars, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 461.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Colonel Henry McDonell DeWendt Douglas, Bengal S. C.,—10th July, 1886.
Colonel James Nicholas Brutton Hewett, Bengal S. C.,—1st July, 1886.
Colonel Reginald Colvil William Mitford, Bengal S. C.,—25th July, 1886.

No. 462.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Albert Dodd is permitted to retain his rank and wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 463.—The undermentioned officers are appointed to the Military Works Department, as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade :—

Lieutenant W. G. R. Cordue, R.E.
Lieutenant R. B. Ward, R.E.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 32.—In G. G. O. No. 31 of 1886, *for* "Mr. John James Walmsley," *read* "Mr. Joseph James Walmsley."

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 9th July, 1886.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 26th June and the 9th July, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Frederick Augustus Samuel D'Acosta-de St. Laurent.	Major ...	Bengal Staff Corps.	27th March, 1886.	No will in India.	15 10 5		

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 5th July, 1886.

No. 172.—Mr. Alfred Peyton is appointed, on probation, to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Locomotive Department.

Mr. Peyton's services are placed at the disposal of the Director General of Railways.

No. 173.—Babu Annoda Prosad Sarkar, Apprentice Engineer, Bengal, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, with effect from the 7th June, 1886.

The 6th July, 1886.

No. 174.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to and in the classes of Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.	Nature of promotion.
Major W. G. Nicholson, R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, special.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	4th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Colonel B. Lovett, C.S.I., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, special.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	8th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Rigg, H. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	8th April, 1886.	Temporary.
White, H. F. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	9th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Johnson, H. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	9th April, 1886.	Temporary.

The 7th July, 1886.

No. 175.—Mr. T. Lobb, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Hyderabad, temporarily employed in Madras, is retransferred to Hyderabad.

No. 176.—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, and Babu Bidhu Bhusan Biswas, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed in Beluchistan, are retransferred,—the former to Bengal, and the latter to the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 177.—Mr. A. C. Newcombe, Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, temporary rank, is transferred permanently to the Accounts Branch, and confirmed in that grade.

No. 178.—Mr. D. W. McPherson, Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, is promoted to Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tempore*, with effect from 11th January, 1886.

No. 179.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment, with effect from the 7th May, 1886 :

Names.	From	To
Mr. R. G. Macdonald ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*
Lieutenant-Colonel J. Grierson, B.S.C.	Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary rank	Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. F. Morrison ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. J. W. Fordham ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank, supernumerary.	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, supernumerary.
Major C. H. P. Christie, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. J. Douglas ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. W. H. Brand ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*
Mr. D. W. McPherson ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.
Captain E. A. Waller, R.E. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, permanent.
Mr. A. C. Newcombe ...	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*

The 8th July, 1886.

No. 180.—Captain R. Gardiner, R.E., Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is appointed to act as Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway during the absence of Major G. F. O. Boughey, R.E., on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 9th July, 1886.

No. 181.—Captain H. Clarke, R.E., Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade, *supernumerary*, is appointed permanently to the Accounts Branch in that grade.

No. 182.—Captain A. Hildebrand, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is temporarily transferred to the Superior Accounts Establishment, with the rank of Examiner, 4th Class, 2nd Grade.

Major L. F. Brown, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, is temporarily transferred to the Military Works Branch.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd June, 1886:—

No. 11 OF 1886.

THE PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

CONTENTS.

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

CHAPTER III.

RENT.

Revision of Rents.

CHAPTER IV.

RELINQUISHMENT AND EJECTMENT.

Relinquishment.

A Bill to amend the Law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law relating to the tenancy of land in the Punjab; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886.

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies; and

(3) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Repeal.

2. (1) The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, is hereby repealed; and XXVIII of 1868.

(2) All suits, appeals and applications instituted, preferred and made under that Act, and pending at the commencement of this Act, shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively instituted, preferred and made under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(a) "land" means land which is let or occupied for agricultural purposes or for purposes subservient to agriculture, and includes the sites of buildings appurtenant to such land: [New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (1).]

(b) "tenant" means a person who holds land of another person, and is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land to that other person. But it does not include an inferior landowner, or a farmer or mortgagee of the rights of a landowner, or a person who takes a lease of unoccupied land for the purpose of subletting it: [New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (2).]

(c) "landlord" means the person of whom a tenant holds land, and to whom the tenant is, or, but for a special contract, would be, liable to pay rent for that land: [New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (3).]

(d) "tenant" and "landlord" include the predecessors and representatives in interest of a tenant and landlord respectively: [New.]

(e) "rent" means whatever is payable, deliverable or renderable in money, kind or service by a tenant on account of the use or occupation of land held by him: [New. Cf. Act XI, 1883. s. 3 (4).]

(f) "pay," "payable" and "payment," used with reference to rent, include "deliver," "deliverable" and "delivery," and "render," "renderable" and "rendering": [New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (5).]

(g) "arrear of rent" means rent which remains unpaid after the date on which it becomes payable: [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 3.]

(h) "tenancy" means a parcel of land held by a tenant of a landlord under one lease or one set of conditions: [New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (7).]

(i) "land-revenue" means—

(1) the land-revenue for the time being assessed on land, whether the assessment is leviable or not; or [Cf. Act XX, 1884, s. 3 (4).]

The Punjab Tenancy Bill.
(Chapter II.—Right of Occupancy.—Sections 4-5.)

(2) where the land-revenue has been permanently assessed, or has been wholly or in part compounded for or redeemed, the amount which, but for the permanent assessment, composition or redemption, would have been leviable; or

(3) where no land-revenue has been assessed on land, the amount which would have been assessed thereon if the rate sanctioned for like land in the same village or in adjacent villages had been applied;

and includes any rate imposed in respect of the increased value of land due to canal-irrigation, unless, where the land is assessed, that increased value has been taken into account in the assessment:

[New.] XX of 1883. (j) "rates and cesses" mean the local rate payable under the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883, the zaildári, lambardári and patwári cesses, and any other rates and cesses of which the levy has been generally or specially authorised by the Local Government:

[New.] (k) "Revenue-officer" and "Revenue Court" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1886:

[Act IX, 1883 s. 3 (9).] (l) "prescribed Revenue-officer," in any provision of this Act, means such Revenue-officer as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, direct by name or by virtue of his office to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision:

[New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (8).] (m) "improvement" means, with reference to a tenancy, any work which is suitable to the tenancy and consistent with the conditions on which it is held, by which the letting value of the tenancy has been and continues to be increased, and which, if not executed on the tenancy, is either executed directly for its benefit, or is, after execution, made directly beneficial to it;

Explanation I.—It includes—

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 38.] *(1)* the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods;

(2) the construction of wells, the reclaiming, enclosing, levelling and terracing of land for agricultural purposes, and other works of a like nature;

(3) the erection of buildings in connection with the land for the more convenient or profitable cultivation thereof; and

(4) the renewal or re-construction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for maintaining the same and as durably increase their value;

[Cf. Bom. Act V, 1879, s. 170.] But it does not include any benefit accruing to land from the ordinary operations of husbandry;

Explanation II.—A work which benefits several tenancies may be deemed to be, with respect to each of them, an improvement;

Explanation III.—A work executed by a tenant is not an improvement if it substantially diminishes the value of any other part of his landlord's property:

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 3, amended.] *(n)* "grandfather" includes the father of an adoptive father, the adoptive father of a father and the adoptive father of an adoptive father; "uncle" includes the brother of an adoptive father; and "grand-uncle" includes the adoptive father of an uncle; and

[New.] *(o)* jágírdár includes the holder of any revenue-free land.

CHAPTER II.

RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

Tenants having right of occupancy.

4. *(1)* A tenant—

(a) who has before or after the commencement of this Act paid no rent in respect of land occupied by him beyond the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, and whose father and grand-father, uncle and grand-uncle, occupying the same land, paid no rent beyond the amount aforesaid, or [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 5 (1).]

(b) who has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied land of which he was landowner and of which he ceased to be landowner otherwise than by forfeiture to Government or by any voluntary act, or [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 5 (2).]

(c) who, before the twenty-first day of October, 1868, settled in a village along with the founders thereof as a cultivator of the land occupied by him, and who, since so settling there, has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied that land, or [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 5 (3).]

(d) who is, or has before or after the commencement of this Act been, jágírdár of the village or any part of the village in which the land occupied by him is situate, and who— [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 5 (4).]

(i) being such jágírdár, has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied the land for not less than twenty years, or

(ii) having been such jágírdár, occupied the land while he was jágírdár and has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied it for not less than twenty years,

shall be deemed to have a right of occupancy in the land so occupied.

(2) If a tenant proves that he has before or after the commencement of this Act continuously occupied land for thirty years and paid no rent therefor beyond the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses for the time being chargeable thereon, he shall be presumed to have fulfilled the conditions of clause (a) of sub-section (1). [New.]

(3) If a tenant occupied land in a village in 1838, he shall, for the purposes of clause (c) of sub-section (1), be presumed to have settled there along with the founders of the village. [New.]

Right of occupancy of other tenants recorded as having the right before passing of Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868.

5. A tenant whose name is entered in a record-of-rights sanctioned by the Local Government before the twenty-first day of October, 1868, as of a tenant having a right of occupancy in land which he has continuously occupied from the time of the preparation of that record, shall be deemed to have and to have had a right of occupancy in that land unless the landlord proves in a suit— [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 6.]

(a) that within the thirty years immediately preceding the institution of the suit other tenants of the same class in the same village, or in adjacent villages, have ordinarily been ejected at the will of the landlord; or

(b) that before the twenty-first day of October, 1868, the tenant, in the presence of an officer authorized to attest entries in the record-of-rights,

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(Chapter III.—Rent.—Sections 6-15.)

voluntarily admitted himself to be a tenant not having a right of occupancy, and that the admission was recorded at the time by that officer.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 7.] Right of occupancy in land taken in exchange.

6. If the tenant has voluntarily exchanged the land, or any portion of the land, formerly occupied by him, for other land belonging to the same landlord, the land taken in exchange shall, for the purposes of this Act, be held to be subject to the same right of occupancy as that to which the land given in exchange would have been subject if the exchange had not taken place.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 8.] Establishment of right of occupancy on grounds other than those expressly stated in Act.

7. Nothing in the foregoing sections of this Chapter shall preclude any person claiming a right of occupancy on any ground other than the grounds specified in those sections from suing to establish the right.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 9.] Right of occupancy not to be acquired by mere lapse of time.

8. No tenant shall acquire a right of occupancy by mere lapse of time.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 9, amended.] Right of occupancy not to be acquired by joint owner in land held in joint ownership.

9. In the absence of a custom to the contrary, no one of several joint owners of land shall acquire a right of occupancy in the land jointly owned by them.

CHAPTER III.

RENT.

Revision of Rents.

[New.] Procedure for revision of rents of occupancy-tenants.

10. *(1)* At any time while a local area is being assessed, and before the assessment has been confirmed, the prescribed Revenue-officer, of his own motion or on the application of either landlord or tenant, may, subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, revise the rent of any tenant having a right of occupancy in land situate in that local area.

(2) At any other time the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of either landlord or tenant, may, subject to those provisions, revise the rent of any tenant having a right of occupancy.

Conversion of Rents.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 10.] Commutation of rent.

11. *(1)* In the case of a tenant having a right of occupancy or holding under an unexpired lease, rent in kind shall not be commuted into rent in money, or rent in money into rent in kind, without the consent of both the landlord and the tenant.

(2) With their consent the commutation may be made by the prescribed Revenue-officer on application made to him for that purpose by either of them.

[New.] Conversion of lump cash-rents.

12. When the rent payable by a tenant having a right of occupancy is fixed at a lump sum without relation to the land-revenue of his tenancy and the rates and cesses chargeable thereon, the prescribed Revenue-officer shall, on the application of either the landlord or the tenant, determine what portion of the rent is represented by the land-revenue and rates and cesses.

Enhancement.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 10.] Date of effect of enhancement of rent.

13. *(1)* An enhancement of rent shall not take effect before the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the agreement or order under which it is payable.

(2) The agricultural year shall for the purposes of this section commence on the sixteenth day of June. [New.]

[New.] Rents of occupancy-tenants which are ordinarily not liable to enhancement.

14. Where the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy in any land is a share of the produce, or of the appraised value thereof, with or without an addition in cash, or is paid according to cash-rates fixed with reference to the nature of the crops grown, the tenant shall be entitled to occupy the land at the share or rates hitherto paid by him:

Provided that—

(*a*) when the land or any part thereof previously not irrigated or flooded becomes irrigated or flooded, the share or rates payable in respect of the land or part may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be enhanced to the share or rates paid by tenants having a right of occupancy for irrigated or flooded land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same neighbourhood; and [See section 42 of this Bill.]

(*b*) where, in the case of rent consisting of a share of the produce, or of the appraised value thereof, with an addition in cash, that addition is the amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses, or a proportion thereof, it may, on an enhancement of that amount, be enhanced—

(*i*) if the addition was the full amount, then to the enhanced amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses, and

(*ii*) if the addition was a proportion of the amount, then to the same proportion of the enhanced amount.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 10.] Ground and limitation of enhancement of rents of occupancy-tenants which are ordinarily liable to enhancement.

15. *(1)* The rent payable by a tenant having a right of occupancy, to whom the last foregoing section does not apply, may be enhanced on the ground that the rent paid by him in respect of his tenancy, after deducting the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses chargeable thereon, is—

(*a*) if he belongs to the class specified in clause (*a*) of sub-section (*1*) of section 4, less than two annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue; [Act XXVIII, 1868, ss. 11 and 12.]

(*b*) if he belongs to any of the classes specified in clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) of that sub-section, less than four annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue;

(*c*) if he does not belong to any of the classes specified in that sub-section, less than eight annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue.

(2) In a case to which sub-section (*1*) of this section applies, the rent may be enhanced to an amount not exceeding two, four or eight annas per rupee of the amount of the land-revenue, as the case may be, in addition to the amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses.

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(Chapter III.—Rent.—Sections 16-21.)

Reduction.

[New.] **16.** (*1*) When the land, or any part of the land, held by a tenant having a right of occupancy to whom section 14 applies ceases to be irrigated or flooded, the share or rates payable in respect of the land or part may be reduced to the share or rates paid by tenants having a right of occupancy for unirrigated or unflooded land of a similar description and with similar advantages in the same neighbourhood.

Grounds and limitation of reduction of rents described in section 14.

(*2*) Where the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy is a share of the produce, or of the appraised value thereof, with an addition in cash, and that addition is the amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses, or a proportion thereof, the addition may, on a reduction of that amount, be reduced—

(*i*) if it was the full amount, then to the reduced amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses; and

(*ii*) if it was a proportion of the amount, then to the same proportion of the reduced amount.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 14.] **17.** (*1*) The rent payable by a tenant having a right of occupancy, to whom section 14 does not apply, may be reduced on any of the following grounds, and on no others, namely :—

Grounds and limitation of reduction of other rents.

first—that the area of the land held by him has been diminished or has been proved to be less than the area for which rent has been previously paid by him ;

second—that the productive powers of that land have been decreased by any cause beyond his control ;

[New.] *third*—that the rent of the land is regulated by the amount of the land-revenue thereof and that the land-revenue has been reduced ;

[New.] *fourth*—that within the six years immediately preceding the passing of this Act the rent has been raised above the maximum allowed by section 15.

(*2*) In a case to which sub-section (*1*) of this section applies, the rent shall be reduced to the amount which the Revenue-officer considers fair and equitable :

Provided that—

[New.] (*a*) where the reduction is made on the third ground, it shall be in proportion to the reduction in the land-revenue of the land ;

(*b*) where the reduction is made on the fourth ground, the rent shall not be reduced below the maximum allowed by section 15 ; and

[New.] (*c*) a reduction shall not be made in any case if its effect would be to make the rent of the land less than the amount of the land-revenue thereof and the rates and cesses chargeable thereon.

Remission.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 15.] **18.** Notwithstanding anything contained in the foregoing sections of this Chapter, if it appears to a Court making a decree for an arrear of rent that the area of a tenancy has been so diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or that the produce thereof has been so diminished by drought, hail, deposit of sand, or other like calamity, that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot be equitably decreed, the Court may allow such remission from the rent payable by him as may appear to it to be just.

Remission of rent by Courts decreeing arrears.

19. (*1*) Whenever for any cause the payment of the whole or any part of the land-revenue payable in respect of any land is remitted or for any period suspended, the prescribed Revenue-officer may by order remit or for that period suspend, as the case may be, the payment of the rent of that land to an amount which may bear the same proportion to the whole of the rent payable in respect of the land as the land-revenue of which the payment has been remitted or suspended bears to the whole of the land-revenue payable in respect of the land. [Cf. Act XII, 1881, s. 28.]

Remission and suspension of rent consequent on like treatment of land-revenue.

(*2*) An order passed under sub-section (*1*) shall not be liable to be contested by suit in any Court.

(*3*) A suit shall not lie for the recovery of any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or during the period of suspension for any rent of which the payment has been suspended.

(*4*) Where the payment of rent has been suspended for any period, that period shall be excluded in the computation of the period of limitation prescribed for a suit for the recovery of the rent. [Cf. Act XIV, 1882, s. 325A.]

(*5*) If the landlord collects any rent of which the payment has been remitted, or before the expiration of the period of suspension collects any rent of which the payment has been suspended, the whole of the land-revenue remitted or suspended in his favour shall become immediately payable by him.

(*6*) The provisions of this section relating to the remission or suspension of the payment of rent may be applied, so far as they can be made applicable, to land held free of revenue, in any case in which, if the land had been revenue-paying, the payment of the whole or any part of the land-revenue thereof might, in the opinion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, have been remitted or suspended under the rules for the time being in force for regulating the remission and suspension of land-revenue. [New.]

Division of Produce and Appraisement of Crops.

20. When rent is taken by division of the produce, or by estimate or appraisement of the crop, if either the landlord or the tenant neglects to attend, either personally or by agent, at the proper time for making the division, estimate or appraisement, or if there is a dispute about the division of the produce or the quantity or value of the crop, the prescribed Revenue-officer may, on the application of either party, appoint such person as he thinks fit to be a referee to divide the produce or estimate or appraise the crop. [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 17, and Act IX, 1883, s. 25.]

Appointment of referee for division or appraisement.

21. (*1*) When the Revenue-officer appoints a referee under the last foregoing section, he may in his discretion authorise the referee to associate with himself any other persons as assessors, and may give him instructions regarding the number, qualifications and mode of selecting those assessors (if any) and the procedure [New. Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 18, and Act IX, 1883, s. 26.]

Appointment of assessors.

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to be followed in making the division, estimate or appraisement.

(2) The referee so appointed shall make the division, estimate or appraisement in accordance with those instructions.

(3) For the purpose of exercising the powers conferred upon him, the referee, with his assessors (if any), may enter upon or into any land or building on or in which the crop is standing or the produce is lying.

[New. Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 28.] 22. (1) The result of the division, estimate or appraisement shall be recorded and signed by the referee, and the record shall be submitted to the Revenue-officer.

Procedure after division or appraisement.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall consider the record, and after such further inquiry (if any) as he may think necessary shall make an order either confirming or varying the division, estimate or appraisement.

(3) The rent shall be payable in accordance with that order.

(4) The Revenue-officer shall also make such order as to the costs of the reference as he thinks fit.

(5) The costs may include the remuneration of the referee and of the assessors (if any), and may be levied from the applicant before the appointment of the referee subject to adjustment at the close of the proceedings.

CHAPTER IV.

RELINQUISHMENT AND EJECTMENT.

Relinquishment.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, ss. 28, 30 & 31.] 23. (1) A tenant may relinquish his tenancy by giving verbally or in writing to his landlord or to his landlord's agent, on or before the fifteenth day of January in any year, notice of his intention to relinquish the tenancy.

Relinquishment by tenant.

(2) If the landlord or his agent refuses to receive the notice, or if he receives it but refuses to sign and deliver a receipt for it, the tenant may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer on or before the date aforesaid to cause the notice to be served on the landlord; and the Revenue-officer, on receiving the cost of service from the tenant, shall cause the notice to be served as soon as may be.

(3) If the tenant does not give notice in the manner prescribed in this section, he shall be liable to pay the rent of his tenancy for any part of the ensuing agricultural year during which the tenancy is not let by the landlord to some other person or is not cultivated by the landlord himself.

Ejectment.

[New.] 24. (1) A tenant shall not be ejected otherwise than in execution of an order of the prescribed Revenue-officer.

Mode and time of ejectment.

[Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 21.] (2) Save as otherwise expressly provided by this Act, an order of the Revenue-officer for the ejectment of a tenant shall not be executed at any other time than between the first day of May and the fifteenth day of June.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 27.] 25. (1) Where at the time of the order for the ejectment of a tenant from any land his uncut crops are standing thereon, he shall not be ejected from the land until the crops have ripened and he has been allowed a reasonable time to harvest them.

Provision with respect to crops uncut at time of order for ejectment.

(2) For the use of the land occupied by the crops he shall pay such rent as may be agreed on between him and the landlord, or as, in default of such agreement, may, on the application of either landlord or tenant, be determined by the prescribed Revenue-officer. [Cf. Act XII, 1881, s. 42.]

(3) Where the rent is determined by an order of the prescribed Revenue-officer, the order may be executed by him in the same manner as a decree for money may be executed by a Revenue Court.

26. A Revenue-officer may make an order for the ejectment of a tenant from land in which he has a right of occupancy if— [New.]

Conditions on which order may be made for ejectment of an occupancy-tenant.

(a) a decree has been made for the ejectment of the tenant from the land either on the ground that he has used the land in a manner inconsistent with the conditions on which he holds it or on the ground that he has omitted to use the land in the manner required by those conditions; or

(b) a decree has been made against the tenant for an arrear of rent due in respect of the land, and the decree remains unsatisfied at the time when an application for his ejectment is made in manner hereinafter provided. [See section 28 of this Bill.]

27. (1) When a decree has been made for the ejectment of a tenant having a right of occupancy on either of the grounds mentioned in clause (a) of the last foregoing section, the decree-holder may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for an order for the ejectment of the tenant in execution of the decree. [New.]

Procedure for ejectment of an occupancy-tenant against whom decree has been made for misuse of land.

(2) If it appears to the Revenue-officer that the injury caused by the act or omission in consequence of which the decree was made is capable of being remedied, or that an award of compensation will be sufficient satisfaction to the landlord therefor, he may, instead of making an order for the ejectment of the tenant, order him to remedy the injury within one month from the date of the order, or order him to pay to the Revenue-officer, within a time to be specified in the order, such compensation as the Revenue-officer thinks fit. [Cf. Act XII, 1881, s. 149, and Act VIII, 1885, s. 155.]

(3) If the injury is so remedied or the compensation so paid, an order for the ejectment of the tenant in execution of the decree shall not be made.

28. (1) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant having a right of occupancy in land against whom a decree for an arrear of rent due in respect of the land has been made and remains unsatisfied, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for an order for the ejectment of the tenant. [Act XII, 1881, s. 35.]

Procedure for ejectment of an occupancy-tenant against whom decree has been made for arrear of rent.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall, on receiving the application, cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the date of the decree and the amount due thereunder, and informing him that if he does not pay that amount to the Revenue-officer within fifteen days from receipt of the notice he will be ejected from the land.

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(3) If the amount is so paid within that period of fifteen days, an order for the ejectment of the tenant shall not be made.

[Act VIII, 1885, s. 66.] (4) The Revenue-officer may for special reasons extend the period of fifteen days mentioned in this section.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, ss. 22 et seq.] Procedure for ejectment of tenant not having right of occupancy.

29. (1) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant not having a right of occupancy, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer on or before the fifteenth day of January to cause a notice of ejectment to be served on the tenant.

(2) The landlord shall pay the cost of service, and the Revenue-officer shall cause the notice to be served as soon as may be.

(3) The notice shall specify the name of the landlord on whose application it is issued and the land to which it relates, and shall inform the tenant that if he means to contest his liability to ejectment he must institute a suit for that purpose within two months from the date of the service of the notice.

(4) If within two months from that date the tenant does not institute a suit to contest his liability to ejectment, or if, having instituted a suit for that purpose within that period, he fails in the suit, the prescribed Revenue-officer shall, on the application of the landlord, eject him from the land.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 21.] Ejectment of tenant not having right of occupancy for failure to cultivate land.

30. If a tenant not having a right of occupancy whose rent is payable in kind or whose rent is in arrear fails to cultivate the land which he holds in accordance with the conditions on which he holds it, he may, on the application of the landlord to the prescribed Revenue-officer, be ejected from the land by order of that officer at any time of the year.

Relief for wrongful dispossession.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 21, and Act XII, 1881, s. 95, cls. (m) and (n).] Relief for dispossession without consent and otherwise than in due course of law.

31. A tenant who has been dispossessed without his consent of his tenancy or any part thereof otherwise than in execution of an order of the prescribed Revenue-officer may, in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, for recovery of possession of the tenancy or part, or in a separate suit, claim compensation for wrongful dispossession. [I of 1877.]

Relief for wrongful ejectment under section 30 of a tenant having a right of occupancy.

32. A tenant who has been ejected in execution of an order of a Revenue-officer under section 30 of this Act may, if he denies his liability to be ejected on the ground of his having a right of occupancy, institute a suit for recovery of the occupancy of the land or for compensation for wrongful dispossession, or for both.

CHAPTER V.

ALIENATION OF, AND SUCCESSION TO, RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

Alienation.

[Act IX, 1883, s. 48 (3).] Right of occupancy not transferable in execution of decree.

33. A right of occupancy shall not be attached or sold in execution of a decree or order of any Court.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, ss. 32 and 34, and Act IX, 1883, s. 38.] Right of transfer by sale, gift, mortgage or sub-lease.

34. (1) A tenant having a right of occupancy may transfer that right by sale, gift, mortgage or sub-lease, subject to the conditions contained in this section.

(2) If he intends to transfer the right by sale, gift or mortgage, or by sub-letting it in consideration of a fine or premium exceeding seven times the annual rent of the land in which the right subsists, he shall give to his landlord a written notice of his intention, and shall defer proceeding with the transfer for a period of one month from the date on which the notice is given.

(3) Within the said period of one month the landlord may claim to purchase the right at such value as the prescribed Revenue-officer may, on application made to him in this behalf, fix.

(4) When the application to the Revenue-officer is to fix the value of a right of occupancy which is already mortgaged, he shall fix the value of the right as if it were not mortgaged.

(5) The landlord shall be deemed to have purchased the right if he pays the value to the Revenue-officer within such time as that officer may appoint.

(6) On the value being so paid, the Revenue-officer shall, on the application of the landlord, make an order for the ejectment of the tenant or other person in occupation of the land subject to the right.

(7) If the right of occupancy was already mortgaged, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge in exoneration of the land on the value paid by the landlord.

(8) Any transfer made in contravention of this section shall be void.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 32.] Rights and liabilities of tenant's transferee.

35. (1) When a tenant has transferred a right of occupancy by sale or gift, or by mortgage with possession, to a person other than the landlord, that person shall, in respect of the land in which the right subsists, have the same rights, and be subject to the same liabilities, as the tenant who made the transfer had and was subject to.

[Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 33.] (2) A person to whom land is sub-let by a tenant having a right of occupancy therein shall, in respect of that land, and so far as regards the landlord, be, jointly with the tenant, subject to all the liabilities of the tenant under this Act.

[New.] Cancellation of transfers.

36. (1) In a suit by a landlord to set aside a transfer by a tenant of a right of occupancy by sale, gift, mortgage or sub-lease, the tenant shall be joined as a defendant.

(2) If the Court sets aside the transfer, it shall fix the value of the right of occupancy, and specify a time within which, by payment of that value into Court, the landlord may become purchaser of the right.

(3) If the right of occupancy is already mortgaged, the Court shall fix the value of it as if it were not mortgaged.

(4) If within the time specified the landlord pays into Court the value fixed by the Court, the prescribed Revenue-officer shall, on the application of the landlord, make an order for the ejectment of the tenant or other person in occupation of the land subject to the right.

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(5) If the right was already mortgaged, the mortgage-debt shall be a charge in exoneration of the land on the value paid by the landlord.

(6) If the landlord fails to pay the value into Court within the time specified, the rights and liabilities of the tenant shall continue, and the Court, if it thinks fit, may make a decree against the tenant in favour of the person to whom the transfer purported to be made for the sum paid by that person as consideration for the transfer.

Succession.

XXVIII, , s. 36.] **37.** *(1)* When a tenant having a right of occupancy dies, the right shall devolve as if it were land.

Succession to right of occupancy.

(2) When the widow of a deceased tenant succeeds to a life-interest in a right of occupancy, she shall not transfer the right, or her interest therein, by sale, gift or mortgage, or by sub-lease for a term exceeding one year.

Saving of Personal Law and Local Custom.

.] **38.** Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect the provisions of sections 5 and 7 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, in any case in which the personal law or local custom applicable to a tenant having a right of occupancy confers on him a larger power of transfer than is conferred on him by this Chapter, or prescribes a course of succession different from that prescribed by the last foregoing section.

1872.

Saving of personal law and local custom of alienation and succession.

CHAPTER VI.

COMPENSATION.

Compensation for Improvements.

Act IX, s. 29.] **39.** *(1)* A tenant having a right of occupancy shall be entitled to make improvements on his tenancy.

Title of tenants having right of occupancy to make improvements.

(2) If a landlord desires to execute any work on the tenancy of a tenant having a right of occupancy, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for permission to execute it, and that officer, after hearing the objections, if any, of the tenant, shall grant or refuse the permission as he thinks fit.

Act III, 1868,] **40.** *(1)* A tenant not having a right of occupancy may make an improvement on his tenancy with the assent of his landlord.

Title of tenants not having right of occupancy to make improvements.

(2) If at any time the question arises whether or not the landlord assented to the making of an improvement by a tenant not having a right of occupancy, the assent may be inferred from the circumstances attending the making of the improvement.

IX, 1883,] **41.** *(1)* If a tenant is ejected from his tenancy he shall be entitled to compensation for improvements which he may have made in accordance with this Act within the twenty years immediately preceding his ejectment, and for which compensation has not already been made.

Liability to pay to tenant on ejectment compensation for improvements.

(2) Whenever a Revenue-officer makes an order for the ejectment of a tenant, he shall determine the amount of compensation (if any) due under this section to the tenant for improvements, and, notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IV or Chapter V, shall stay the execution of the order until that amount, less any arrears of rent or costs due to the landlord from the tenant, has been paid to the Revenue-officer by the landlord.

(3) Compensation shall not be awarded under this section for an improvement made by a tenant in contravention of a written agreement between himself and the landlord, or after the institution of the suit, or the service of the notice, which resulted in the order for his ejectment.

(4) Improvements made by a tenant before this Act comes into force shall be deemed to have been made in accordance with this Act, unless, in the case of a tenant not having a right of occupancy, it is shown that the landlord forbade the tenant to make the improvement.

42. In proceedings for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant having a right of occupancy, increase in the value of the produce of his tenancy, or in the productive powers thereof, resulting from any improvement made by him within the twenty years immediately preceding the institution of the proceedings, shall not be taken into consideration as a ground for enhancing the rent. [New.]

Improvements not to be a ground for enhancement of rent.

43. In estimating the compensation to be awarded under section 41 for an improvement, the Revenue-officer shall have regard to— [Act IX, 1883, s. 31.]

Matters to be regarded in assessment of compensation for improvements.

(*a*) the amount by which the letting value of the tenancy is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) the labour and capital expended by the tenant in making the improvement and the return received by him therefrom; and [New.]

(*c*) any reduction or remission of rent or other advantage given to the tenant by the landlord in consideration of the improvement.

44. The compensation shall be made by payment in money, unless the parties agree that it be made in whole or in part by the grant of a beneficial lease of land or in some other way. [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 39.]

Form of compensation.

45. If a landlord tenders to a tenant not having a right of occupancy a lease of his tenancy for a term of not less than twenty years from the date of the tender, at the rent then paid by the tenant, or at such other rent as may be agreed upon, the tender, if accepted by the tenant, shall bar any claim by him in respect of improvements previously made by him on the tenancy. [Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 41.]

Tender of lease for twenty years to tenant not having right of occupancy to be a bar to right to compensation.

46. *(1)* An entry in the record-of-rights of any village providing— [Act IX, 1883, s. 32.]

Avoidance of provisions in records-of-rights barring right to make, or be compensated for, improvements.

(*a*) that a landlord may prevent a tenant from making, or eject him for making, such

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(Chapter VII.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 47-52)

improvements on his tenancy as he is entitled to make under this Act, or

(*b*) that a tenant ejected from his tenancy shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements in any case in which he would under this Act be entitled to compensation for them,

shall be void.

(2) A Revenue-officer shall not record in a record-of-rights or elsewhere an agreement containing any such provision as is mentioned in sub-section *(1)*.

Compensation for Disturbance of reclaiming or clearing Tenants.

[New.] **47.** *(1)* Any tenant, whether he has a right of occupancy or not, who has reclaimed, cleared or brought under cultivation waste land, shall, if ejected from that land, be entitled to receive from the landlord as compensation for disturbance, and in addition to any compensation for improvements, a sum calculated at the annual rent of the land from which the tenant is ejected for every year during which he has occupied that land, subject to a maximum limit of five years' rent :

Compensation for disturbance of reclaiming or clearing tenants.

Provided that if the tenant, being a tenant having a right of occupancy, is ejected on application under section 28, or, being a tenant not having a right of occupancy, is ejected on application under section 29 at a time when a decree against him for an arrear of rent due in respect of the land has remained unsatisfied for a longer period than three months, he shall not be entitled to compensation under this section.

(2) If rent has been paid for the land by a share of the produce, or if no rent, or no rent other than the land-revenue and rates and cesses, has been paid therefor, the compensation may be computed as if double the amount of the land-revenue of the land were the annual rent thereof.

[New.] **48.** When an application is made for the ejectment of a tenant entitled to compensation under the last foregoing section, and the Revenue-officer to whom the application is made makes an order for the ejectment, he shall determine the amount of compensation payable to the tenant, and, notwithstanding anything contained in Chapter IV or Chapter V, shall stay the execution of the order until that amount, less any arrears of rent or costs due to the landlord from the tenant, has been paid to the Revenue-officer by the landlord.

Compensation payable to those tenants before ejectment.

Relief in case of ejectment before determination of Compensation.

49. (*1*) If the Revenue-officer omits to determine under this Chapter the amount of compensation payable to a tenant for improvements or disturbance, and the tenant is ejected, the ejectment shall not be invalidated by reason of the omission, but, notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure or any other enactment, the prescribed Revenue-officer may, on application made by the tenant within one year from the date of the ejectment, revise the proceedings to the extent necessary to correct the omission, and make in favour of the tenant an order for the payment to him by the landlord of such compensation as he may determine the tenant to be entitled to. XIV of 1[illegible]

Relief in case of ejectment before determination of compensation.

(2) An order made under sub-section (*1*) may be executed by the prescribed Revenue-officer in the same manner as a decree for money may be executed by a Revenue Court.

CHAPTER VII.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

50. The Local Government may, for all or any of the territories under its administration, by order published in the official Gazette, fix for the purposes of sections 13, 23, 24 and 29, or of any of those sections, any other dates than those specified therein :

Power for Local Government to fix dates for certain purposes.

Provided that a notification under this section shall not have effect till after the expiration of six months from the date thereof.

51. The Financial Commissioner may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules for determining for the purposes of this Act the amount of the land-revenue of any land.

Power for Financial Commissioner to make rules.

52. (*1*) All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Provisions with respect to exercise of powers.

(2) The powers conferred by sections 50 and 51 on the Local Government and the Financial Commissioner, respectively, to issue orders and make rules, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act, but an order or rule so issued or made shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

PROPOSALS for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, have been made on various occasions during the last ten years. The first proposals for the amendment of the Act were made in 1876 by the Financial Commissioner with the general concurrence of the Judges of the Chief Court. But the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir Henry Davies), thinking it inexpedient to re-open questions of principle which had been fully discussed and decided when the Act was passed, confined himself to advocating a few minor modifications in the law. The Government of India, however, was unwilling to resort to legislation until its necessity had been further demonstrated.

2. More recently, during the revision of the settlement of two of the districts of the Province, facts have come to light which strongly suggest certain alterations of the law. Moreover, the Famine Commissioners have made numerous proposals for the improvement of the relations of landlord and tenant in Northern India, and effect has already been given to several of those proposals in the revised Rent or Tenancy Acts of other Provinces.

3. In one district—that of Sirsa—the question which arose between landlord and tenant was mainly one of title. The district was colonised some eighty years ago by immigrants from the surrounding Native States, where, while there was no limit to rent, there was no practice of eviction. Up to the commencement of the first regular settlement of 1852 each individual colonist was allowed to break up as much waste as he chose on condition of paying the customary rent and dues on his cultivation, and in practice each cultivator held the land reclaimed by him undisturbed so long as he made these payments. At this settlement, however, the proprietorship of each estate was held to belong *exclusively* either to (*a*) the leaders of the body of colonists who had settled in it, or to (*b*) the representatives of the persons who had received permission to found a village; and it was further declared by the Government that the ordinary cultivators, to whom right of occupancy in the lands occupied by them was at the same time given, would thenceforth have no right to break up land without the permission of those to whom proprietary rights had been granted. The result of this settlement was that the whole area of the district was declared to belong to 5,000 persons, while the remaining 25,000 cultivators were recorded as holding under them as tenants having a right of occupancy in all but about one-tenth of the area cultivated by them.

When this settlement came to be revised twenty years later, it was found that the area under cultivation had been largely extended, and that some 265,000 acres had been reclaimed by the persons who under the orders referred to were mere tenants-at-will as regards this new cultivation. If the district had remained under the Government of the North-Western Provinces, occupancy-rights might have accrued in those lands under Act X of 1859, but under the Punjab Tenancy Act no such right could be acquired. The landlords, nevertheless, fearing that rights of occupancy might be *conferred* on the tenants of these lands, just as those rights had been granted to the tenants of the lands broken up before the first settlement, began to issue notices of ejectment in great numbers. On the other hand, the tenants, expecting to be protected in the occupation of their newly reclaimed lands, contested more than half these notices, and further instituted a large number of suits to establish a right of occupancy. Thus, during the six years ending in October, 1880, notices of ejectment were served on the tenants of 61,500 acres, or about a sixth of the area held by tenants without right of occupancy. The Courts, however, felt themselves bound by the declaration of Government above referred to, and the result generally was that the claims of the tenants were dismissed, and the tenants were compelled either to leave their lands or to acknowledge themselves as holding at the will of the proprietors.

4. This state of things attracted the attention of the Government of India, which called for a report on the working of the Punjab Tenancy Act in this district. The report was furnished in October, 1881, when the Lieutenant-Governor (Sir R. Egerton), though holding that a law to enable Settlement-officers at settlement to fix rents for cultivators with right of occupancy would be an undoubted benefit, did not consider that the need of special legislation for the Sirsa district had been established. The Government of India, however, was not disposed to accept the opinion that the evils brought to light did not afford a sufficient case for legislation, and observed that if under this view the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act of the whole Province should seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be required the magnitude of the question should not deter him from entering upon it.

5. Meanwhile there had arisen in the Hoshiarpur district questions between landlord and tenant relating to enhancement of rent. In that district there are some 44,000 holdings of occupancy-tenants paying at revenue-rates with or without a cash addition in the shape of *málikána* at a rate usually not exceeding one or two annas per rupee of land-revenue. These tenants, in the majority of cases, are liable under section 11 of the present Act to have their rents raised up to the rate of rent usually paid in the neighbourhood by tenants *of the same class* not having a right of occupancy for land of a similar description with similar advantages, less only a deduction of fifteen per cent. from this rate in recognition of their superior interest. Who are tenants *of the same class* is a moot point which could only be settled, case by case, after prolonged and harassing litigation. On the one hand, the landlords claimed, and sometimes obtained, severe enhancements by taking as the standard of comparison the heavy cash-rents paid on land usually cultivated by the owner, but let to men having, as landlords or occupancy-tenants, other land of their own, and willing to pay specially high rents for one or two additional fields to be cultivated with spare stock and at spare times. On the other hand, landlords have as a body hitherto been unable to obtain the reasonable enhancement of rent which by the legislation of 1868 they were led to expect. The Financial Commissioner (Mr. J. B. Lyall) and the Settlement Commissioner (Lieutenant-Colonel Wace) were so strongly impressed with the desirability of averting the impending flood of ruinous litigation that they urged, in the case of this district alone, the immediate application of the revised rules for the enhancement of rent which had been framed in consequence of the disputes between landlords and tenants in the Sirsa district.

6. Sir Charles Aitchison was unable to advocate special legislation of this kind, and preferred to proceed with the revision of the Tenancy Act for the Punjab generally. For the time being the old easy rents have been in most cases maintained, because they are in accordance with agreements entered in the old settlement-record; and it has been held by the Chief Court that these agreements remain in force until the new record-of-rights is handed over to the Deputy Commissioner of the district under a direction by Government on the report of the Financial Commissioner that the operations of the settlement are complete. No direction of this kind has yet been given as regards the record and settlement of the Hoshiarpur district. In other districts now under settlement the same difficulties will arise.

7. Before this, in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India, the Financial Commissioner had been asked to prepare a Bill to amend the Tenancy Act. A draft was framed repealing and re-enacting the law with numerous, and in some respects important, alterations. This draft was submitted to the Local Government in April, 1883. The Lieutenant-Governor, however, for reasons which were fully explained at the time, preferred to limit legislation, if undertaken at all, to minor modifications involving no very important principle, and required mainly for the purpose of removing ambiguities and correcting obvious omissions or mistakes, and affording protection to tenants whose successors in interest would have enjoyed it or who had earned a right to special consideration by breaking up waste land.

8. After considerable discussion and correspondence with the Government of India it was decided that legislation should proceed on the basis abovementioned, and that, reverting to the law and practice with respect to the rents of occupancy-tenants before the Act of 1868 was passed, such rents should be fixed at the time of settlement with reference to the land-revenue instead of by reference to the rents of tenants-at-will. The Financial Commissioner was accordingly asked to submit, after consultation with Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and other officers, a revised draft Bill, together with a full exposition of his own views. A number of opinions were collected, and the replies considered by a Committee consisting of Colonel Davies, Lieutenant-Colonel Wace and the Hon'ble Mr. D. G. Barkley. It seemed to this Committee that, if the Tenancy Act were amended at all, advantage should be taken of the opportunity to place the law relating to the tenancy of land before the people, and the Courts and officers who would have to administer it, in the most simple and complete form possible. The Committee therefore revised and re-submitted the Financial Commissioner's draft of April, 1883.

9. During the course of the past summer the Lieutenant-Governor has given to the proposals of the Committee and the whole subject of the amendment of the Tenancy Act his frequent and earnest attention; and, in personal consultation with the Financial Commissioners, has caused the draft Bill to be further revised.

10. It is only necessary to add, before enumerating particularly the changes now proposed, that it is not the intention of the Government to depart, from the leading principles of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868—a measure which, whatever its defects, may justly be described as a judicious compromise between conflicting interests of great magnitude. The principal modifications are those which have been necessitated by the practical difficulties above explained. Briefly, the main features of the present Bill are six, namely :—

(1) the omission of the word "heretofore" from section 5, clause *(1)*, of the Act (section 4, sub-section *(1)*, clause *(a)*, of the Bill);

(2) original settlers are placed in as good a position with reference to occupancy-right as successors of original settlers;

(3) the present scale fixed for the enhancement and reduction of the rents of occupancy-tenants has been adjusted with reference to the land-revenue (sections 15 to 17);

(4) power has been restored to Settlement-officers to fix the rents of occupancy-tenants at the time of the assessment of land-revenue (section 10);

(5) the provisions for the payment of compensation for improvements have been made more liberal (Chapter VI); and

(6) provision has been made for the compensation of reclaiming and clearing tenants on their ejectment from the lands which they have brought under cultivation (section 47).

11. The other alterations proposed with regard to tenants having a right of occupancy are of minor importance. All important changes made in the provisions of the existing Act which have not been already noticed will be explained in the following paragraphs.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

12. Section 2 of the Act of 1868 has been omitted. The second paragraph of that section does not apply to Chapter II of the Act; and, by section 46 of the present Bill, all entries in the record-of-rights which prevent tenants from making improvements, or provide that they shall not be entitled to compensation for improvements on ejectment, are declared void as being contrary to public policy. It is therefore proposed to do away with the highly

artificial authority which the second paragraph of section 2 of the Act gave to entries in the records of regular settlements made before the 18th November, 1871. All the districts of which a regular settlement was made before that date will have been re-settled in the course of the next six years, and the paragraph, even if left on the statute-book, would then cease to operate. The first paragraph of the section, which provides that nothing in the Tenancy Act shall affect the operation of a decree of Court, or of an agreement in writing between a landlord and tenant, has also been removed on the ground that it is not needed. Decrees of Court cannot, of course, be affected by subsequent legislation which does not deal in express terms with their subject-matter; and agreements stand on their own merits, whether they are entered in a record-of-rights or not. The fact is, that the whole section was obviously enacted with reference to the subsided controversies of eighteen years ago. As the records framed by Mr. Prinsep in the Amritsar and other settlements were reversed by the legislation of 1868 in important matters relating to the status of tenants, it was thought convenient to explain, in express terms, to what extent they would be maintained. But the revision of records consequent on the passing of the Act of 1868 was carried out shortly afterwards, and the section under discussion has long ceased to be of any practical use.

13. The definitions contained in section 3 of the Bill are for the most part new. Several of them are based on the definitions contained in the Central Provinces Tenancy Act (IX of 1883), as will be seen from the marginal references on the Bill.

Clause (*d*) is of some importance, especially with regard to Chapters II and VI of the Bill.

Clause (*i*) is so drafted as to meet the case of the assessment of an owner's rate, water-advantage rate, or other similar rate upon canal-irrigated lands.

Clause (*k*) indicates that the procedure by which Revenue Courts and Revenue-officers acting under the Punjab Tenancy Act will be guided is that laid down for the guidance of Revenue Courts and Revenue-officers by the Land-revenue Bill which it is proposed to introduce at an early date with a view to its being passed simultaneously with this Bill. A clause in the Land-revenue Bill will remove the necessity of section 42 of the present Tenancy Act.

In clause (*m*) the definition of "improvement" contained in section 38 of the Act has been revised and extended.

The alteration of the wording of the Punjab Tenancy Act made in clause (*n*) is clearly required.

CHAPTER II.—RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

14. The first of the changes in this Chapter consists in the omission of the word "*heretofore*" from clause (*a*) of section 4, sub-section (*1*), of the Bill, corresponding with clause (*1*) of section 5 of the Act, and the addition of a sub-section by which on proof by the tenant of continuous occupation of his tenancy for thirty years, and payment of nothing in the shape of rent beyond land-revenue and rates and cesses, a presumption is raised in his favour that the conditions of clause (*a*) have been fulfilled. This alteration of the law was first proposed by the late Financial Commissioner, Mr. J. B. Lyall, in a memorandum on proposed amendments of the Act written in 1882.

Mr. Lyall wrote as follows :—

"I would certainly strike out the word 'heretofore' in clause (*1*) of section 5. It may be argued that this is a deviation from the great principle expressed in the first sentence of section 9. If it is so, I would allow an exception in this case. By a recent decision of the Chief Court, which is no doubt legally correct, no tenant can establish a right under clause (*1*) of section 5 unless the land had been held free of rent and service for three generations in 1868. Before that decision was published, many Courts had been decreeing in favour of tenants now holding in the third generation, though they did not so hold in 1868. Most Settlement-officers, I think, interpreted the law in that way. I do not think the law amended as I propose would give a tenant a right greater than he may be held to be equitably entitled to. On the other hand, very few tenants can possibly establish a right under the clause as interpreted by the Chief Court. Except in the districts of the old Delhi territory, it is almost certain that the grandfather of the tenant of 1868 must have died before annexation, perhaps long before. Few men now survive who can give evidence as to those times, and there are no records to refer to."

In forwarding to the Government of India a copy of this memorandum with a minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, the Punjab Government supported the proposed change in the following words :—

"Mr. Lyall suggests that this amendment may involve a deviation from the principle that no occupancy-right shall be acquired by mere lapse of time. It does not, however, appear that this is so; for the reasons for acknowledging the right depend not upon any particular duration of tenure (for obviously the time during which the land may pass through the hands of grandfather, father and son may vary enormously in different cases), but rather upon the custom of the country, and perhaps also on the circumstance that the proprietor stands by and sees two successions take place without interference."

The amendment, together with others proposed at the same time, was accepted by the Government of India, and when the Bill to give effect to them was drafted the sub-section already referred to was added. The object of this addition is to place a reasonable limit on the evidence to be required of a tenant claiming under this clause. It is contended that, if a tenant can show that he succeeded his father or uncle and that he and his father and uncle together have held on these favourable terms for thirty years, it is only reasonable to throw on the landowner the burden of proving that the grandfather's or grand-uncle's tenancy was of a different nature. It is not often that older evidence would be forthcoming, and, if it is obtainable, it should be for the owner to produce it.

Clauses (*2*), (*3*) and (*4*) of section 5 of the Act have been re-drafted in section 4 of the Bill, in order to remove difficulties which have occurred in construing them. In the matters of continuous occupation and original settlement with village-founders the burden of proof has been thrown upon the landlord when the tenant has established a *primâ facie* right of occupancy as far back as trustworthy evidence can be expected to go. Under clause (*b*) of sub-section *(1)* of section 4 of the Bill any landowner whose land is sold under decree of Court will retain a right of occupancy in that land. In section 5 of the Bill, which corresponds to section 6 of the Act, the date of the passing of the Act has been inserted so as to restrict the special weight given by clause (*b*) to admissions made before Settlement-officers to those admissions which were made previous to the passing of the Act. This is quite consistent with the history of the subject. As is well known, at the revised settlement begun in 1863 large numbers of cultivators in the Lahore and Amritsar divisions recorded as hereditary at first settlement were recorded as tenants-at-will. This proceeding was reversed by the legislature, and more than 63,000 tenants were restored by revision of the record to the occupancy-status of which the proceedings of Mr. Prinsep, then Settlement Commissioner, would have deprived them. At the same time it was thought right to give the landlords special opportunities of rebutting the presumptions raised in favour of the tenants by the revised or other records, particularly when the tenant before Mr. Prinsep or his subordinates had himself admitted that he was a tenant-at-will. Accordingly, between 1870 and 1874, the landlords brought some 3,000 suits with this object. The state of things, therefore, which the law was designed to meet has passed away; and entries relating to tenants made since the passing of the Act of 1868 may properly be left on the same footing as that of any other part of the settlement-record; that is to say, they will be presumed to be true till the contrary is established.

15. The second clause of section 9 of the Act, forbidding the acquisition of a right of occupancy in the common lands belonging to a *pattidári* village-community, has been repealed. It is only necessary to prevent co-sharers in an estate from asserting a right of occupancy as against each other, and this is now provided for by section 9 of the Bill.

CHAPTER III.—RENT.

16. Section 10 of the Bill provides that the rents of occupancy-tenants may be fixed when an assessment of the land-revenue is being made, and at other times on application of the landlord or tenant. It was at one time proposed to enact that rents so fixed should not be altered during the currency of the assessment of the district, but it has now been decided that this is not desirable. It is clearly expedient that tenants should get the benefit of the reductions allowed by sections 16 and 17 of the Bill whenever they are in a position to claim them. On the other hand, the enhancements, for which sections 14 and 15 provide, may well be awarded to landlords whether the relevant facts are proved at settlement or at any other time. As the land-revenue becomes the standard of the rent of occupancy-tenants, frequent and capricious enhancements will be impracticable.

17. Section 12 of the Bill provides that the prescribed Revenue-officer shall, on the application of either landlord or tenant, determine what portion of a lump sum rent is represented by the land-revenue and rates and cesses. The provision is necessary to enable a landlord to ascertain whether he is entitled to enhancement of rent, and a tenant with a right of occupancy to ascertain whether he is entitled to reduction of rent.

18. Section 13 corresponds with section 10 of the present Act. Power to vary dates for all purposes is taken under section 50 of the Bill.

19. Section 14 of the Bill is drafted to meet the case of rents taken by division of crop (*batái*) or cash produce-rates (*zabti*). Such rents cannot be subjected to the general law of enhancement and reduction, and accordingly special provision has been made regarding them in sections 14 and 16 of the Bill. Proviso (*b*) to section 14, and the corresponding portion of section 16, provide for cases in which rents are taken partly in kind and partly in cash, the payment in cash representing the amount of the land-revenue and rates and cesses, or a proportion of that amount.

20. Section 15 of the Bill corresponds with section 11 of the Act. The modifications made are important and constitute one of the chief features of the Bill. It has been found that it is practically impossible to work the provisions of the second and third grounds of enhancement under section 11 of the Act owing to the uncertainty inseparable from the use of such terms as "the same class of tenants," and the like; and the conclusions which have been

arrived at by the Courts in deciding cases on those grounds have been very various. It is most desirable that the principles on which the enhancement or reduction of rent can be claimed should be clearly known and capable of easy application. Accordingly, it has been provided in sections 15 to 17 of the Bill that the enhancement and reduction of the rent of tenants having a right of occupancy shall be fixed with reference to the land-revenue of the tenancy, and the maximum scale proposed with reference to each class of tenants having a right of occupancy has been so graduated as to correspond generally with the existing scale under the third ground of section 11 of the Act. The Revenue-officer, it will be observed, may grant enhancement up to the full amount allowed, but is not obliged to do so.

21. Sections 12 and 13 of the Act are omitted, as they are separately provided for in the Bill. Section 12 is incorporated in section 15 of the Bill; and section 13, which, except in the case of a re-settlement, protects a tenant against whom a decree for enhancement has been passed against any further suit for enhancement for a period of five years, seems unnecessary for the reasons given in paragraph 16 above.

22. Section 16 of the Bill is the correlative of section 14, and section 17 is the correlative of section 15. Of the two new clauses which have been added to section 14 of the Act by section 17 of the Bill, the first (relating to the third ground for reduction) is obviously needed, and the second (relating to the fourth ground) has been provided to meet cases in which rents have admittedly been severely enhanced of late years. A period of six years will, it is believed, cover most of the cases of this kind, and the clause will allow of the application of a remedy in them. It is proposed, in the case of reduction of rent in these cases, that the Revenue-officer shall not reduce the rent below the maximum allowed by section 15 of the Bill.

23. Section 19 of the Bill, which empowers Revenue-officers directing a suspension or remission of the land-revenue to direct a similar suspension or remission of rent, has been inserted with reference to principles laid down by the Government of India and approved by the Secretary of State.

24. Sections 20 to 22 of the Bill correspond with sections 17 and 18 of the Act, and provide for settlement of differences arising in cases in which rent is taken by division of the produce or by estimate or appraisement of the crop.

CHAPTER IV.—RELINQUISHMENT AND EJECTMENT.

25. Chapter IV has been re-drafted with a view of clearly distinguishing between ejectment in the case of occupancy-tenants and ejectment in the case of tenants not having a right of occupancy. The procedure in both cases has been made as simple and complete as possible.

26. Ejectments are only to be made in execution of an order of a Revenue-officer (section 24), who in the case of tenants having a right of occupancy may temper the severity of the law in cases in which it appears to him to be equitable to do so.

27. Clause (2) under section 19 of the present Act has been omitted from the Bill. The power of ejectment given by this clause will shortly cease to be effective, as the thirty years of continuous occupation which make it nugatory will, in most cases, have run out already or before very long. The power given is extremely arbitrary, has hardly ever been made use of, and is not, it is believed, supported in any way by provincial custom. It has therefore been determined to omit it from the Bill.

28. Sections 29 and 30 of the Bill reproduce respectively sections 22-25 of the Act of 1868 and what is believed to be the intendment of the latter portion of section 21 of that Act.

CHAPTER V.—ALIENATION OF, AND SUCCESSION TO, RIGHT OF OCCUPANCY.

29. Section 34 of the Bill has been so framed as to remove doubts as to the exact meaning of the term "alienation," and to make it clear that the landlord's right of pre-emption is to exist in the case not only of mortgages and gifts but of sub-leases for long periods in consideration of a fine or premium. It also provides means for settling disputes as to the value of the tenancy when the right of pre-emption is claimed. It has not been thought necessary to retain the provision of the present law which enables tenants of other classes to alienate the land in their occupation with the landlord's consent. If the landlord does not object to the alienation, no statutory permission seems requisite.

30. Section 36 of the Bill is drafted with a view to the protection of the interests of a tenant having a right of occupancy who makes an invalid alienation of his right. Inasmuch, however, as the landlord is put to trouble and expense in proving an alienation to be invalid, it is considered fair that he should be allowed to purchase the occupancy-right which was improperly alienated should he desire to do so.

31. In section 37 of the Bill it is proposed to substitute the ordinary law of succession to land for the somewhat artificial rule for the devolution of a right of occupancy laid down in section 36 of the present Act. It is believed that the change made will be found to be in consonance with the general views of tenants and landlords on the subject, at all events as far as the grant of a life-interest to the widow of a deceased tenant having a right of occupancy is

concerned. Whether the alteration is right in other respects is a point to which attention is specially invited. It may be that custom does not lay down the same rule for the devolution of both tenancies and lands, and evidence bearing on the matter will receive careful consideration. It will be observed that by section 38 of the Bill the provisions of the Punjab Laws Act regarding personal law and local custom are saved in this matter.

CHAPTER VI.—COMPENSATION.

32. The provisions of the Bill regarding compensation for improvements do not require any lengthy notice. They are modelled upon the provisions of the Tenancy Act of the Central Provinces and are in no way inconsistent with the spirit of the present Act. The provisions of section 46 have been inserted in accordance with the views advanced by the Famine Commissioners and approved by the Government of India and Secretary of State. As the Act is now drafted, a tenant will be entitled to compensation whether the improvement for which compensation is due to him on ejectment was made by himself or his predecessor (section 3 (*d*)).

33. Section 47 of the Bill is intended to afford some measure of protection to tenants-at-will who have cleared and broken up land. There is a strong feeling among tenants and landlords that cultivators of this class are entitled to special consideration.

34. Sections 41 and 48 provide that in cases in which compensation is due to a tenant for improvements or disturbance, it shall be paid to him before he is ejected, and that an omission on the part of the Revenue-officer to fix compensation before that event may be rectified at any time within one year (section 49). These provisions are very necessary in fairness to tenants.

CHAPTER VII.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

35. This chapter gives the Local Government authority to alter the dates for the commencement of the agricultural year and for relinquishments and ejectments; and provides that the Financial Commissioner may make rules for determining for the purposes of the Bill the amount of the land-revenue of any land.

The 23rd June, 1886. W. G. DAVIES.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

No. 12 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to substitute a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, of the nature hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XII of 1875.

Substitution of a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. For Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act the Part in the Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Construction of documents referring to the superseded Part.

2. Any document referring to Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, shall, so far as the document is consistent with the Part in the Schedule to this Act, be construed to refer thereto. XII of 1875.

Repeal of Act IV of 1881.

3. The Madras Port-dues Act, 1881, is hereby repealed. IV of 1881.

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Madras ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	*Foreign Vessels.* *(a)* In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. *(b)* In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. *(c)* In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. *(d)* In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. *Coasting Vessels.* (e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	(a) The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. (b) The due is payable on each entry into the port. (c) The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. (d) The due is payable once for the voyage. (e) The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. (f)(1) The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. (f)(2) The due is payable on each entry into the port. (f)(3) The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
Eastern Group.			
1. Ganjam ...	Ditto		
2. Gopálpur ...	Ditto		
3. Calingapatam ...	Ditto		
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto		
5. Vizagapatam ...	Ditto		
6. Cocanada ...	Ditto		
7. Coringa ...	Ditto		
8. Masulipatam ...	Ditto		
9. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
10. Porto Novo ...	Ditto		
11. Tranquebar ...	Ditto		
12. Negapatam ...	Ditto		
13. Nagore ...	Ditto		
14. Pámban ...	Ditto		
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto		
16. Sonapore ...	Ditto		
17. Báruva ...	Ditto		
18. Púndi ...	Ditto		
19. Bapanapadu ...	Ditto		
20. Conada ...	Ditto		
21. Pudimadaka ...	Ditto		
22. Pentakota ...	Ditto		
23. Uppada ...	Ditto		
24. Bondamanlanka ...	Ditto		
25. Narsápur ...	Ditto		
26. Perupalem ...	Ditto		
27. Penumudi ...	Ditto		
28. Moratota ...	Ditto		
29. Nagayalanka ...	Ditto		
30. Kottapalem ...	Ditto		
31. Gangadipalem ...	Ditto		
32. Nizampatam ...	Ditto		
33. Ipurupálem ...	Ditto		
34. Badduranipalem ...	Ditto		
35. Motupalli ...	Ditto		
36. Kanuparti ...	Ditto		
37. Kottapatam ...	Ditto		
38. Itamukkala ...	Ditto		
39. Pákala ...	Ditto		
40. Ramayapatam ...	Ditto		
41. Connayapalem ...	Ditto		
42. Tummalapenta ...	Ditto		
43. Juvaladinne ...	Ditto		
44. Iskapalle ...	Ditto		
45. Ponnapudi ...	Ditto		
46. Mypaud ...	Ditto		
47. Kistnapatam ...	Ditto		
48. Pamanji ...	Ditto		
49. Tupili ...	Ditto		
50. Dugarázpatnam ...	Ditto		
51. Púdi ...	Ditto		
52. Pulicat ...	Ditto		
53. Ennore ...	Ditto		
54. Covelong ...	Ditto		
55. Merkanam ...	Ditto		
56. Thirumalavasel ...	Ditto		
57. Kodimpalliem ...	Ditto		
58. Velangani ...	Ditto		
59. Thopputorai ...	Ditto		
60. Point Calimere ...	Ditto		
61. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
62. Adirámpatnam ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
63. Ammapatam ...	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. (d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and half a annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable once for the voyage.
64. Kristnajipatam ...	Ditto		
65. Kattumavadi ...	Ditto		
66. Kottaipatam ...	Ditto		
67. Gopalapatam ...	Ditto		
68. Sundrapandiapatam	Ditto		
69. Pasipatam ...	Ditto		
70. Damodarapatam ...	Ditto		
71. Tondi ...	Ditto		
72. Nambidalai ...	Ditto		
73. Pudupatam ...	Ditto		
74. Carungudu ...	Ditto		
75. Tirupalakudi ...	Ditto		
76. Devipatam ...	Ditto		
77. Mudiapatam ...	Ditto		
78. Attangarai ...	Ditto		
79. Pillaimadam ...	Ditto		
80. Emanagudu ...	Ditto		
81. Rámesvaram ...	Ditto		
82. Mandapam ...	Ditto		
83. Vedalai ...	Ditto		
84. Marakayapatam ...	Ditto		
85. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
86. Kilakarai ...	Ditto		
87. Eruvadi ...	Ditto		
88. Valinokam ...	Ditto		
89. Vaippár ...	Ditto		
90. Koilpatam ...	Ditto		
91. Kulasekharapatnam	Ditto		
Western Group.		*Coasting Vessels.*	
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto	(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (f) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto		
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto		
4. Calicut ...	Ditto		
5. Beypore ...	Ditto		
6. Cochin ...	Ditto		
7. Badagara ...	Ditto		
8. Quilandi ...	Ditto		
9. Ponáni ...	Ditto		
10. Attaprom ...	Ditto		
11. Kurkuye ...	Ditto		
12. Madayi ...	Ditto		
13. Attukuye ...	Ditto		
14. Chowghat ...	Ditto		
15. Velliangode ...	Ditto		
16. Kuttayi ...	Ditto		
17. Parony ...	Ditto		
18. Tánúr ...	Ditto		
19. Parpanangádi ...	Ditto		
20. Cadalondi ...	Ditto		
21. Molankadava ...	Ditto		
22. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto		
23. Ellatur ...	Ditto		
24. Kayat ...	Ditto		
25. Kollam ...	Ditto		
26. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
27. Trikodi ...	Ditto		
28. Kottakal ...	Ditto		
29. Muttungal ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*concld.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable respect of same vessel.
Western Group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
30. Chombayi ...	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
31. Kallai ...	Ditto	(*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
32. Talai ...	Ditto		
33. Dharmapatnam ...	Ditto		
34. Egara ...	Ditto	(*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
35. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto		
36. Baliapatam ...	Ditto		
37. Etticollam ...	Ditto		
38. Kavai ...	Ditto	(*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
39. Katkacheri ...	Ditto		
40. Bekal ...	Ditto		
41. Kásaragód ...	Ditto	*Coasting Vessels.*	
42. Kumbla ...	Ditto	(*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
43. Manjeshwara ...	Ditto		
44. Mulki ...	Ditto		
45. Padubidri ...	Ditto	(*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton;	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
46. Yermal ...	Ditto		
47. Uchil ...	Ditto		
48. Kap ...	Ditto		
49. Uddyavar ...	Ditto		
50. Malpe ...	Ditto	(2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
51. Bárkúr, or Hangarkotta.	Ditto		
52. Kundapura ...	Ditto	(3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
53. Baindur ...	Ditto		
54. Naikinkatta ...	Ditto		
55. Serur ...	Ditto		

Definitions.

In this Part of the Schedule—

(1) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam-vessel:

(2) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the continent of India or in the island of Ceylon:

(3) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer.

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely), Cocanada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore, shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE case which gives rise to this Bill is as follows. Certain steamers are engaged in the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency, but are not "coasting steamers" within the meaning of the expression as defined in Part III of the Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875. Therefore they have to pay port-dues at every port they call at in a group instead of only paying them (at a rate which may be half as much again as an ordinary single rate) at the first port they call at and being free at every other port in the group for a period of thirty days. The owners of these steamers have represented to the Government that the levy of these full port-rates at every port the steamers call at is a considerable hardship and is detrimental to the trade which their steamers are fostering, and they have asked that their steamers may be treated as coasting steamers. The Government of India is of opinion that the law, as it stands at present, bears hardly not only on these steamers engaged in the coasting trade, but also on other steamers and sailing vessels, and that the law should be amended generally for all vessels calling at ports in the Madras Presidency. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared in consultation with the local authorities and Chamber of Commerce. With the object of settling the port-dues on as fair and liberal a basis as is consistent with obtaining a sufficient income, the Bill recasts Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act on the following lines:—

(1) It declares that the following rates of duty shall be paid in the case of vessels calling at one port only, namely:—

(a) in the case of foreign ships or steamers calling at Madras or at any port in the Eastern or Western group—a rate not exceeding three annas a ton;

(b) in the case of coasting ships calling at any port—a rate not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;

(c) in the case of coasting steamers calling at Madras (except within thirty days after visiting another port in either group, when the due is not to exceed one and a half annas a ton)—a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.

(2) It exempts, on payment of the above dues, foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements and coasting ships from liability to pay dues again at the same port for a period of sixty days.

(3) It exempts the following vessels on payment of the dues specified from payment of any further due at the same or certain other ports for a fixed period:—

(a) foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the ship or steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of sixty days;

(b) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding three annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of thirty days;

(c) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at Madras, from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group for a period of thirty days.

A. COLVIN.

The 29th June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—In Sind and some districts of the Western Punjab little or no rain has yet fallen, but elsewhere rain has been general, and, except in parts of Southern India and Rajputana, on the whole abundant.

The season continues to promise well in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg.

In Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Berar, Hyderabad, and Rajputana, *kharif* operations continue. Agricultural prospects in these Provinces are generally good.

Prospects continue very satisfactory in Bengal, and are for the most part good in Assam.

The public health is fair in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Hissar, Delhi, and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, in Kolar in Mysore, and in Coorg, and are fluctuating in the Mooltan district of the Punjab. Elsewhere they are generally stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 7th)		
Bellary	Average ·49	Standing crops generally good, but young plants damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·46; this week, 1·24.	Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 1·40	More rain wanted in two taluks. Slight small-pox in two, fever in three, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average ·37	River 5·15 feet water over anicut. Cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 2·46	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·33	Standing crops good, but *cumbu* wants rain in one taluk; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn above average. Small-pox in two villages; fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average 2·16	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy and gingelly, outturn below average. Slight cholera in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Madura	......	Report not received.
Malabar	Average 2·49	Rain insufficient for standing crops. Fever in one and slight small-pox in eight taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore	·10	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 7th)		
Kurrachee	Keti, ·08	River at Kotri on 5th, 17 feet 2 inches against 16 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in five and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in two villlages, three fresh cases remaining sick. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, in Shabandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Kotri 26, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 5th, 16 feet 2 inches against 16 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in one, cattle-disease in three, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25, *juari* 40, *bajri* 37, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	4·20; total 13·52	Rain throughout the district. Sowing of *kharif* nearly completed. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	7·16; total 12·33	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 26, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	*Nil*	Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some talukas. Fever in Bardoli and Olphad talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Niphad, ·78; Dindori, ·66; maximum at Nandgaon, 10·47; minimum at Kalvan, 1·81.	More rain wanted in Niphad. *Urd*, *mung* and *til* sowing almost completed in Sinnar, Chandor and Baglan talukas. Preparations for *kharif* sowing continue vigorously in the *dangi* parts of Igatpuri, Kalvan, and Peint talukas; young plants of rice and *nagli* doing well. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 31½, *bajri* 31 and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 5th; total of week 5·60; total to date 48·60, being 22·91 above average.	Average abnormal temperature 3° cool from 31st to 2nd, afterwards 1° warm; vapour in air normal from 30th to 2nd, afterwards excessive; abnormal wind from north-east from 30th to 2nd, wind normal from 3rd to 6th.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Poona	Rain general throughout the district; maximum at Bhimthadi, 3·39; minimum at Poona City.	Sowing of early crops in progress throughout the district; transplantation of rice, &c., commenced in Petta Mulshi. More rain wanted in Khed and Sirur talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 45 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 37 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Nevasa, ·32; minimum at Shrigonda, ·11.	Sowing of *kharif* in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 35 and *juari*—maximum 84 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Sholapur	Rain in all talukas, maximum at Karmala, 6·38; minimum at Sangola, ·45.	*Kharif* sowing operations commenced throughout the district. More rain required in Sholapur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59¾ and *bajri* 40¼ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations varying from ·09 in Mundargi to ·74 in Mugud, except Dharwar, Navalgund and Nargund, where there has been none.	More rain required both for sowing early *juari* and for the young rice plants which are good. Minor early crops, such as *sava* and *urd*, damaged by insects in Dharwar, Navalgund, Ranibennur and Karajgi talukas. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 49 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 0·31; Kumpta, 8·30; Sirsi, 3·96; Haliyal, ·93; total, 56·13.	Rice plants healthy; transplanting and weeding in progress throughout the district. Anthrax continues in Supa petta; slight small-pox in four talukas. Common rice in Karwar 13; district average 12¾ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	4·67; total 12·72	Health generally good. Sowing operations continue. Wheat 34, *bajri* 20, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency, excepting Sind; more wanted in some talukas of the Deccan. Young crops slightly injured by insects in parts of Dharwar and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of six districts.
Bengal—(July 7th)		
Chittagong	3·90	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops generally fair. Prices somewhat rising. Small-pox continues; public health otherwise good.
Dacca	7·49	Prospects of crops good; sowing of *roachia* and *shail* paddy nearly completed; jute plants thriving well. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·65	Prospects of jute, early rice, and sugarcane good; transplanting of *amun* commenced. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Good rain	Weather sultry. Prospects of paddy crops good; transplanting of late paddy commenced. Public health good.
Rungpore	5·57	Transplanting of *amun* going on; *aus* still being harvested; jute looks well. Public health good.
Burdwan	0·97	Prospects of *aus* rice and sugarcane good; transplanting of *amun* going on fairly everywhere, except in Culna subdivision, where a heavy shower is wanted. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	2·81	Transplantation in progress; prospects good. Prices falling. Cholera in Soopore decreasing.
Purneah	6·94	Prospects of crops excellent.
Patna	5·14	Sowing of *bhadoi* and paddy in full progress; maize and *kauni* already sown have germinated well. Sporadic cholera in headquarters of Behar subdivision.
Durbhunga	4·78	Progress of *bhadoi* sowing much retarded owing to continued and heavy rain; a break in the weather for a short time absolutely necessary. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	Good rain	Weather seasonable. Crops doing well; prospects favourable. General health good.
Cuttack	2·29	Weather cloudy. Rice plants being weeded and growing well. Price of common rice almost unchanged. Fever prevails in town; scattered cases of cholera reported from interior, otherwise public health good.
Midnapore	0·71	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Khoolna	1·88	Weather cloudy and wet. *Aus* rice growing; *amun* land being ploughed. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·44	Heavy rain. Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops excellent. Cattle-disease in four thanas; three cases of small-pox reported from Gungarampur.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·35	Crops doing well. Public health good; some fever near Serajgunge.
Gya	1·45	Agricultural operations proceeding satisfactorily; prospects of crops good. Prices steady. Public health fair.
Chumparun	4·18	*Bhadoi* and *aghani* sowings in progress; standing crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during week, more wanted in parts of Burdwan division. Agricultural prospects everywhere cheering; *aus* rice, jute and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding satisfactorily in Behar; sowings of *bhadoi* paddy crops in full progress. Price of rice continues generally stationary. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh —(July 7th)		
Benares (July 5th)	·90 to 1·30	Sowings in progress. Prices steady. Supplies plentiful. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	7·10 at Sadr	Weather dull and rainy. Prices steady. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 6th)	Heavy rain	Prospects of *kharif* good. Small-pox in two tahsils; general health good.
Lucknow („ 5th)	Average 2·80	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly rising. Health of people good as well as condition of cattle.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Good rain all over the district.	Agricultural operations in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 6th)	2·10 to 3·30	Prices of wheat, sugar, and rice fluctuating. Prospects reported favourable. Health good.
Allahabad („ „)	Rain averaging 3·0 all over the district.	Weather seasonable. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. General health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain in all tahsils from 3·0 to 5·20.	Weather cloudy. Ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Condition of people and cattle good.
Farakhabad(„ „)	Rain in all tahsils ·70 to 6·60.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Health fair.
Sitapur („ 5th)	General rain averaging ·20 has fallen throughout the district.	Sowings in full progress and sugarcane doing well.
Bareilly („ 6th)	·80 to 8·0	Weather cool, with east winds. Prices slightly rising.
Banda („ 5th)	Heavy rain on 29th June and 3rd instant.	*Kharif* sowings in progress. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Ballia („ 6th)	General rain averaging 7·70.	Ploughing throughout the district; *kharif* sowings commenced. Supplies ample. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain almost every day.	*Kharif* crops doing well; weeding not completed yet. Prices rising. General health good; measles in part; cattle-disease still prevails.
Agra („ 5th)	Good rain during week.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings in progress. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Rain during week	*Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices show rise in wheat and gram. Public health good.
Meerut („ 6th)	Rain all over the district from ·10 to 1·80; frequent showers.	*Kharif* ploughing and sowing in progress; prospects favourable. Prices stationary. No sickness. *General Remarks.*—Ample rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. Agricultural operations are in progress everywhere, and prospects good. Markets are well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(July 7th)		
Hissar	1·20	Health good. Prices rising.
Delhi	2·86	Health good. Prices rising.
Umballa	4·80	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	·75	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rain in tahsil Khushal.	Health good. Prices rising.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices of wheat and barley rising, of other grains stationary. *General Remarks.*—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar. General health good, but there is some small-pox in the city of Dera Ismail Khan. Prices rising in the Hissar, Delhi, and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Mooltan district; elsewhere stationary. *Kharif* sowings in progress. Rain much wanted in the Peshawar district.
Central Provinces— (July 7th)		
Nagpur	3·10	Weather cloudy and wet. *Kharif* being sown. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·01	Sowings progressing favourably. More rain wanted. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 6th)	2·26	Weather rainy. Sowings progressing. Fever continues. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·24	Weather cloudy and warm. Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices slightly risen.
Hoshangabad	Rain daily	Sowings progressing. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Khandwa	2·65	Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Raipur	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Sowings being pushed on. Cholera and cattle-disease still reported. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 3rd)	1·49	Weather cloudy and sultry. Rain wanted for sowings. Health good. Prices stationary. *General Remarks.*—Weather seasonable and favourable for *kharif* sowings, except in Sambalpur, where rain is wanted. Health generally fair. Prices steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
British Burma—(July 7th)		
Akyab	4·12; total rainfall 40·23.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships.
Bassein	4·81; total rainfall 31·23.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles.
Rangoon	1·57; total rainfall 34·58.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	8·28; total rainfall 55·30.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Pegu	4·11; total rainfall 41·39.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Henzada	3·48; total rainfall 31·78.	Cholera in one township; cattle-disease in two townships.
Prome	1·45; total rainfall 15·57.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Tounghoo	1·98; total rainfall 25·42.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Thayetmyo	1·10; total rainfall 13·11.	Small-pox prevalent in one circle; cattle-disease in two townships.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in one township of the Henzada district, and small-pox prevalent in one circle of the Thayetmyo district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in parts of eight districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing in all districts, except Akyab, where agricultural operations not yet commenced; transplanting of seedlings going on in several districts.
Assam—(July 7th)		
Gauhati	9·94 during week ending 6th instant.	Weather rainy. Cholera has disappeared from the Sadr station; general health fair; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Transplantation of *sali* in parts commenced.
Sylhet	8·86	State and prospects of crops good.
Cachar	11·06	Weather wet. Ploughing for *aus* and *asra* crops nearly finished. Common rice 13 seers 5 3/5 chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea good. Three deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and five from Katigora reported.
Dibrugarh	7·68	Heavy rain throughout the week; district partially inundated; damage to *ahu* and other crops anticipated. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 7th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	At Civil and Military station, 1·04; Bangalore district, ·00; Mysore, ·49; Kolar, 2·28.	Rain has been general throughout the State. Standing crops generally in good condition; prospects of season fair. Public health good. Prices slightly risen in the Kolar district.
Mercara	2·18	Prospects good, but monsoon rains have abated and prices have again slightly risen. Health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 7th)		
Amraoti	2·14	Weather rainy. Cotton plants in good condition; sowing of *juari* continues. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	2·13	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings almost completed.
Hyderabad	1·38; total rainfall since 1st January 13·51.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings commenced. Tanks in Shahabad taluka filled plentifully. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 21¼, yellow *juari* 22½, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 7th)		
Indore	3·26; total rainfall 18·61.	Health fair.
Morar (Gwalior)	9·01; total rainfall 10·07.	Health good.
Sutna	3·43	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	1·05; total rainfall 8·71.	Health good.
Goona	1·39	More rain needed.
Agar	1·68	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	1·23	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Nowgong	1·27; total rainfall 5·08.	Weather sultry. Prices rising. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur) ...	Total rainfall 15·40; good rain throughout agency.	Weather cloudy. Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Rajputana—(July 7th)		
Abu (July 7th)	2·93	Weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 4th)	·94	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops being sown. Weather cloudy and cool.
Marwar („ 2nd)	*Nil*	Eight months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Sowings progressing; young crops rising. Weather clear; oppressively warm and sultry. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 4th)	2·70	Tanks and wells filling. Sowing continues. Health good. Prices slightly falling. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 3rd)	3·99	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	2·57	Health good. Weather cloudy and occasionally clear. Prices show a tendency to rise.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 1·11; Tonk, 1·77; Shahpore, ·57; previous week, 5·66.	Weather cloudy. Sowings continue. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 2nd)	4·17	Rain general throughout State.
Ajmere („ 6th)	Rain throughout district.	Small-pox in Beawar town. In some parts sowing operations commenced.
Jeypore („ „)	3·60	Ploughing in progress. Health fair.
Kerowlee („ 3rd)	·58	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings in progress. Health good. Prices average. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells dry. Ploughing and sowing continue. Health good. Prices rising. Rain wanted.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·60	Sowings commenced. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 6th)	5·90; average of nine tahsils, ·44.	Monsoon broke in 36 hours, still threatening. Health good. Sowings continue. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 3rd)	Slight rain and heavy falls in some districts.	Sowings continue. Tanks filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 1st)		
Katmandu (July 2nd)	2·64	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of crops good.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 7th July, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel O. R. Newmarch.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1875, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT, on behalf of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, introduced the Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB TENANCY BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES moved that the Bill to amend the law relating to the Tenancy of Land in the Punjab be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within ten weeks.

His Honour THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR said:—

"My hon'ble colleague, when moving for leave to introduce this Bill, explained the reasons for it and its scope so clearly and exhaustively as to relieve me from the necessity or the temptation to take up the time of the Council with any remarks of my own. I may, however, at the present stage of the case be permitted to repeat that this Bill is of very limited scope. It makes no important departure from the present Tenancy Act. In its two most important features, namely, the adjustment of occupancy-rents by the standard of the Government revenue and the adjustment of those rents by the Settlement-officer at the time of settlement, it reverts to the old law and custom of the Punjab. The other changes which it introduces have either been necessitated by practical difficulties experienced in the working of the present law during the eighteen years it has been in operation, or embody interpretations of the law and decisions given by the Civil Courts. In short, the Bill raises

none of those delicate and difficult economic questions which so often accompany discussions on tenant-right. Indeed, very great changes will have to pass over the social condition of the Punjab before such questions can assume magnitude in this Province. In the Punjab the land is not, as in some parts of India, concentrated in the hands of large proprietors, to whom the mass of the people stand in the relation of tenants. The Punjab is a country of small landowners and of peasant-proprietors who are their own tenants. The mass of the people are themselves the proprietary body, cultivating their own lands. The average area of proprietary estates is something under 25 acres. In an area of 63½ million acres, something less than 9 millions are tenant-holdings. In a cultivated area of 23½ million acres, 62 per cent. is cultivated by the proprietors themselves, 13 per cent. by occupancy-tenants and 25 per cent. by tenants-at-will. In view of these facts I think the Council may commit this Bill to a Select Committee with some confidence that it is not likely to raise disturbing questions. It is in my judgment a Bill eminently calculated to foster and preserve the friendly relations which happily have hitherto existed in this Province between landlords and their tenants, who are often of the same flesh and blood, and oftener still of the same social class, as the landlords themselves."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab. He said:—

"The law on this subject is contained in Act XXXIII of 1871. This Act was the first attempt to express within a reasonable compass, and in clear language, the various rules and orders—based '*on the spirit*' of the Bengal Regulations—by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab had up to that time been regulated, and which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act.

"The Act I am speaking of was framed with great care by a master of his art, Sir James Stephen, in close consultation with the then Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir R.) Egerton, and the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Henry Davies—both men of large revenue and settlement experience. But it is scarcely, I think, to be wondered at that, notwithstanding all the skill and care expended on it, this first attempt to condense and put into legal form a mass of rules and instructions governing one of the most intricate branches of the administration should, when subjected to the test of practical working, have been found to be incomplete in some respects, and to require amendment in others.

"What the principal defects in the existing law are I shall have to explain when I introduce the Bill, but I may now mention that some of them have already formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and many others have, as experience brought them to light, been supplied in the enactments on the same subject which have been framed for other parts of India. Moreover, the recent orders of the Government of India, based on recommendations made by the Famine Commissioners, demand that the continuous operations by which village-records are maintained correct to date shall be disconnected from those other occasional operations by which the assessment of the land-revenue is revised; and, in the endeavour to recast the body of rules which have been issued under the authority of the existing law with a view to the carrying out of those orders, technical difficulties have arisen which render the amendment of the Act a matter of necessity. The simultaneous revision of the Tenancy Act has also suggested certain changes in, and additions to, the Land-revenue Act.

"These briefly are, my Lord, the grounds on which it is proposed to amend the latter Act, and they will, I trust, be accepted by the Council as sufficient to support the motion I have made with this object."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to give priority, within certain limits, to the payment of salaries and wages in the distribution of the assets of a company which is being wound up under the Indian Companies Act. Provision to this effect was made by a Statute which was passed in 1883 to amend the English Companies Act, and corresponding provisions will be found both in the English Bankruptcy Act and in the Indian Bankruptcy Bill now before the Council. A recent decision of the Bombay High Court has attracted attention to the fact that there is no similar provision in the Indian Companies Act. I propose to insert such a provision, and thus to assimilate the Indian Companies Law to the English Companies Law, and the Law relating to Insolvent companies to the Law relating to Insolvent individuals."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

LOWER BURMA GAOLS DELIVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma. He said:—

"The necessity for, and the object of, this temporary measure are best given in the words of the Chief Commissioner, from whose report, with Your Excellency's permission, I will read. A letter dated the 12th June, 1886, from the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner, runs as follows:—

'During the past five months some eleven districts* of Lower Burma have been disturbed by large gangs of rebels or dacoits. Villages have been burnt and numerous atrocities committed. The number of persons who have taken part in these disturbances has been very large. Some 1,500 have already been arrested, and numerous arrests continue to be made daily. Order has now to some extent been restored, but there are several gangs still at large, and there is little hope that the province will be restored to its normal condition for some months to come. Every effort has been made to cope with this outbreak of crime in accordance with the ordinary procedure, and two officers in succession (Mr. Ireland and Mr. Copleston) have been appointed Additional Sessions Judge for the purpose of assisting in the disposal of cases. But it has been found that something more than this is necessary if the large number of prosecutions now pending are to be disposed of with reasonable promptitude. There are at present over 1,000 prisoners in custody who have not yet been brought to trial; some of them have been over five months in jail; and to dispose of all these cases under the ordinary procedure will occupy many months. This is unfair to the prisoners themselves, some of whom may be innocent, and it is inconvenient to the Government, inasmuch as the overcrowded condition of our jails cannot be relieved until the cases of these prisoners have been disposed of. Moreover, as explained in Mr. Hodgkinson's note, there is reason to fear that, in some cases at least, guilty persons will escape punishment if their cases are not promptly brought to trial.

* Shwegyin.	Henzada.
Toungoo.	Tharawaddy.
Pegu.	Prome.
Hanthawaddy.	Thayetmyo.
Bassein.	Thatón subdivision, of Amherst.
Thôngwa.	

'Accordingly the Bill now submitted has been drafted with a view to introducing in the disturbed tracts, subject to certain safeguards, a more summary procedure than is admissible under the ordinary law. Sir Charles Bernard hopes that it will not be necessary in very many cases to sentence prisoners to long terms of imprisonment, and he believes that it will be possible, when the country has quieted down, to release many of the prisoners before their sentences have expired. In some cases it is probable that a whipping will prove a sufficient punishment for young lads who have joined rebel bands thoughtlessly or under intimidation, and a clause has accordingly been inserted in the Bill authorizing Magistrates to inflict this punishment in certain cases in which a whipping would not be a lawful punishment under the Indian Penal Code. The remaining provisions of the Bill are sufficiently explained in Mr. Hodgkinson's note, in which the Chief Commissioner generally concurs.

'In conclusion I am to submit that Sir Charles Bernard regards it as a matter of importance that some such enactment as that now submitted should be passed into law with as little delay as possible.'

"These are the circumstances under which we have been asked to legislate. The draft Bill which Sir Charles Bernard submitted has been modified in some respects, and the shape which, under the advice of the Legislative Department, it will now take is as follows. It will extend only to those tracts which the Chief Commissioner may notify as disturbed tracts in Lower Burma. In those tracts the Chief Commissioner will have power to appoint District Magistrates and other selected Magistrates of the first class to try cases as Sessions Judges without the necessity of previous commitment.

"The procedure which these officers will follow in that class of cases will be the ordinary procedure of warrant-cases under the Criminal Procedure Code. The offences to which this procedure will apply are mainly offences against the public peace of a violent nature, and are entered in the schedule at the end of the Bill. The decisions of these officers will be subject in the ordinary course to both the revisionary and the appellate jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner, who is the local High Court; but, as it is possible that the Judicial Commissioner will find himself unable to keep pace with those cases, power is given to the Local Government to appoint, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, an Additional Judicial Commissioner, or Additional Judicial Commissioners. The object of this last clause is in case it should ultimately be necessary in some very special circumstances to vest with the powers of the Judicial Commissioner officers such as the Commissioners of Divisions. But at present it is not intended to do that; it is proposed to leave the revisionary jurisdiction of the High Court in the hands of the Judicial Commissioner, and possibly to appoint an Additional Judicial Commissioner to go about and hold circuit. This Additional Judicial Commissioner will work under the ordinary checks of the Criminal Procedure Code. The only alterations of importance we have made are that in these cases of the disturbed tracts we reduce the period during which an appeal can be presented in cases other than capital cases from 60 to 30 days, and, for the reasons given in Sir Charles Bernard's letter, which I have just read out, we allow whipping in substitution of the severer penalties which the Penal Code generally directs.

"I may mention that the Judicial Commissioner, who, as I said before, is a local High Court, has been consulted, and he quite concurs with the Chief Commissioner as to the necessity for providing an effective procedure for these cases, though the procedure which Sir Charles Bernard and the Judicial Commissioner proposed is somewhat more summary than that which we have seen our way to accept. The Chief Commissioner will have the power to remove from the operation of this Bill any tract as soon as it ceases to be a disturbed tract, and we propose that the special law altogether shall expire at the end of the current financial year. I think that the provisions of the Bill will probably suffice to meet the object which Sir Charles Bernard has in view, and I do not think that anything less than a measure of this kind would have the effect."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. Bayley also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 14th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 9th July, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. X OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 13th June 1885.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 12th June 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1885.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 12th June 1886.		Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
12th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,15,063	189	680	1,45,786	214	14,38,374	224	17,13,890	242	2,75,516	...
19th do. „	Madras	861	1,43,688	167	861	1,46,718	170	14,79,286	162	15,44,004	172	64,718	...
12th do. „	South Indian	654	86,371	132	654	1,00,503	154	9,42,878	137	10,25,778	151	82,900	...
19th do. „	Great Indian Peninsula	1,504	6,29,066	418	1,504	7,92,320	527	97,61,684	614	1,08,30,264	690	10,68,580	...
12th do. „	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	3,00,573	652	461	3,29,000	714	34,40,228	706	36,58,418	761	2,18,190	...
	TOTAL	4,088	12,74,761	312	4,160	15,14,417	364	1,70,62,450	395	1,87,72,354	433	17,09,904	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th June 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,72,716	578	1,515	9,85,207	650	1,08,04,637	677	1,06,85,858	676	...	1,18,779
19th do. „	Patna-Gya	57	7,020	133	57	8,044	141	1,02,679	170	1,17,578	197	14,899	...
19th do. „	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	936	78	12	1,306	109	13,977	109	14,430	114	453	...
19th do. „	Sindia	75	7,512	100	75	7,950	106	75,444	96	81,223	104	5,779	...
19th do. „	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,39,436	241	1,411	3,82,000	271	34,23,009	229	40,42,935	275	6,19,926	...
19th do. „	Southern Mahratta	214	12,093	59	316	38,512	122	1,25,315	55	3,58,034	109	2,32,719	...
19th do. „	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	2,982	71	...	...	27,831	64	27,831	...
	TOTAL	3,278	12,40,913	379	3,428	14,26,001	416	1,45,45,061	420	1,53,27,889	429	7,82,828	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th June 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	70,750	304	234	86,772	371	8,68,972	353	8,80,529	361	11,557	...
19th do. „	Nalhati	27	1,174	43	27	1,801	67	14,561	50	17,556	62	2,995	...
19th do. „	Northern Bengal	249	30,009	121	249	42,080	169	3,91,605	148	4,83,480	186	91,875	...
19th do. „	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,516	68	37	1,739	47	30,242	77	21,581	56	...	8,661
19th do. „	Tirhoot	220	23,652	105	246	34,011	138	3,03,681	127	3,34,556	127	30,875	...
19th do. „	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	16,980	68	253	22,274	88	1,68,908	64	2,42,383	92	73,475	...
19th do. „	Wardha Coal	45	4,308	96	45	13,985	311	1,23,497	260	1,65,995	354	42,498	...
19th do. „	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	24,281	163	149	27,123	182	4,71,846	300	4,45,479	287	...	25,367
12th do. „	Burma	254	35,332	139	327	42,770	131	5,14,379	192	5,04,342	148	...	10,037
19th do. „	North-Western	1,803	5,36,280	298	1,803	5,99,188	332	72,72,544	382	54,46,651	290	...	18,25,893
19th do. „	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,917	90	60	5,101	77	65,039	93	60,970	63	...	4,069
19th do. „	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,418	39	36	2,241	62	15,138	40	23,987	64	8,849	...
19th do. „	Dacca	10	2,206	221	80	3,700	43	22,243	211	49,326	55	27,083	...
12th do. „	Jorhat	25	488	20	30	991	33	4,555	18	6,279	20	1,724	...
	TOTAL	3,409	7,55,311	222	3,588	8,83,776	246	1,02,67,210	285	86,84,114	232	...	15,83,096
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	10,775	32,70,985	304	11,176	38,24,194	342	4,18,74,721	368	4,27,84,357	367	9,09,636	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,92,62,372	169	2,18,20,022	187	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,26,12,349	199	2,09,64,335	180	...	16,48,014
	Assisted Companies.												
19th June 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,864	70	126	19,017	151	1,04,710	78	1,19,412	91	14,702	...
12th do. „	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,666	55	67	4,694	70	53,901	76	72,437	104	18,536	...
5th do. „	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 41,672	56	(c) 65,921	90	24,249	...
19th do. „	Bengal and North-Western	303	27,388	90	303	49,330	163	3,00,301	94	4,86,822	154	1,86,521	...
19th do. „	Tarakessur	22	4,317	196	22	6,308	284	59,928	258	61,899	267	1,971	...
	TOTAL	518	44,235	85	518	79,349	153	5,60,512	89	8,06,491	129	2,45,979	...
	Native States.												
12th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	27,104	140	193	25,904	134	2,99,548	147	3,03,719	147	4,171	...
19th do. „	Jodhpore	64	4,014	63	64	3,450	54	33,239	49	43,826	66	10,587	...
12th do. „	Nizam's	121	20,513	170	208	23,228	112	2,68,818	210	2,49,289	115	...	19,529
12th do. „	Mysore	140	7,324	52	140	8,487	61	80,127	54	83,645	57	3,518	...
19th do. „	Rajpura-Patiala	16	804	50	16	1,065	67	9,952	59	12,976	78	3,024	...
	TOTAL	534	59,759	112	621	62,134	100	6,91,684	122	6,93,455	107	1,771	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 6th June 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 5th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 7th July, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Medicine, which have been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

At the end of paragraph 5 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of M.A., after the words "language from English" the following words have been inserted :—"A candidate for the degree of M. A. in Sanskrit shall be allowed to take up Indian Palæography and Epigraphy instead of any group which he may select of the text-books in Philosophy fixed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate to determine what constitutes a group for the purpose of this Regulation."

From paragraph 11 of the Regulations for the Examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery, and from paragraph 10 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, the following words have been omitted:—"and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure for one academical year."

Paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery has been cancelled and the following words have been substituted for it:—"Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—(*a*) Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, (*b*) Chemistry, organic and inorganic, having special reference to practical medical science, (*c*) Botany, so far as regards the anatomy, histology, and physiology of flowering plants, (*d*) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, so far as regards drugs contained in the British Pharmacopœia, (*e*) General Anatomy and Physiology, (*f*) Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of urine and urinary deposits. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the examinations in the foregoing subjects."

Paragraph 13 of the same Regulations has been cancelled, and the following words have been substituted for it:—"Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—(*a*) Principles and practice of medicine, (*b*) Principles and practice of Surgery, (*c*) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, so far as regards the diseases of the conjunctiva, cornea and iris, (*d*) Midwifery, with the exceptions of the subjects of conception, generation and the physiology of the fœtus, (*e*) Medical jurisprudence, with the exception of the subjects of birth, inheritance, legitimacy, paternity, hermaphroditism, impotence, insanity, and life insurance, (*f*) Hygiene and general pathology. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the questions in the foregoing subjects. The subject of poisons, in the examination in Medical Jurisprudence, shall be limited to the poisons commonly used in India; and in the subject of Pathology no question in special Pathology shall be asked."

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th July 1886.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Engineering:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Martindell, H. E. W.	Govt. Engrg. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan	Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th July 1886.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 26th June 1886.

No. 88.—Mr. J. D. Davies, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, took over charge of the 1st Division, Frontier Road, from Babu Kirthi Chunder Chowdry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, on the forenoon of the 24th June 1886.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl., Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 3rd July 1886.

No. 1620 *G*.—The privilege leave granted to Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah, in this Office Notification No. 904 G., dated the 22nd of April 1886, is extended by twelve days.

The 6th July 1886.

No. 1656 *G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1039 G., dated the 19th of May 1886, Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones assumed charge of the duties of Officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant, Deoli Irregular Force, on the 10th of June 1886.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for 1st Asst. to Agent to Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 1st July 1886.

No. 1899-3846.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Mahomedan and by the Hindu classes of the inhabitants of the Station, to fill up vacancies in the Municipal Board:—

To represent the Mahomedan class.

1. Mr. Abdul Hussain.
2. „ Aga Jan.

To represent the Hindu class.

3. Mr. T. Vijiaragavalu Naidu.
4. „ B. Lingiah Garu.

These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election or until their successors should have been appointed.

By Order,
E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th June 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1832-33.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1835-36.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1842-43.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1854-55.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Transfer of 1865.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	4 PER CENT. LOANS: TOTAL.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1870.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: Of 1878.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	4½ PER CENT. LOANS: TOTAL.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
Balance of 15th June 1886	54,100	13,73,653	27,22,800	2,27,17,500	91,45,400	2,62,16,500	2,29,67,100	8,51,42,953	43,99,700	77,17,700	9,73,30,900	10,94,48,300	1,33,800	32,200	19,48,11,353
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th June 1886	...	...	...	18,000	2,000	9,000	2,000	31,000	...	...	9,000	9,000	...	...	40,000
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th June 1886	...	...	...	1,000	...	23,500	...	24,500	...	...	20,000	20,000	...	...	44,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th June 1886	...	6,934	7,500	17,300	30,100	84,600	500	1,46,934	...	5,000	1,25,500	1,30,500	...	...	2,77,434
	54,100	13,80,587	27,30,300	2,27,53,800	91,77,500	2,63,33,600	2,29,69,600	8,53,45,387	43,99,700	77,22,700	9,74,85,400	10,96,07,800	1,33,800	32,200	19,51,73,287
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	5,200	2,05,100	11,500	3,02,700	24,400	5,48,900		20,000	4,27,900	447,900	...	...	9,96,800
Balance on 30th June 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,25,48,700	91,66,000	2,60,30,900	2,29,45,200	8,47,96,487	43,99,700	77,02,700	9,70,57,500	10,91,59,900	1,33,800	32,200	19,41,76,487

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 30th Apl. 1886 enfaced from India 5,259 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,662 lakhs.

	enfaced from India	re-transferred from London
From 9th June 1867 to 30th Apl. 1886	5,259 lakhs	4,662 lakhs
„ 1st May 1886 to 15th May	5 „	9 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „	4 „	7 „
„ 1st June „ to 15th June	3 „	3 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „	3 „	10 „
	5,274 lakhs.	4,691 lakhs.
	4,691 „	
Balance against India	583 lakhs.	

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 2nd July 1886.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th June 1886.

No. 19.—The undermentioned students of the Calcutta Medical College are admitted into the service as Assistant Surgeons, with effect from the dates specified :—

Sris Chandra Sarkar	24th March 1886.
Annada Prasad Ghosh,	24th " "
Radhica Prosad Sinha	24th " "
Upendra Nath Chatterjea	24th " "
Sital Prasad Ghosh	25th " "
Jogendra Nath Datta	30th " "
Bepin Behari Ghosh	30th " "
Trailokyanath Bannerji	30th " "
Annada Prasanna Ghatak	30th " "
Kshetra Pal Chuckravarti	30th " "
Surendra Nath Borat	30th " "
Gopala Lala Haldara	31st " "
Lolit Mohun Laha	31st " "
Durlabh Chandra Datta	31st " "
Chuni Lal Bose	31st " "
Sris Chunder Mukerjee	1st April "
Sasi Bhusan Ghosh	25th May "

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

NAGPUR-BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Nagpur, the 29th June 1886.

Mr. D. Campbell, Honorary Assistant Engineer, Kanhan Bridge Division, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months from 1st June 1886, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

W. GILES,
for *Engineer-in-Chief.*

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that on the 3rd February 1886, the undermentioned property, valued in all at R180-9, was found near the burial ground at a distance from the temple of Agasti Iswaraswamy, in the village of Irakam, in Gudur Taluq, Nellore District :—

List of Property.	*Value.* R	a.	p.
1 A big idol of mixed metal, 6 maunds weight	150	0	0
1 A small idol of mixed metal, 2½ viss weight	15	0	0
1 Cumharthi copper, 1½ viss	3	0	0
1 Tirtanattu, ½ viss copper	1	0	0
1 Copper sandals, a pair, ½ viss	2	0	0
1 A bell, 4 pollams	0	1	0
2 Cumharti thatalu of one metal	4	0	0
1 Plate made of bell-metal, ½ viss	0	8	0
1 Metallic plate for Cumharti, 2½ viss	5	0	0
TOTAL	180	9	0

All persons claiming the treasure, or any part thereof, are required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned on the 1st December 1886, at Nellore, and establish their claims to it.

W. J. TATE,
Acting Collector.

NELLORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 23rd June 1886.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Whereas the long memorial stone with a cross standing over A. Yardly's tomb has been broken during a late gale, all surviving relations and friends of the aforesaid A. Yardly are hereby informed that if they do not undertake the cost of repairing it, measures, in accordance to the rules, will be adopted in respect thereof.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

BANKOORA,
The 5th July 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 7th July 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 30th June 1886	5,94,318	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	31,23,821	
		37,18,139
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	6,897	
Ditto ditto Government	3,839	
		10,736
DEDUCT—		37,28,875
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	10,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	2,136	
		10,02,136
Balance on the evening of the 7th July 1886		27,26,739
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,01,215	
Ditto ditto Government	21,25,524	
		27,26,739
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,562	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		2,562

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 8th July 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the num-

bers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Bombay Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1886.		R	
W24	M 38—82131	500	Malichand Jeechand, Ahmedabad.
W25	S 11—37992	100	Hasanali Abdoolally, Bombay.
W26	S 11—31453	100	Gangadhar Prabhakar, Bombay.
W27	M 76—74775	1,000	Alla Bux, Katni.
	" —85556	1,000	
	" —85599	1,000	
	M 38—80661	500	
	" —80662	500	
	" —80663	500	
	" —80665	500	
	" —80666	500	
	" —81711	500	
	" —81703	500	

BOMBAY,
The 29th June 1886.

R. A. STERNDALE,
Asst. Acct. Genl., Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 8th July 1886.

Bastien, J. V.	Massor, L. F.	Reeves, J. F.
Burbridge, J. G.	Mouat, F. J.	Rushall, R. B.
Dunn, Mrs. E. A.	Oakley & Co.	Sandeman, H. D.
Harrington, R.	Okedon, W. P.	Schoenemann, C. H. T.
Heckey, C. A.	Polendine, W.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andreiff, G.	Greenhill, E. G.	Norville, Mrs. L.
Barnes, G. J.	Griffiths, Morris.	Olsen, J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Guerrier, H. J.	Page, J. B.
Baskett, J. G.	Gulliday, C.	Pierotti, N.
Bates, J. N.	"Gusture."	Poley, J.
Berrill, Charles.	Hair, G.	Power, J. O.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Hannagan, C. H. M.	Preston, R. C. Campbell.
Bleas[illegible], W. V.	Harford, J.	Raftter, M.
B. R.	Hoare, R.	Randall, T.
Booth, G.	Horne, James S.	Rice, W. G. L.
Brooks, Miss.	Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Rigby. A.
Brookes, Mrs. S. J.	J. M. Mc.	Rishworth, B. J.
Burke, E. M.	Kelly, F. H.	R. M. E., Miss.
Bush, C.	Kelly, Miss G.	Roberts, H. A.
Butler, T.	K. T. M.	Robinson, F. A.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Kirkbride, J.	Rosenthal, L.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Salten, Miss M.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Sammi, I.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Lemarchand, J. R.	Schoeman, G. M.
Dimmock, Basil.	Macqueen, T.	Sheldrake, Miss Hannah.
D'Mello, Jose.	Magri, Mr.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Dodd, C. B. N.	Martin, H.	Stuart, C. H.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Swingler, Mrs. C.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	McDonald, J.	Sykes, J. H.
D'Rozario, Miss J.	McIntock, H.	Thompson, R. D.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	McLaughlin, John.	Todd, H. P.
Easton, Percy H.	Miller, Capt. John C.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Fox, R. C. W.	Mills, H.	Tracey, A.
Fraser, H. B.	Morgan, W.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Gayton, E. Hugh.	Morris, Paul.	Walker, P. C.
"Gertrude."	Mullen, J.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Murray, G.	Williams, C.
Godfrey, J. B.		

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Jones, W.	Sutherland, G.
Guerrier, H. J.	Power, J. O.	Wilson, W. T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 5th July 1886.

Cook, Alexander.	Henderson, G.	Owen, M. S.
Deburgh, D.	Hobson, E. A.	Patch, J.
Fitzhbhurs, Color Sergt.	Jarvis, J.	Patchett, A.
Flunks, Lt.-Col. W. A.	Leighton, Captain C. K.	Thomas, C. F.
Gordon, W. D.	Mitchell, Rev. A. L.	Walter, Lieut. J. D. H.
Hart, H.	Nicholls, J.	Zachariah, H. C.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 10th July 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	10th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	17th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	16th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	24th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	10th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto ditto (Supplementary)	17th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	20th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	20th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	21st "	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Madras, Pondichery, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	12th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	17th "	Per Str. *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	14th "	Per Str. *Khandala.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, Sandoway and Rangoon	14th "	Per Str. *Coconada.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یہہ دوا کونینائین کا خوب قائم مقام هی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے سوایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئي ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ۔

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنی کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنی نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ آٹھہ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھہ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ۔

یهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولایتي اور دیسي دوا خانونمیں بکتي هی ماسواے قیمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنه ؛

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates.

کرستلین سنکونا دوائي بخار ؛

لال سنکونا بارک کي ایک نئي اور عمدہ دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مین تیار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونین کے لئے بهه بهت خوب قایم مقام هی اور سیب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مشت بیس پونڈ لین نقد اس بهار سے خرید سکتے هین یعنے چار آونس کے ٹین کا چهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه آونس کے ٹین کا بارہ روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا چوبیس روپیه—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهار پر مل سکتا هی یعنے چار آونس ٹین کا آٹهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛ آٹهه آونس کي ٹین کا سوله روپیه آٹهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ ٹین کا بتیس ۳۲ روپیه یهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بهی بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹین کے لئے چار آنه ؛ آٹهه آونس کي ٹین کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ایک پونڈ کي ٹین کے لئے بارہ آنه علاوہ اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی ؛

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At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part V, 4to, 57 pages, 10 plates. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part VI, 4to, 62 pages. R1-8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. II, Part I, 4to, 78 pages, 9 plates. R1-8.

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Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

In the goods of the late Andrew Skeen, Esq., M.B., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), formerly of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagees Act, Section 319, Act X of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882—

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Andrew Skeen, late of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased, who died at Kasauli, in the Simla District of the Punjab, on or about the 10th day of June 1885, that they are required, within one month from this date, to send in their claims, with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as executors (by the last will and testament of the said deceased appointed), probate was granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the 16th day of April 1886. Also, that at the expiration of that time they the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as they shall then know of, and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim, or claims they shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. ALL persons indebted to, or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities, or property, to the undersigned, who are alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

C. R. MATTHEWS, *Colonel,*
Bengal Staff Corps.

GEO. THOMSON, *Surgeon-Major,*
Indian Medical Service, Bengal,
Executors to the Estate.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Johnstone Jardine Keswick in our firm ceased on 30th April last.

JARDINE, SKINNER & CO.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1886.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Company Limited.

By an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter dated the 29th day of June 1886 on the petition of the Bengal Coal Company one of the creditors of the abovenamed Company. It was *inter alia* ordered that the abovenamed Company be wound up by the said Court under the provisons of the above Act and by the said order David Cowie of No. 4 Hastings Street in the Town of Calcutta was appointed the Official Liquidator of the said Company on his giving security as in the said order mentioned. Dated this 9th day of July 1886.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

GREGORY MOSES,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act of 1882 and in the matter of the Imperial Ice Company Limited.

By an order made in the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal in the above matter dated the 29th day of June 1886 on the Petition of Baboo Ramkissen and Michael Raphael Shircore Trustees for the Debenture

Holders of the abovenamed Company It was *inter alia* ordered that the said Ramkissen be appointed the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company in the place of David Cowie without security and without remuneration and it was also ordered that the said Ramkissen do on the 29th day of December next and on the 29th day of June 1887 and on the same days in each succeeding years file his accounts in the said High Court and it was further ordered that all monies to be received by the said Baboo Ramkissen be paid by him into the Bank of Bengal to the credit of the account of the Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company within seven days after the receipt thereof and that the Registrar of this Court do countersign all cheques drawn by the said Official Liquidator and it was further ordered that the said Baboo Ramkissen be at liberty to carry out the Contract made with the Bengal Ice Manufacturing Company Limited and the Crystal Ice Supply Company Limited for the sale to them of the good will of the abovenamed Company upon the terms and in the manner mentioned and set forth in a petition of the said Baboo Ramkissen and Michael Raphael Shircore and in the Exhibit F thereunto annexed and marked with the letter F and it was further ordered that in case of difference of opinion in the preparation of Conveyances and other Deeds required for the completion of such sale as aforesaid the Registrar do settle the same. Dated this 9th day of July 1886.

B. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

GREGORY MOSES,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 22:03, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee, deceased, and last endorsed to Hurimutty Mookerjee, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PORESH NATH MOOKERJEE,
Oola, Zilla Nuddea.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 28.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1886.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

A SUPPLEMENT *to the* GAZETTE OF INDIA *will be published from time to time, containing such Official Papers and information as the Government of India may deem to be of interest to the Public, and such as may usefully be made known.*

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No Official Orders or Notifications, the Publication of which in the GAZETTE OF INDIA *is required by Law, or which it has been customary to publish in the* CALCUTTA GAZETTE *will be included in the* SUPPLEMENT. *For such Orders and Notifications the body of the* GAZETTE *must be looked to.*

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*)	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	...	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	15 3	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	12 6	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 10	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	23 11	17 6	24 11	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	11 14	25 11	23 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 2	26 11	23 11	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 8	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	20 3	...	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	15 8	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	30 14	...	31 10	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 13	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	14 5	14 14	23 8	24 10	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	20 11	21 11	29 6	...	...	...	...	166 3	15 3	
	Trichinopoly	12 8	...	14 13	15 3	...	20 5	27 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	12 8	...	13 14	14 6	...	23 8	28 11	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	15 6	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	23 11	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	
	South Canara	8 8	...	12 10	14 11	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	10 13	...	11 11	12 2	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bombay.	Bombay	11 0	18 4	7 2	11 2	17 14	12 15	15 14	15 13	17 0	19 4	8 12	55 12	14 6	
	Daskrohi	16 0	24 0	6 8	11 8	21 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 8	24 8	9 0	10 0	18 8	16 12	20 0	...	18 8	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	15 0	20 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	15 0	...	17 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	17 10	15 0	...	...	14 5	...	...	71 2	14 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 0	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9½	...	...	14 5	...	...	220 0	14 0	
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	22 8	...	17 12	...	...	106 8	15 12	
	Ahmednagar	16 0	...	8 0	9 0	25 2	19 3	...	...	18 14	...	10 1	93 10	10 5	
	Poona (City)	12 10	7 6	8 9	9 3	17 6	16 2	13 12	...	13 13	...	14 6	60 13	14 7	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	11 0	27 10	20 5	...	14 15	18 4	...	15 15	85 5	13 4	
	Bijapur	19 4	...	7 1	9 5	28 11	24 4	...	...	16 2	...	19 7	100 0	12 1	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	17 10	15 8	...	...	15 4	...	...	116 8	13 13	
	Belgaum	15 0	11 8	10 8	11 0	18 0	18 8	24 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	105 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	...	105 0	10 6	

Bom.	Karwar	11 12	...	7 0	14 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	13 0	213 5½	12 0
	Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	28 14	27 0	...	19 0	20 2	...	9 8	160 0	12 0
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11
	Disa Cantonment	17 0	21 0	7 2	8 8	21 14	21 8	...	...	21 13	...	10 12	120 0	13 0
	Nimach Cantonment	17 8	22 0	8 0	10 0	23 0	18 0	...	...	22 8	23 0	13 0	180 0	13 0
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	28 0	7 0	8 0	32 0	21 0	...	13 0	27 0	32 0	14 4	90 0	14 0
	Rajkot Station	17 4	...	6 8	9 0	21 4	15 4	...	...	18 4	...	8 0	80 0	35 0
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 7	21 14	9 3	11 3	21 6	21 14	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 10
	Karachi	12 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	19 0	14 0	8 0	85 0	16 0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	21 8	8 8	18 0	19 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	14 8
	Shikarpur	12 8	22 0	9 12	11 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	180 0	13 3
	Sukkur	15 8	27 0	10 0	15 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	21 0	...	...	100 0	12 8
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*													
	Burdwan	16 0	...	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 0a
	Bankoora	18 8	23 8	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	32 0	21 8	280 0	12 8b
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	...	160 0	12 0c
	Midnaporé	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0e
	Howrah	16 0	...	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	16 0	22 0	8 8	15 4	19 12	13 0	...	18 0	20 0	20 2	18 0	70 0	13 4
	24-Pergunnahs	13 4	20 0	8 0	13 4	...	...	...	...	17 8	20 0	17 8	90 0	13 0f
	Nuddea	16 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	19 0	...	11 10½g
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0h
	Jessore	13 4	...	12 8	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	13 ti
	Moorshedabad	20 0	...	13 4	17 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 4j
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	12 0
	Rajshahye	19 0	31 12	16 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 5	240 0	12 0k
	Rungpore	22 8	...	18 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	18 4	...	13 0	120 0	13 4l
	Bogra	15 0	...	12 12	21 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	10 8
	Pubna	21 12	...	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 4	...	20 0	200 0	11 4m
	Darjeeling	11 0	9 0	5 0	13 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 8	18 0	8 0	128 0	9 0
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	16 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	...	120 0	12 0n
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	15 0	26 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	12 0o
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12p
	Backergunge	...	...	13 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	12 0q
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	13 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	16 0	...	10 8r
	Chittagong	14 0	...	10 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	100 0	12 0
	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tipperah	13 4	...	14 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 8	...	9 4	...	10 13s
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	8 14	9 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13-5 seers.

b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.

d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers and Contai 13 seers.

e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 13 seers and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12-12 seers, Bussirhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat 12-4 seers), and Barrackpore and Dum-Dum 12 seers.

g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 14-8 seers, Chooadangâ 12 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

h In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.

k In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

l In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 9-6 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers.

m In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

n In Alipore (at Fallacotta) retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Naraingunge 11-7 seers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attra 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

s In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 11 seers, and Chandpore 12-12 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	17 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	26 0	26 0	120 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	31 0	9 0	16 0	20 0	...	...	17 0	24 0	...	21 0	200 0	11 0	
	Shahabad	19 0	30 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	160 0	12 8t	
	Durbhunga	18 0	24 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	23 0	18 0	22 0	23 0	20 0	160 0	11 8u	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	32 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	30 0	...	22 0	27 0	22 8	140 0	12 0v	
	Sarun	18 8	25 0	7 12	19 0	...	...	22 8	16 0	25 0	25 8	26 8	160 0	11 0π	
	Chumparun	21 0	32 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	29 0	...	27 0	...	12 0x	
	Monghyr	22 1	29 4	12 9	15 12	...	...	...	16 13	27 12	24 2	21 0	126 0	13 2y	
	Bhágalpur	20 3	30 5	16 14	18 10	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	19 9	164 2	11 14z	
	Purneah	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	17 0	128 0	10 8s1	
	Maldah	20 0	...	10 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	23 0	200 0	11 8s2	
	Orissa.									Kalai.					
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	17 1*	...	...	...	...	17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7	
	Balasore	18 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	130 0	9 8s3	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 8	...	...	30 0	...	19 8	24 0	18 0	240 0	10 0s4	
	Lohardugga	19 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	28 0	...	16 0	...	18 0	120 0	9 8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	27 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10s5	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	13 0	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 12	108 0	11 12	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	10 0	13 15	...	...	...	...	13 5 3/10	...	11 6⅓	64 0	11 6⅓	
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	80 0	12 0	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	6 8	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	9 0	150 0	10 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 8	120 0	10 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	11 0	160 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	8 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	160 0	10 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	9 8	13 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	20 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahâranpur	20 7	30 1½	7 8½	10 12	17 3	21 8	32 4	32 4	25 13	30 1½	23 9½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	No return	received.												
	Meerut	18 8	30 0	6 0	14 0	22 0	20 0	...	13 0	28 8	27 0	32 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	No return	received.												
	Aligarh	20 0	31 0	5 8	10 4	21 0	17 8	...	15 8	30 0	27 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	15 0	12 0	...	9 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	4 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	...	9 8	160 0	8 2	

N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	19 2	32 1	11 4	12 6	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	135 0	11 6
	Moradabad	19 8	30 4	10 0	14 8	26 8	19 0	...	10 8	25 0	28 0	25 4	125 0	11 4
	Budaun	21 0	29 6½	6 0	13 3	...	...	...	14 6½	27 0	19 3	29 6½	192 0	10 12½
	Bareilly	18 2	27 8	6 4	12 8	26 6	19 6	...	...	24 6	25 0	23 12	127 8	10 10
	Sháhjahánpur	22 0	35 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	24 8	160 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	31 4	8 12	13 12	22 8	20 0	...	[illegible] 0	21 4	25 0	25 0	100 0	11 4
	Muttra	18 8	28 0	7 8	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	16 0	29 8	35 0	33 0	140 0	12 0
	Agra	16 8	25 12	6 0	12 8	18 0	18 0	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	100 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	20 4	27 8	6 2	9 8	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	26 0	130 0	11 4
	Mainpuri	20 4	26 12	4 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	26 4	...	29 8	160 0	10 8
	Etáwah	19 4	27 0	6 0	12 0	19 0	18 8	16 0	20 0	27 0	22 0	29 0	140 0	11 8
	Etah	20 0	28 8	7 0	14 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0
	Jalaun	21 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	...	34 8	25 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Jhánsi	22 0	30 0	7 8	15 0	27 0	20 0	...	...	29 8	...	33 2	200 0	12 0
	Lalitpur	23 4	31 0	10 0	12 0	26 0	24 0	34 0	31 0	34 0	28 0	16 0	160 0	10 0
	Cawnpore	20 4	30 0	9 8	14 8	21 8	20 8	...	23 0	28 4	24 0	29 8†	160 0	13 0
	Fatehpur	17 4	25 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	31 0	160 0	10 0
	Bánda	19 8	18 8	8 0	14 8	27 0	20 0	32 0	21 0	34 0	...	22 0	160 0	10 0
	Allahabad	17 8	28 0	7 0	13 0	27 4	26 0	...	...	29 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	20 10	24 2	7 8	12 10	21 11	...	...	...	32 9	...	34 8	140 0	10 8
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	30 0	155 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	No return	received.											
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	26 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0
	Azamgarh	19 3	27 5	10 5	16 4	...	...	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	18 0	27 0	8 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	18 0	16 0	26 0	27 0	24 0	90 0	10 0
	Benares	18 2	24 6	10 5	14 10	21 6	20 14	15 11½	21 11	24 2	23 13	24 6	100 0	10 6½
	Gházipur	18 0	26 6½	6 7	12 4	21 14	21 14	...	15 7	26 6½	...	27 0½	128 12	10 5
	Balia	20 1	28 0	9 12	13 0	...	20 8	...	12 14	28 4	...	24 8	100 0	11 10
	Philibhít	18 12	34 0	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	27 8	150 0	11 4
	Almora	No return	received.											
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 8	36 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	21 0	32 5	15 0	17 5	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	22 5	180 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	18 12	30 0	10 0	15 12	...	...	...	...	28 8	...	19 0	100 0	11 4
	Kheri	24 12	35 8	8 0	14 0	26 0	27 0	36 0	27 0	29 0	27 0	20 0	140 0	10 0
	Lucknow	19 14	29 12	6 0	14 0	18 2	16 8	...	19 0	27 6	25 0	26 8	110 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	20 0	30 0	7 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	28 0	120 0	12 0
	Bahraich	24 0	40 0	14 0	20 0	32 0	22 0	32 0	12 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0
	Rai Bareli	20 0	28 0	7 0	16 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	22 8	35 0	8 0	15 0	...	...	...	20 0	30 0	...	29 0	160 0	11 0
	Gonda	23 0	34 8	14 6	17 12	25 8	24 8	30 0	18 6	32 2	28 14	30 0	200 0	11 12
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	15 0	22 0	17 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	No return	received.											
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	35 0	27 0	...	...	37 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0
	Rohtak	21 0	36 0	...	13 0	29 0	25 0	...	...	34 0	28 0	...	80 0	11 8
	Gurgaon	22 0	34 0	...	10 0	22 0	21 0	...	...	30 0	23 0	35 0	140 0	12 0
	Delhi	20 0	30 0	...	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	19 0	29 0	20 0	31 0	80 0	12 0
	Karnál	20 0	35 0	...	11 0	24 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	29 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
	Umballa	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	14 0
	Simla	14 0	17 0	...	8 0	17 0	13 0	20 0	15 0	19 0	18 0	11 0	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	19 0	32 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	31 0		8 0	29 0	20 0	24 0	20 0	29 0	25 0	...	110 0	13 12
	Jullundur	21 0	34 0	...	7 0	28 0	20 0	...	14 0	30 0	22 0	...	110 0	14 8
	Ludhiána	22 0	35 0	...	12 0	25 0	20 0	...	16 0	35 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8

* In the interior retail prices of common rice ranged from 15-12 to 21 seers per rupee.
† Rate for whole grain and not for dal is given.
t In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12-4 seers.
w In Sewan retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
x In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.

z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, and Mudehpura and Soopole 10 seers.
z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers, Pakour 12 seers, and Jamtara and Deoghur 13 seers.
z3 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z4 At Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
z5 In Govindpur sub-division retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	20 0	36 0	...	11 0	22 0	...	...	14 0	34 0	25 0	...	95 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	16 0	25 0	...	11 0	19 0	16 0	...	20 0	23 0	22 0	...	100 0	14 8	
	Jhang	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	18 0	20 0	12 0	24 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	17 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0	16 0	...	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	10 0	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	28 0	22 0	13 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	38 0	...	12 0	22 0	22 0	19 0	21 0	31 0	28 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	23 0	30 0	...	13 0	20 0	14 0	...	14 0	25 0	28 0	14 0	120 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	35 0	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	26 0	...	12 0	135 0	15 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	36 0	...	12 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	No return	received.												
	Shahpur	22 0	29 0	...	12 0	22 0	22 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	20 0	30 0	...	12 0	17 0	18 0	...	10 0	26 0	23 0	14 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	39 0	...	11 0	18 0	35 0	...	23 0	27 0	40 0	25 0	105 0	15 10	
	Hazára	19 0	30 0	...	12 0	...	20 0	...	...	21 0	23 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Peshávar	21 0	43 0	...	13 0	19 0	22 0	...	27 0	22 0	26 0	33 0	106 0	44 0	
	Kohát	22 0	31 0	...	14 0	17 0	26 0	...	20 0	...	27 0	10 0	102 0	58 11	
	Bannu	32 0	50 0	...	9 0	30 0	28 0	...	6 0	39 0	38 0	13 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	24 0	37 0	...	8 0	35 0	29 0	15 0	6 0	34 0	...	13 0	118 0	31 4	
	D. G. Khán	18 0	24 0	...	10 0	18 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	17 0	24 0	...	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	22 3	...	9 11	10 3	...	...	...	...	27 7	...	14 12	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 4	13 5	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	12 13	200 0	8 8	
	Jubbulpore	18 0	...	10 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	15 0	120 0	10 8	
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0	256 0	9 0	
	Seoni	22 6	...	10 15	14 15	...	...	...	...	23 9	...	10 15	220 0	9 2	
	Narsinghpur	16 6	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	24 2	...	13 15	140 0	10 0	
	Hoshangabad	14 8	...	8 0	10 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	13 0	200 0	11 0	
	Nimár	17 10	...	7 8	10 15	27 9	...	...	...	17 4	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	18 10	...	9 10	11 4	18 5	...	...	...	22 0	...	9 10	320 0	11 2	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 7	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	22 13	...	9 0	150 0	9 2	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	18 2	...	8 7	14 6	27 8	...	...	...	18 12	...	10 10	110 0	11 0	
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 0	19 6	...	...	...	17 10	...	13 11	675 0	11 2	
	Bhandára	17 8	...	10 0	13 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 8	200 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	21 0	...	14 7	19 2	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 12	144 0	9 0	
	Raipur	27 1	...	13 11	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 15	...	20 6	60 0	11 11	
	Biláspur	35 8	...	18 0	31 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	26 4	128 0	9 0	
	Sambalpur	25 6	...	20 2	22 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	11 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	200 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	14 14	15 1	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	16 4	...	13 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	18 9	...	...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	8 11	12 14	...	...	...	...	11 2	...	...	137 8	26 14	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	25 1	
	Prome	14 9	...	10 5	13 1	...	...	...	...	10 6	17 12	...	167 9	18 10	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	12 3	14 0	...	...	...	...	11 15	...	...	265 14	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 16	17 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	...	246 0	44 5	
	Thayetmyo	13 6	...	10 3	11 14	...	...	...	...	12 5	28 3	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	13 13	15 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 1	9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return	received.												
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	7 2	10 14	20 11	...	23 0	...	14 7	...	9 9	125 0	10 3	
	Bolarum	17 13	...	9 0	10 12	24 4	...	...	...	15 9	...	...	116 14	10 7	
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 8	9 8	23 0	22 0	...	...	14 12	...	10 8	88 0	9 12	
	Amráoti	17 0	...	7 8	9 4	26 4	19 4	...	...	16 4	...	11 12	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	17 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	...	21 0	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	*	13 0	
	Buldana	24 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	16 0	8 8	11 8	29 0	12 0	...	...	18 8	...	19 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	24 0	...	7 13	11 5	38 0	38 0	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	*	10 0	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 14	11 9	8 8	9 8	23 1	...	28 5	...	11 6	...	11 6	96 0	11 8	
	Kolar	...	13 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	
	Túmkúr	13 0	11 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	36 0	...	11 0	...	13 0	340 0	11 0	
	Mysore	11 4	11 0	9 8	11 0	24 0	19 0	25 0	16 0	12 0	...	10 8	84 0	10 0	
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	34 0	...	14 0	...	12 0	96 0	10 0	
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	10 8	13 10	25 3	...	33 10	...	13 10	...	13 10	480 0	10 8	
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	
	Chitaldroog	15 4	15 0	12 8	13 1	32 13	17 8	33 12	28 13	15 6	...	13 5	320 0	11 6	
COORG.	Coorg	9 12	9 12	12 14	14 11	...	...	25 12	...	20 9	...	...	110 0	13 10	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	18 0	28 0	4 8	8 4	29 0	22 0	...	24 0	26 12	29 0	35 0	115 0	14 0	
	Kishengurh	19 0	30 4	9 0	10 0	40 0	25 0	...	...	31 8	33 0	...	...	14 0	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	27 8	12 8	13 12	28 2	20 0	...	16 0	27 8	...	37 8	200 0	11 6	
	Ulwur	21 0	28 11	6 12	9 12	23 0	21 0	...	15 0	28 6	27 6	40 6	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 15	28 8	8 0	9 13	20 8	14 10	...	15 2	28 0	30 0	32 0	160 0	12 4	
	Ajmere	16 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	23 0	31 7	7 8	11 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	29 10½	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	18 0	30 4	...	9 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	290 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	16 0	27 0	6 0	7 0	19 0	20 0	...	19 0	20 0	22 0	14 0	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	14 0	21 0	6 0	8 0	...	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	
	Anadra	16 4	24 0	6 4	8 4	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	17 8	...	5 0	9 0	...	21 8	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jeysalmere	12 0	...	10 0	12 0	18 8	16 0	...	...	15 4	...	...	...	15 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	20 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	20 0	...	†	11 8	† Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 10½	17 9½	8 9½	9 6	17 3	13 6½	...	13 4½	16 0	16 6½	10 15	200 0	11 5	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	20 5	25 0	9 6	12 8	23 2	16 14	...	...	28 2	25 0	20 0	...	17 3	
	Partábgarh („)	No return	received.												
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	16 8	22 8	5 0	6 4	21 4	19 6	...	...	21 14	20 0	...	...	16 4	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													•
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thuir Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 14	...	3 6	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	18 11	...	8 8	105 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	38 0	10 0	10 8	38 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	180 0	10 8	
	Kotah	24 0	28 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	32 8	240 0	11 12	
	Tonk	19 0	31 0	8 0	9 8	36 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	...	...	160 0	11 12	
	Jhallawar	22 7	25 0	8 14	11 13	28 5	14 9½	...	14 2⅓	33 3	...	11 13	175 0	11 1	
	Shahpoora	22 4	28 4	9 12	15 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	160 0	12 6	
	Dholpur	18 0	23 12	10 2	...	22 8	18 11	...	20 0	25 5	...	36 1	90 0	11 6	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	29 3	19 2	*	*	21 14	24 0	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 6	23 9	7 10	10 0	18 2	15 0	*	14 8	23 4	*	29 8	135 15	11 4	
	Goona	28 0	20 0	10 4	10 8	32 0	*	*	*	35 8	30 0	16 8	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 8	32 8	8 0	17 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	35 0	200 0	9 12	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF MAY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 947 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 26th JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sanaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bombay.	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	15 0	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	18 5		14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	

Department of Finance and Commerce
(*Statistical Branch*).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 29.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 14th July, 1886.

No. 220.—The services of Lieutenant E. Inglis, of the Bombay Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment in the Punjab Commission.

The 15th July, 1886.

No. 240.—*Appointment.*—Lieutenant N. C. Perkins, 39th Bengal Infantry, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 4th Grade in Burma.

MEDICAL.

The 10th July, 1886.

No. 301.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 362, dated the 3rd October, 1883, the services of Surgeon R. R. H. Whitwell are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

The 15th July, 1886.

No. 323.—The services of the undermentioned officers are placed at the disposal of the Military Department for employment in Burma:—

Surgeon-Major G. C. Roy, M.D.
Surgeon R. D. Murray, M.B.
Surgeon G. M. Nixon.
Surgeon W. Deane.

POLICE.

The 15th July, 1886.

No. 330.—Home Department Notification No. 230, dated the 18th ultimo, placing the services of Mr. J. C. Stack, officiating District Superintendent of Police, at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam, is hereby cancelled.

PATENTS.

The 12th July, 1886.

No. 806.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 9 of 1886.—Sandford James Kilby, Superintendent of the Customs Preventive Service and Salt Department, Calcutta, for facilitating the hoisting, weighing and discharging of salt, coal, metals, grain or any other material.

No. 12 *of* 1886.—Charles Arthur Marchant, Overseer in charge of Dredging Operations, Cossye Division, Howrah District, in Bengal, for improvements in dredgers.

No. 35 *of* 1886.—William Bellew Ewin, of Calcutta, in the East Indies, a member of the Bengal Pilot Service, for an indelible marking ink for rubber stamps and other purposes.

No. 45 *of* 1886.—James Richard Bell, Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers, residing at, and Executive Engineer of, the Sutlej Bridge Works near Ferozepore in the Punjab, for further improvements in Single Chain Dredgers.

No. 88 *of* 1886.—David E. Gostling, Architect, of 47 Apollo Street, Bombay, for improvements in swimming baths and similar reservoirs erected in or near the sea shore by filling same to a considerable height above a varying high tide by means of a wave collector, and also by filling them with clean water free from sand or mud by means of an arrangement of two sluice valves fixed in a horizontal pipe with an upright inlet pipe between them.

No. 102 *of* 1886.—Henry Wellington, of Brooklyn, Kings County in the State of New York, United States of America, Manufacturer, for improvements in lamps.

No. 114 *of* 1886.—Charles Toppan, of the City of Salem and State of Massachusetts, United States of America, Chemist, for improvement in bleaching compounds.

FORESTS.

The 12th July, 1886.

No. 585 *F.*—Mr. J. N. Pickard, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade in British Burma, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 22nd May, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—SURVEYS.

Simla, the 16th July, 1886.

No. 617—83-12 *S.*—Mr. R. Bruce Foote, Superintendent, Geological Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months under Section 72, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 15th July, 1886, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th July, 1886.

No. 1399 *G.*—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. L. S. Saunders, Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the following promotions are made in the Berar Commission :—

Colonel J. G. Bell, Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Commissioner, *vice* Mr. L. S. Saunders.

Lieutenant-Colonel K. J. L. Mackenzie, officiating Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner, *vice* Colonel J. G. Bell.

No. 1403 *G.*—The following extract from Force Orders issued on the 20th June, 1886, by Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. K. Hewett, Commandant, Erinpura Irregular Force, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, late officiating Adjutant, to remain attached to the Force, until further orders.

No. 1405 *G.*—Lieutenant G. G. J. S. Jones, officiating Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Deoli Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Deoli, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th June, 1886, *vice* Lieutenant J. A. Bell.

No. 1407 *G.*—Lieutenant R. A. Cole, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Erinpura Irregular Force, to be Station Staff Officer at Erinpura, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 19th June, 1886, *vice* Lieutenant C. H. Dawson.

No. 1409 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 10th May, 1886, consequent on the retirement from the service of Colonel D. W. Laughton, M. S. C., a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class :—

Mr. H. B. Knowlys, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class and Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. H. S. Nicholetts, Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*

Lieutenant-Colonel H. DeP. Rennick, Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and officiating Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, but to continue to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class.

Mr. A. J. Dunlop, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, and is seconded while employed in Foreign service.

Mr. R. D. Hare, Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and officiating Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class, to be an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Mr. A. J. Dunlop, seconded, under the operation of Rule 4, Section 4, of the Pay and Acting Allowance Code, but to continue to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 1st Class.

Dastar Edalji Bahmanji, a Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, is confirmed in that appointment, and is appointed to officiate as an Assistant Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

The 14th July, 1886.

No. 1412 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. D. H. Glade, as Acting Consul for Germany at Bombay, during the absence of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs.

The 16th July, 1886.

No. 1588*E.*—The following Order of Her Majesty the Queen in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COURT AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE,

The 6th day of May, 1886.

PRESENT:

THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

LORD PRESIDENT — LORD STEWARD

MARQUESS OF RIPON — EARL OF ROSEBERY

WHEREAS Her Majesty the Queen has power and jurisdiction within the dominions of the Kings of Siam:

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in this behalf by the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, 1843 to 1878, and the Act of the 20th and 21st of Her Majesty, cap. 75, and otherwise in her vested, is pleased, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, to order, and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

I.—Preliminary.

1. This Order may be cited as the "Siam Order in Council, 1886," and is included in the expression "the Siam Orders in Council."

2. Words in this Order have the same meanings (unless the subject or context otherwise requires) as in the Siam (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1856, and the Siam Order in Council, 1884.

The expression "month" means a calendar month. Words importing the plural or the singular may be construed as referring to one person or thing, and words importing the masculine as referring to females (as the case may require).

II.—General Provisions respecting Her Majesty's Jurisdiction.

3. All Her Majesty's jurisdiction in Siam for the judicial hearing and determination of matters in difference between British subjects or between foreigners (including subjects of the Kings of Siam) and British subjects, or for the administration or control of the property or persons of British subjects, or for the repression or punishment of crimes or offences committed by British subjects, or for the maintenance of order among British subjects, shall be exercised under and according to the provisions of this Order, and the provisions of the Siam Orders in Council, so far as they do not conflict with this Order, and not otherwise.

4. Subject to the provisions of the aforesaid Orders, the civil and criminal jurisdiction aforesaid shall, as far as circumstances admit, be exercised upon the principles of and in conformity with the Common Law, the Rules of Equity, the Statute Law, and other law for the time being in force in and for England, and with the powers vested in and according to the principles of procedure and practice observed by and before the Courts of Justice and Justices of the Peace in England, according to their respective jurisdictions and authorities.

III.—Juries.

5. Every criminal case tried in Siam before a Judge of the Supreme Courts of the Straits Settlements, acting under clause 14 of the Siam Order in Council of 1884, shall, if the defendant so requires, in manner prescribed by any Rules to be made under this Order, be tried before a jury.

6. Every male British subject resident in Siam being of the age of 21 years or upwards, being able to speak and read English, having or earning a gross income at the rate of not less than 250 dollars a year, not having been attainted of treason or felony, or convicted of any crime that is infamous (unless he has obtained a free pardon), shall be qualified to serve on a jury.

7. All persons so qualified shall be liable so to serve except the following:—

(*a*) Persons in Her Majesty's Diplomatic, Consular, or other Civil service in actual employment;

(*b*) Officers, clerks, keepers of prisons, messengers, and other persons attached to or in the service of any of Her Majesty's Courts;

(*c*) Officers and others on full pay in Her Majesty's army or navy, or in actual employment in the service of any Department connected therewith;

(*d*) Clergymen and ministers of religion in the actual discharge of professional duties;

(*e*) Physicians, surgeons, and apothecaries in actual practice; and

(*f*) Persons disabled by mental or bodily infirmity.

8. (1) On or before the 14th day of January in the year 1887, and in every subsequent year Her Majesty's Consular Court at Bangkok shall make out a list of the persons so qualified and liable resident within its district;

(2) The list shall, on or before the 21st day of the same month, be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and shall be there exhibited until the end of that month, with a notice annexed that on a day specified, not being sooner than the 7th or later than the 14th day of the following month, the Court will hold a special sitting for the revision of the list.

(3) The Court shall hold such special sitting accordingly, and at such sitting, or at some adjournment thereof (of which public notice shall be given), shall revise the list by striking out the name of any person appearing to be not qualified or not liable to serve, and by inserting the name of any person omitted and appearing to be so qualified and liable, either on the application of the person omitted, or such notice to him as the Court thinks fit.

(4) The list shall be finally revised and settled not later than the 21st day of February in the year 1887, and in every subsequent year, and when settled shall be affixed in some conspicuous place in the Court, and be there exhibited during not less than two months.

9. Such list, as settled, shall be brought into use on the 1st day of March in the year 1887,

and in every subsequent year, and in every case shall be used as the Jury List of the Court until the 1st day of March next after the time of its being brought into use.

10. (1) When, in pursuance of this Order, a jury is required, the Court shall summon so many of the persons comprised in the Jury List as seems requisite.

(2) Any persons failing to attend according to such summons shall be liable to such fine, not exceeding 50 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose, but such fine shall not be levied until after the expiration of fourteen days.

(3) The proper officer of the Court shall forthwith give to the person fined notice in writing of the imposition of the fine, and require him, within six days after receipt of the notice, to pay the fine or to file an affidavit excusing his non attendance (if he desires to do so). The Court shall consider the affidavit, and may, if it thinks fit, remit the fine.

11. A jury shall consist of five jurors.

12. (1) No challenges shall be allowed—

(2) Except for cause shown to the satisfaction of the Court.

(3) No Grand Jury shall be summoned.

A jury shall be required to give an unanimous verdict.

IV.—Coroners' Inquests.

13. Every Consular Court shall have and may exercise for and within its own district all the powers, rights, and duties appertaining to the office of Coroner in England, but it shall not be necessary to summon a jury in holding any inquest.

V.—Admiralty Jurisdiction.

14. The Consular Court at Bangkok shall be a Vice-Admiralty Court, and as such shall, for and within Siam, and for vessels and persons coming to and within Siam, have all such jurisdiction as for the time being ordinarily belongs to Vice-Admiralty Courts in Her Majesty's possessions abroad,

The Consular Court shall have all powers and jurisdiction which can be exercised by Justices or a Vice-Admiralty Court under or for the purposes of the Acts relating to merchant shipping or the Passenger Acts, or relating to quarantine.

VI.—Lunacy.

15. The Consular Court at Bangkok shall, as far as circumstances admit, have in itself exclusively, for and within Siam, with respect to British subjects, all such jurisdiction relative to the custody and management of the persons and estates of persons of unsound mind as for the time being belongs to the Lord Chancellor or other person or persons in England intrusted, by virtue of Her Majesty's Signmanual, with the care and commitment of the custody of the persons and estates of persons found, by inquisition in England, idiot, lunatic, or of unsound mind.

VII.—Probate and Administration.

16. The Consular Court at Bangkok shall be a Court of Probate, and as such shall, as far as circumstances admit, have, for and within Siam, with respect to the property of British subjects having at the time of death their fixed places of abode in Siam, all such jurisdiction as for the time being belongs to the Probate Division of Her Majesty's High Court of Justice in England.

17. A District Court shall also have power to grant probate or administration where there is no contention respecting the right to the grant, and it is proved on oath that the deceased had at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the jurisdiction of the District Court.

18. Probate or administration granted by a District Court in Siam shall have effect over all the property of the deceased within Siam, and shall effectually discharge persons dealing with an executor or administrator thereunder, and that notwithstanding any defect afterwards appears in the grant.

19. Such a grant shall not be impeachable by reason only that the deceased had not at the time of his death his fixed place of abode within the particular jurisdiction.

20. (1) Every person having in his possession or under his control any paper or writing of a deceased British subject being or purporting to be testamentary shall forthwith bring the original to the Court within the district whereof such person is at the time of his first knowledge of the death of the deceased, and deposit it there.

(2) Any person neglecting to do so for fourteen days after having knowledge of the death of the deceased shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court thinks fit to impose.

21. From the death intestate of a British subject having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Siam until administration is granted, his personal property within Siam shall be vested in the Consul-General in Siam.

22. If any person other than one of Her Majesty's Consular officers takes possession of, and in any manner administers any part of the personal property of any person deceased, without obtaining probate or administration within three months after the death of the deceased, or within one month after the termination of any suit or dispute respecting probate or administration (if there is any such which is not ended within two months after the death of the deceased), he shall be liable to such penalty, not exceeding 250 dollars, as the Court having jurisdiction in the matter of the property of the deceased thinks fit to impose; and in every such case the same fees shall be payable by the person so administering as would have been payable by him if he had obtained probate or administration.

23. Where a British subject not having at the time of death his fixed place of abode in Siam dies there, the Court within whose district he dies shall, where the circumstances of the case appear to the Court so to require, forthwith on the death of the deceased, or as soon after as may be, take possession of his personal property within the particular jurisdiction, or put it under the Seal of the Court, in either case, if the nature of the property or other circumstances so require, making an inventory, and so keep the property until it can be dealt with according to law.

VIII.—Punishments.

24. Every Court and authority in imposing punishments shall, as far as circumstances admit,

and subject to the provisions of the Siam Orders in Council, have regard to the punishments imposed by the laws of England in like cases, and to the mode in which the same are inflicted in England.

25. (1) Where any person is sentenced in Siam to suffer the punishment of death, the Judge pronouncing the sentence shall forthwith send a Report of the sentence, with a copy of the Minutes of the proceedings and notes of the evidence in the case, and with any observation the Judge thinks fit to make to the Governor in Council of the Straits Settlements.

(2) The sentence shall not be carried into execution without the order of the Governor of the Straits Settlements in Council.

(3) In any such case, if the said Governor in Council does not order that the sentence of death be carried into execution, he shall direct what punishment in lieu of the punishment of death is to be inflicted on the person convicted, and the person convicted shall be punished accordingly.

26. (1) Where any offender convicted before a Court in Siam is sentenced to suffer imprisonment in respect of the crime or offence of which he is convicted, and it is expedient that the sentence be carried into effect within Her Majesty's dominions, the offender may, in accordance with the 5th section of "The Foreign Jurisdiction Act, 1843," be sent for execution of his sentence as follows:—

(*a*) In the case of a prisoner who is, or who appears to the person signing the warrant under the said 5th section to be, a native of Burmah or of any other part of British India, and not of European descent,—to Her Majesty's possession of Burmah, or some other part of British India.

(*b*) In the case of any other prisoner,—to the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

And the person for the time being acting as Her Majesty's Consul-General or Consul in Siam shall have authority for the purposes of the said section.

IX.—Offences against Religion.

27. If any British subject is guilty of publicly deriding, mocking, or insulting any religion established or observed in Siam, or publicly offering any insult to any religious service, feast, or ceremony established or kept in any part of Siam, or to any place for worship, tomb, or sanctuary belonging to any such religion, or to the ministers or professors thereof, or of wilfully committing any act tending to bring any such religion or its ceremonies, mode of worship, or observances into hatred, ridicule, or contempt, and thereby to provoke a breach of the public peace, he shall be liable (in the discretion of the Court before which he is convicted) to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months, with or without hard labour, and with or without a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars without imprisonment.

28. Notwithstanding anything in the Siam Orders in Council, every charge against a British subject of having committed any such offence shall be heard and determined in a summary way, and a District Court shall have power to impose the punishment aforesaid.

X.—Foreign Tribunals.

29. Where it is shown to any of Her Majesty's Courts that the attendance of a British subject to give evidence, or for any other purpose connected with the administration of justice, is required in a Siamese Court or before a judicial officer in Siam of any State in amity with Her Majesty, the Court may, in cases and under circumstances which would require the attendance of that British subject before one of Her Majesty's Courts in Siam, and if it seems to the Court just and expedient so to do, make an order for the attendance of the British subject in such Court or before such judicial officer, and for such purpose as aforesaid, but so that a District Court shall not have power to make an order for such attendance of a British subject at any place beyond the particular jurisdiction of the Court.

30. Any British subject duly served with such an order, and with reasonable notice of the time and place at which his attendance is required, and having had the reasonable expenses of attendance paid or tendered to him, failing to attend accordingly, and not excusing his failure to the satisfaction of the Court making the order, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding one month, in the discretion of the Court.

XI.—General Provisions.

31. Any Court may order any person convicted before it of any crime or offence to pay all or any part of the expenses of or preliminary to his trial, and of his imprisonment or other punishment.

32. Where it appears to any Court that any charge made before it is malicious or is frivolous and vexatious, the Court may order all or any part of the expenses of the prosecution to be paid by the person making the charge.

33. In either of the two last mentioned cases the amount ordered to be paid shall be deemed a debt due to the Crown, and may, by virtue of the order, without further proceedings, be levied on the property of the person convicted or making the charge, as the same may be.

34. (1) Where the crime or offence with which any person is charged before any Consular Court appears to the Court to be such that, if proved, it would not be adequately punished by such punishment as the Court has power to impose, and the accused is not to be sent for trial to Her Majesty's dominions, the Courts may reserve the case to be heard and determined before a Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements acting under the provisions of clause 14 of the Siam Order in Council, 1884.

(2) Where any case is reserved under this section, the Consular Court shall take the depositions, and commit the prisoner for trial before such Judge of the Supreme Court of the Straits Settlements as shall next exercise criminal jurisdiction in Siam, under the powers given in clause 14 of the Siam Order in Council, 1884.

35. (1) If any British subject—

(*a*) wilfully obstructs by act or threat an officer of the Court in the performance of his duty; or

(b) within or close to the room or place where a Court is sitting, wilfully behaves in a violent, threatening, or disrespectful manner, to the disturbance of the Court or the terror of the suitors or others resorting thereto; or

(c) wilfully insults the Judge or any Consular officer, or any juror or assessor, or any clerk or officer of a Court during his sitting or attendance in Court, or in going to or returning from Court,

he shall be liable to be immediately apprehended by order of the Court, and to be detained until the rising of the Court, and further, on due inquiry and consideration, to be punished with a fine not exceeding 25 dollars, or imprisonment for any term not exceeding seven days, at the discretion of the Court, according to the nature and circumstances of the case.

(2) A Minute shall be made and kept of every such case of punishment, recording the fact of the offence, and the extent of the punishment, and in the case of a District Court a copy of such Minute shall be forthwith sent to the Consular Court at Bangkok.

36. (1) Whenever, under the Siam Orders in Council, any person is to be taken, in custody or otherwise, for trial or imprisonment, or by way of deportation, or for any other purpose, to Singapore or elsewhere in the Straits Settlements, or to England or elsewhere, the Court or other authority by the Siam Orders in Council authorised to cause him to be so taken may for that purpose, if necessary, cause him to be embarked on board one of Her Majesty's vessels of war, or if there is no such vessel available, then on board any British or other fit vessel, at any port or place, whether within or beyond the particular jurisdiction of that Court in authority, and in order to such embarkation may, if necessary, cause him to be taken, in custody or otherwise, by land or by water, from any place to the port or place of embarkation.

(2) The writ, order, or warrant of any Consular Court, or of the Consul-General, as the case may be, by virtue whereof any person is to be so taken, shall be sufficient authority to every constable, officer, or person acting thereunder; and the commander or master of any vessel of war or other vessel (whether the constable, officer, or other person, or the vessel or the commander or master thereof, is named therein or not) to receive, detain, take, and deliver up such person, according to the writ, order, or warrant.

(3) Where the writ, order, or warrant is executed under the immediate direction of the Court or authority issuing it, the writ, order, or warrant shall be delivered to the constable, officer, or other person acting thereunder, and a duplicate thereof shall be delivered to the commander or master of any vessel in which the person to whom the writ, order, or warrant relates is embarked.

37. Subject to the other provisions of the Siam Orders in Council, all expenses of removal of prisoners and others from or to any place in Siam, the expenses of deportation, and of the sending of any person to England or to India, shall be defrayed as the expenses as to distressed British subjects are defrayed, or in such other manner as one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State from time to time may direct, provided that such expenses shall not be charged on Imperial funds otherwise than subject to the sanction of the Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury.

38. The provisions of the 3rd section of the Siam Order in Council, 1884 (relating to the publication and commencement of the said Order), shall apply to this Order.

And the Right Honourable the Earl of Rosebery and the Right Honourable the Earl of Kimberley, two of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, are to give the necessary directions herein as to them may respectively appertain.

C. L. PEEL.

The 16th July, 1886.

No. 2422 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1886 (*An Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts*), with the exception of sections 3, 4 and 20, and so much of section 12 as enacts the new section 475-A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, subject to the following modifications, namely,—

(1) *For* "the Local Government," "that Government," and "a Local Government," wherever those words occur, *read* "the Resident at Hyderabad."

(2) In section 23, *for* "British India," wherever these words occur, *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

(3) In section 25, *for* "within the territories subject to the same Local Government," wherever those words occur, *read* "in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

(4) In the last clause of section 25, *omit* the word "other."

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 14th July, 1886.

No. 1934.—In continuation of Notifications No. 1470 of the 26th March and No. 1409 of the 16th June 1886, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that sub-section (1) of Section 7 of the Indian Securities Act, 1886, applies to the Office of the Chairman of the Town Council and the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 15th July, 1886.

No. 1982.—The following reversions and promotions among officers of the Account Department are notified:—

With effect from the 23rd June, 1886, in consequence of the return of Mr. T. H. S. Biddulph from privilege leave,—

Mr. C. J. Rivett-Carnac to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. H. S. Groves to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. A. H. Anthony and Mr. C. G. Vansittart to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class IV, and to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class V.

With effect from the 21st May, 1886,—

Mr. L. E. Pritchard to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

With effect from the 19th May, 1886,—

Mr. J. A. Robertson and Mr. Krishnaji Bulwant Wagle to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class V.

The 16th July, 1886.

No. 2014.—Mr. H. F. Clogstoun, Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Madras, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. Donald, and Mr. W. Donald resumed charge of the duties of Deputy Accountant-General, Madras, from Mr. H. S. Groves before noon on the 7th July, 1886.

CODES.

The 13th July, 1886.

No. 1898.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 22.

Section 40.

Add the following to this Section :—

"and a Chaplain who has completed fifteen years' residence is entitled to a retiring pension of £292 a year, without regard to the total length of service."

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 15th July, 1886.

No. 1993.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 30th June, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta .	5,38,78,065	1,61,94,329	5,82,276	1,67,76,605
Allahabad .	99,60,735	59,60,505	...	59,60,505
Lahore .	75,25,605	59,67,430	...	59,67,430
Bombay .	4,28,03,095	1,91,41,547	5,60,143	1,97,01,690
Kurrachee .	51,79,730	85,83,610	16,100	85,99,710
Madras .	1,45,35,430	1,40,27,275	2,80,000	1,43,07,275
Calicut .	12,08,050	21,16,610	7,500	21,24,110
Rangoon .	27,14,775	38,73,220	...	38,73,220
Total .	13,78,05,545	7,58,64,526	14,46,019	7,73,10,545
Add Draft Account				5,00,000
TOTAL				7,78,10,545
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,95,000
GRAND TOTAL				13,78,05,545

SEPARATE REVENUE.

OPIUM.

The 17th July, 1886.

No. 1951.—It is hereby notified—

(1) that in the calendar year 1887, 57,000 chests of Bengal Opium will be offered for sale, 4,750 chests in each month of the year:

(2) that of the 4,750 chests to be offered for sale each month, 2,375 chests will consist of Patna and 2,375 chests of Benares Opium.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 16th July, 1886.

No. 1983.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 35 of the Court Fees Act, 1870, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the fee payable under that Act on an application to a Collector or to any officer or person exercising all or any of the functions of a Collector, with respect either to liability to assessment, or to the amount of an assessment, under Act II of 1886, shall be limited to one anna.

No. 2003.—In exercise of the power conferred by Section 6 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt from liability to the tax payable under the said Act the whole of the income of persons residing in the Hill Tracts of Chittagong and not in the service of the Government.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 16th July, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 464.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, Brigade-Surgeon G. Farrell, C.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, Honorary Surgeon to the Viceroy, is appointed Principal Medical Officer of the Field Force in Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General, with effect from such date as he may take over charge of the duties from Surgeon-Major H. W. Mackinnon.

No. 465.—ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT—

Colonel W. H. Mackesy, Bengal S. C., officiating Superintendent and Agent for Army Clothing, Bengal, is confirmed in that appointment, *vice* Colonel B. Walton, C.I.E., who has vacated the appointment on succeeding to the Colonel's allowance. Dated 16th June, 1886.

No. 466.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. L. Phillips, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 16th May, 1885.

Lieutenant G. F. D. Hamilton, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 26th June, 1885.

No. 467.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

No. 3 Field Battery.

Lieutenant A. F. Montanaro, R.A., Supernumerary Subaltern, to be Subaltern, *vice* Captain W. H. S. Earle, R.A., who vacates the appointment on promotion. Dated 19th May, 1886.

3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant S. M. Mason, Wing Officer, to be Adjutant, *vice* Captain C. J. Orr, who vacates the appointment on promotion. Dated 23rd June, 1886.

STAFF CORPS—

No. 468.—Lieutenant Arthur Henry McMahon, Liverpool Regiment, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 14th July, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 469.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 305 of 1886, Lieutenant Ivor Phillips, Manchester Regiment, officiating Wing Officer, 2nd Sikh Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force, having passed the professional examination, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 8th October, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 470.—Lieutenant H. L. Goodenough, Border Regiment, has been appointed to the Bengal Staff Corps, on probation, with effect from the 6th June, 1886, and has been posted to a corps under the Government of India.

VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 471.—Major George Fletcher Ottley Boughey, R.E., to be Commandant, *vice* Major W. Innes, who vacates the appointment on transfer.

Ghazipur Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 472.—Mr. William Thomas Clifford Beckett to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

Northern Bengal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 473.—Mr. William Lloyd to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 474. The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., R.A., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Quartermaster General in India, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Article 824, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

Colonel F. E. A. Chamier, Bengal S. C., District Judge, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, (p. a.) for one year and 279 days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant B. R. Ward, R.E., Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note 2, of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. McConaghey, M.D., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 475.—Major A. E. Ward, Bengal S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India, (p. a.) for one year and fifty-seven days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 476.—Captain F. N. Maude, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, is granted furlough in and out of India, (m. c.) for 276 days, under rule IX, note 2, of the regulations of 1868, with effect from the 5th October, 1885. This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 156 of 1886.

No. 477.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand, Bengal S. C., Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) from the 10th August, 1886, under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS.

No. 478.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council announces that Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to approve of the undermentioned corps being permitted to bear the words specified below upon their colors or appointments, in commemoration of the operations in the Eastern Soudan, in the vicinity of Suakin, during the year 1885 :—

"Queen's Own" Madras Sappers and Miners.	"Suakin, 1885," "Tofrek."
9th Bengal Lancers ...	"Suakin, 1885."
15th Bengal Infantry (The Loodianah Sikhs).	"Suakin, 1885," "Tofrek."
17th Bengal Infantry (The Loyal Poorbeah Regiment).	"Suakin, 1885," "Tofrek."
28th Bombay Infantry ...	"Suakin, 1885," "Tofrek."

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 479.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 11th June, 1886, pages 2800 and 2801.

INDIA OFFICE ;

11th June, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and the Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Majors.

Captain Arthur Coombe Gordon Lydiard. Dated 3rd April, 1886.

Captain Henry Opie Woodhouse. Dated 10th April, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Hatley Frere Woodcock. Dated 27th March, 1886.

BENGAL MEDICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Surgeons to be Surgeons-Major. Dated 31st March, 1886 :—

John Lane Corbett, M.D.

Samuel Haslett Browne, M.D.

Edward Mair.
James Armstrong.
Louis Richard Dawson, M.D.
Horace Parr Yeld.
John Campbell Fullerton.
Charles James Hislop Warden.

* * * * *

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Reginald William Sartorius, C.M.G., V.C., Bengal Infantry. Dated 27th February, 1886.

* * * * *

PROMOTIONS.

No. 480.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Elliot Alexander Money. Dated 16th July, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 481.—Colonel Alfred FitzHugh, C.B., Bengal S. C., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 14th June, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 482.—Lieutenant-Colonel Charles James Durand, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 17th August, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 483.—The undermentioned officers have been transferred to the half-pay list, with effect from the dates specified, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Major A. J. T. Welchman, General List, Infantry,—9th June, 1886.
Captain T. S. M. Woolley, Bengal S. C.,—4th June, 1886.

REWARDS.

No. 484.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officer to the 2nd Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the date specified :—

BOMBAY.

To the 2nd Class, with the title of Bahadur.

Subadar Habíb Khan, 27th Bombay Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Down Singh, Bahadur, deceased,—12th April, 1886.

The following adjustment of rank is made :—

Ressaldar Mirza Jamal-ud-din Beg, 1st Bombay Lancers, to rank as Bahadur, with effect from the 7th November, 1885, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Háji Khan, Bahadur, deceased.

Subadar-Major Ráma Karilkar, 28th Bombay Infantry, to rank as Bahadur, with effect from the 15th February, 1886, *vice* Subadar Harnám Porie, Bahadur, promoted.

Ressaldar Khúshál Misr, 2nd Bombay Lancers, to rank as Bahadur, with effect from the 15th March, 1886, *vice* Subadar-Major Dost Muhammad, Bahadur, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 33.—In G. G. O. No. 30 of 1886, *for* "leave on medical certificate under Section 128, Civil Leave Code," *read* "furlough under Section 132, Civil Leave Code."

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th July, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 3rd and the 16th July, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Engineers ...	Major T. J. Willans ...	4th July, 1886	Shillong ...	...	

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July, 1886.

No. 183.—Mr. T. E. Owen, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Benares-Cuttack-Puri Railway Surveys.

The 12th July, 1886.

No. 184.—Major A. D. McArthur, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to officiate as a Superintending Engineer in Bengal, with temporary rank in the 3rd Class, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the Orissa Circle.

No. 185.—Mr. H. Humfress, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted

to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 5th November, 1885.

The 14th July, 1886.

No. 186.—Captain M. Laugharne, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporarily employed in Bengal, is retransferred to Burmah.

No. 187.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned, in Railway Despatch No. 45, dated 20th May, 1886, the revised estimate, amounting to Rs. 44,00,953, of the cost of constructing the Katni-Umaria Section of the Belaspur-Etawah State Railway.

No. 188.—Mr. W. C. Rennie, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough on private affairs for three months and fifteen days under Section 50 *b* of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st April, 1886.

No. 189.—Mr. S. M. Johnson, Examiner of Accounts, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, at his own request, with effect from such date as he may be relieved of his duties by Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Accounts.

Mr. F. Rawson, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is transferred to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway.

Mr. J. B. Braddon, Examiner of Accounts, attached to the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is appointed Examiner of Accounts, Provincial Railways, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

No. 190.—The following promotions are made in the Superior Accounts Establishment:

Names.	From	To	With effect from
Major E. A. Trevor, R.E.	Examiner, 2nd Class ...	Examiner, 1st Class, temporary rank.	7th May, 1886.
Mr. R. G. Macdonald ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*		3rd June, 1886.
Major F. G. Oldham, R.E.	Examiner, 3rd Class ...	Examiner, 2nd Class, temporary rank.	7th May, 1886.
Mr. R. K. Williams ...	Examiner, 3rd Class ...		7th May, 1886.
Mr. F. Morrison ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*		7th May, 1886.
Mr. F. P. Quinlan ...	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank.		3rd June, 1886.
Mr. A. R. Becher ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade	Examiner, 3rd Class, temporary rank.	7th May, 1886.
Major J. S. Biscoe, S.C. ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade		7th May, 1886.
Mr. F. L. Brown ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade		7th May, 1886.
Mr. C. C. Harold ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 1st Grade		3rd June, 1886.
Captain H. Clarke, R.E.	Deputy Examiner, 1st Grade ...	Examiner, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, temporary rank.	3rd June, 1886.

No. 191.—Mr. R. A. English, Examiner of Public Works Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Sind-Sagar State Railway, during the absence of Mr. Goodfellow on privilege leave, or until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th July, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1886.

An Act to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Lower Burma Gaols Delivery Act, 1886.

(2) It extends to such districts of Lower Burma as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare to be disturbed; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Construction.

2. *(1)* This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the terms thereof, be construed as one with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(2) "Lower Burma" in this Act means the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885 : and

(3) "Scheduled offence" means an offence mentioned in the schedule to this Act.

Conferment of powers of Court of Session on Magistrates.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette confer on any Magistrate of the first class the powers of a Court of Session as a Court of original jurisdiction for the trial of persons accused of scheduled offences.

(2) A Magistrate on whom those powers of a Court of Session have been so conferred may take cognizance of—

(a) any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and

(b) such cases in which persons accused of any scheduled offence have been committed to the Court of Session by Magistrates as the Local Government by general or special order directs him to try or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to him for trial.

(3) When a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session takes cognizance of any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates, and the provisions of that Code relating to trial before a Court of Session shall not apply. X of 1882.

(4) Proceedings pending before a Magistrate under Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure at the time of the conferment on him of those powers of a Court of Session may be continued by him under Chapter XXI of that Code as if they had been commenced under the latter Chapter:

Provided that the accused person may demand that any witness who has given evidence before the conferment of the powers be re-summoned and re-heard.

(5) Sentences, judgments and orders passed by a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session shall be subject to confirmation, appeal and revision as if they had been passed by a Court of Session.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. *(1)* The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioners, and to sit as such in any districts mentioned in the notification.

(2) An Additional Judicial Commissioner shall, with respect to scheduled offences, exercise within any districts in which he is appointed to sit such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner as the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to an Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under sub-section *(2)*.

Withdrawal of powers and cancelment of appointment under this Act.

5. The Local Government may withdraw any powers, and cancel any appointment, conferred or made under this Act.

Modification of Whipping Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything in Act VI of 1864 *(an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases)*, but subject to the provisions of sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a person convicted of a scheduled offence may be sentenced to whipping either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

X of 1882.
XLV of 1860.

Limitation for appeal from conviction of scheduled offence.

XV of 1877.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner from a conviction of a scheduled offence shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction.

Expiration of Act.

8. This Act shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, 1887, or on such earlier date as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

THE SCHEDULE.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

NO. 12 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to substitute a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, of the nature hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XII of 1875.

Substitution of a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. For Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act the Part in the Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Construction of documents referring to the superseded Part.

2. Any document referring to Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, shall, so far as the document is consistent with the Part in the Schedule to this Act, be construed to refer thereto. XII of 1875.

Repeal of Act IV of 1881.

3. The Madras Port-dues Act, 1881, is hereby repealed. IV of 1881.

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Madras ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	*Foreign Vessels.* (a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. (d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. *Coasting Vessels.* (e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (f) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	(a) The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. (b) The due is payable on each entry into the port. (c) The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. (d) The due is payable once for the voyage. (e) The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. (f)(1) The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. (f)(2) The due is payable on each entry into the port. (f)(3) The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
Eastern Group.			
1. Ganjam ...	Ditto		
2. Gopálpur ...	Ditto		
3. Calingapatam ...	Ditto		
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto		
5. Vizagapatam ...	Ditto		
6. Cocanada ...	Ditto		
7. Coringa ...	Ditto		
8. Masulipatam ...	Ditto		
9. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
10. Porto Novo ...	Ditto		
11. Tranquebar ...	Ditto		
12. Negapatam ...	Ditto		
13. Nagore ...	Ditto		
14. Pámban ...	Ditto		
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto		
16. Sonapore ...	Ditto		
17. Báruva ...	Ditto		
18. Púndi ...	Ditto		
19. Bapanapadu ...	Ditto		
20. Conada ...	Ditto		
21. Pudimadaka ...	Ditto		
22. Pentakota ...	Ditto		
23. Uppada ...	Ditto		
24. Bendamanlanka ...	Ditto		
25. Narsápur ...	Ditto		
26. Perupalem ...	Ditto		
27. Penumudi ...	Ditto		
28. Moratota ...	Ditto		
29. Nagayalanka ...	Ditto		
30. Kottapalem ...	Ditto		
31. Gangadipalem ...	Ditto		
32. Nizampatam ...	Ditto		
33. Ipurupálem ...	Ditto		
34. Badduranipalem ...	Ditto		
35. Motupalli ...	Ditto		
36. Kanuparti ...	Ditto		
37. Kottapatam ...	Ditto		
38. Itamukkala ...	Ditto		
39. Pákala ...	Ditto		
40. Ramayapatam ...	Ditto		
41. Connayapalem ...	Ditto		
42. Tummalapenta ...	Ditto		
43. Juvaladinne ...	Ditto		
44. Iskapalle ...	Ditto		
45. Ponnapudi ...	Ditto		
46. Mypaud ...	Ditto		
47. Kistnapatam ...	Ditto		
48. Pamanji ...	Ditto		
49. Tupili ...	Ditto		
50. Dugarázpatnam ...	Ditto		
51. Púdi ...	Ditto		
52. Pulicat ...	Ditto		
53. Ennore ...	Ditto		
54. Covelong ...	Ditto		
55. Merkanam ...	Ditto		
56. Thirumalavasel ...	Ditto		
57. Kodimpalliem ...	Ditto		
58. Velangani ...	Ditto		
59. Thopputorai ...	Ditto		
60. Point Calimere ...	Ditto		
61. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
62. Adirámpatnam ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
63. Ammapatam ...	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(a) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
64. Kristnajipatam ...	Ditto		
65. Kattumavadi ...	Ditto		
66. Kottaipatam ...	Ditto		
67. Gopalapatam ...	Ditto	(b) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
68. Sundrapandiapatam	Ditto		
69. Pasipatam ...	Ditto		
70. Damodarapatam ...	Ditto		
71. Tondi ...	Ditto		
72. Nambidalai ...	Ditto		
73. Pudupatam ...	Ditto		
74. Carungudu ...	Ditto	(c) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
75. Tirupalakudi ...	Ditto		
76. Devipatam ...	Ditto		
77. Mudiapatam ...	Ditto		
78. Attangarai ...	Ditto		
79. Pillaimadam ...	Ditto		
80. Emanagudu ...	Ditto		
81. Rámesvaram ...	Ditto		
82. Mandapam ...	Ditto		
83. Vedalai ...	Ditto	(d) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and half a annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
84. Marakayapatam ...	Ditto		
85. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
86. Kilakarai ...	Ditto		
87. Eruvadi ...	Ditto		
88. Valinokam ...	Ditto		
89. Vaippár ...	Ditto		
90. Koilpatam ...	Ditto		
91. Kulasekharapatnam	Ditto		
		Coasting Vessels.	
Western Group.			
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto	(e) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
2. Cannanore ...	Ditto		
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto		
4. Calicut ...	Ditto		
5. Beypore ...	Ditto		
6. Cochin ...	Ditto	(f) In the case of a coasting steamer—	
7. Badagara ...	Ditto		
8. Quilandi ...	Ditto	(1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton;	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
9. Ponáni ...	Ditto		
10. Attaprom ...	Ditto		
11. Kurkuye ...	Ditto		
12. Madayi ...	Ditto		
13. Attukuye ...	Ditto		
14. Chowghat ...	Ditto		
15. Velliangode ...	Ditto		
16. Kuttayi ...	Ditto		
17. Parony ...	Ditto	(2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
18. Tánúr ...	Ditto		
19. Parpanangádi ...	Ditto		
20. Cadalondi ...	Ditto		
21. Molankadava ...	Ditto		
22. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto		
23. Ellatur ...	Ditto	(3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
24. Kapat ...	Ditto		
25. Kollam ...	Ditto		
26. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
27. Trikodi ...	Ditto		
28. Kottakal ...	Ditto		
29. Muttungal ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*concld.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable respect of same vessel.
Western Group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
30. Chombayi .	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	*(a)* In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
31. Kallai .	Ditto		
32. Talai ...	Ditto	*(b)* In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton.	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
33. Dharmapatnam ...	Ditto		
34. Egara ...	Ditto		
35. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto	*(c)* In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
36. Baliapatam ...	Ditto		
37. Etticollam ...	Ditto		
38. Kavai ..	Ditto		
39. Katkacheri ...	Ditto	*(d)* In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The due is payable once for the voyage.
40. Bekal ...	Ditto		
41. Kásaragód .	Ditto		
42. Kumbla ...	Ditto	*Coasting Vessels.* *(e)* In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port.
43. Manjeshwara ..	Ditto		
44. Mulki ...	Ditto		
45. Padubidri ...	Ditto	*(f)* In the case of a coasting steamer—	
46. Yermal ...	Ditto	(1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton;	The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group.
47. Uchil ...	Ditto		
48. Kap ...	Ditto		
49. Uddyavar ...	Ditto		
50. Malpe ...	Ditto	(2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;	The due is payable on each entry into the port.
51. Bárkúr, or Hangarkotta.	Ditto		
52. Kundapura ...	Ditto		
53. Baindur ...	Ditto	(3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
54. Naikinkatta ...	Ditto		
55. Serur ...	Ditto		

Definitions.

In this Part of the Schedule—

(1) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam-vessel;

(2) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the continent of India or in the island of Ceylon:

(3) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer.

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely), Cocanada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore, shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE case which gives rise to this Bill is as follows. Certain steamers are engaged in the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency, but are not "coasting steamers" within the meaning of the expression as defined in Part III of the Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875. Therefore they have to pay port-dues at every port they call at in a group instead of only paying them (at a rate which may be half as much again as an ordinary single rate) at the first port they call at and being free at every other port in the group for a period of thirty days. The owners of these steamers have represented to the Government that the levy of these full port-rates at every port the steamers call at is a considerable hardship and is detrimental to the trade which their steamers are fostering, and they have asked that their steamers may be treated as coasting steamers. The Government of India is of opinion that the law, as it stands at present, bears hardly not only on these steamers engaged in the coasting trade, but also on other steamers and sailing vessels, and that the law should be amended generally for all vessels calling at ports in the Madras Presidency. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared in consultation with the local authorities and Chamber of Commerce. With the object of settling the port-dues on as fair and liberal a basis as is consistent with obtaining a sufficient income, the Bill recasts Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act on the following lines:—

(1) It declares that the following rates of duty shall be paid in the case of vessels calling at one port only, namely:—

(a) in the case of foreign ships or steamers calling at Madras or at any port in the Eastern or Western group—a rate not exceeding three annas a ton;

(b) in the case of coasting ships calling at any port—a rate not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;

(c) in the case of coasting steamers calling at Madras (except within thirty days after visiting another port in either group, when the due is not to exceed one and a half annas a ton)—a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.

(2) It exempts, on payment of the above dues, foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements and coasting ships from liability to pay dues again at the same port for a period of sixty days.

(3) It exempts the following vessels on payment of the dues specified from payment of any further due at the same or certain other ports for a fixed period:—

(a) foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the ship or steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of sixty days;

(b) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding three annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of thirty days;

(c) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at Madras, from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group for a period of thirty days.

A. COLVIN.

The 29th June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 14th idem :—

NO. 13 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

VI of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VI of 1882. Insertion of new section after section 200.

1. After section 200 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 4.] Wages and salaries to be preferential claims and to rank equally.

"200A. (*1*) In the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up under this Act, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

"(*a*) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and [Indian Bankruptcy Bill, 38, cls. (*b*) & (*c*): 55 L. J. Rep. Q. 288.]

"(*b*) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up.

"(*2*) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the assets of the company are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

"(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the cost of administration or otherwise, the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator shall discharge the foregoing debts forthwith, so far as the assets of the company are and will be sufficient to meet them, as and when the assets come into the hands of the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator." [46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 6.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn, by a recent decision of Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court (I. L. R. 10 Bom. 211), to the absence of any provision in the Indian Companies Act 1882 (Act VI of 1882), similar to that contained in section 4 of the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 28, under which, in the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up, the wages of clerks and workmen are, subject to certain restrictions, given priority over other debts. With the view of remedying this defect in the Indian law, the present Bill has been prepared. While following generally the lines of the English Statute, the Bill adopts the modifications of the law regarding the priority of the wages of workmen, in the case of the bankruptcy of private employers, made by section 40 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52). As these provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act have been followed in the Indian Bankruptcy Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, it seems desirable that the amendment which this Bill makes in the Indian Companies Act should be drawn so far as possible in identical terms.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 7th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

No. 14 OF 1886.

THE PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

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Record-of-rights.

A Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in the Punjab with respect to the powers of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the maintenance of records-of-rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1886. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1.]

(2) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including the pargana of Spiti, but not so as to affect any Regulation made under the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, for any portion of those territories; and [Regulation I of 1873, s. 14.]

(3) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification appoint in this behalf.

(4) Any power conferred on the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner to make rules, or on the Local Government to issue orders, make appointments or confer powers, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule, order, appointment or power so made, issued or conferred shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

Repeal.

2. (1) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(2) But all rules, appointments and assessments made, notifications and proclamations issued, authorities and powers conferred, farms and leases granted, records framed, revised or confirmed, rights acquired, liabilities incurred, and times and places appointed under any of the repealed enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued, conferred, granted, framed, revised, confirmed, acquired, incurred and appointed under this Act; and

(3) All suits, appeals, applications and proceedings instituted, made or commenced under any of those enactments and pending at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been instituted, made and commenced under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "land" means land assessed or liable to be assessed to land-revenue, or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village: [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3.]

(2) "estate" means any area—

(a) for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed; or [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1: Act XIX, 1873, s. 3, and Act VIII, 1879, s. 2.]

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(b) which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land-revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed; or

(c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate:

(3) "tenant," "landlord," "rent," "arrear of rent" and "tenancy" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886:

[Cf Act VIII, 1879, ss. 11 and 12.] (4) "landowner" includes any person, other than a tenant, in possession of an estate or any share or portion thereof, or in enjoyment of any part of the profits of an estate:

(5) "holding" means a share or portion of an estate held by one landowner or jointly by two or more landowners:

(6) "arrear of land-revenue" means land-revenue which remains unpaid after the date on which it becomes payable:

(7) "defaulter" means a landowner liable for an arrear of land-revenue, and includes a person who is responsible as surety for the payment of the arrear:

(8) "village-officer" includes a chief-headman, a headman and a patwári:

V of 1878. XX of 1883. (9) "village-cess" includes any cess other than (a) the cess or other impost leviable under this Act for the maintenance of village-officers, and (b) any rate, tax or fees leviable under the Punjab Local Rates Act, 1878, or Punjab District Boards Act, 1883:

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (10) "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the sixteenth day of June, or on such other date as the Local Government may in the case of any local area appoint:

[Act XIX, 1878 s. 3, and rules under Act XXXIII, 1871 s. 28.] (11) "incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of a private grant or contract:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (12) "recognized agent" means a person authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do other acts on his behalf in the proceeding, or belonging to any class which the Local Government may by notification authorize in this behalf:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 1.] (13) "legal practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent: and

(14) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

[Act VI, 1867; Act XIX, 1878, s. 14; and Act X, 1882, s. 7.] **4.** *Power to vary limits and alter number of tahsils, districts and divisions.* The Local Government may vary the limits of the tahsils, districts and divisions into which the territories administered by it are divided, and may alter the number of those tahsils and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number of those districts and divisions.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

Classes and Powers.

5. *Classes and grades of Revenue-officers.* There shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely:— [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 2; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 5 and 6.]

(a) the Financial Commissioner, who shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, be the chief controlling revenue-authority;

(b) the Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a division;

(c) the Deputy Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a district; and

(d) subordinate Revenue-officers, who may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Assistant Commissioner;
(ii) the Extra Assistant Commissioner;
(iii) the Tahsildar; and
(iv) the Naib-tahsildar.

6. *(1) Appointment of Financial Commissioner.* The Financial Commissioner shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 3.]

(2) The Local Government may, with the like sanction, appoint a second Financial Commissioner, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 52.]

(3) When a second Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may make rules as to the distribution of business between the two Financial Commissioners.

7. *Appointment of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.* (1) Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 4.]

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint the same person to be Deputy Commissioner of two or more districts. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 20.]

8. *Appointment of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars.* The Local Government shall fix the number of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars to be appointed, and when there is a vacancy in that number the Financial Commissioner may, subject to rules made by him with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint such person to fill the vacancy as he thinks fit. [Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 25.]

9. *Applications and proceedings exclusively cognizable by Revenue-officers.* Applications and proceedings of the following classes shall be disposed of by Revenue-officers, and not otherwise:— [Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.]

(a) proceedings relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents under sections 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886;

(b) applications under sections 11 and 12 of that Act for the commutation and conversion of rents;

(c) proceedings relating to the remission and suspension of rent under section 19 of that Act;

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(d) applications under sections 20, 21 and 22 of that Act with respect to the division of produce and the estimate and appraisement of crops;

(e) applications under section 23 of that Act with respect to relinquishment of tenancies;

(f) applications under section 25 of that Act for determination of rent payable for land occupied by crops uncut at the time of an order being made for the ejectment of a tenant;

(g) applications under sections 27 and 28 of that Act for ejectment of tenants having a right of occupancy;

(h) applications under section 29 of that Act for the service of notices of ejectment on, and the ejectment of, tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(i) applications under section 30 of that Act for the ejectment of tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(j) applications under section 34 of that Act for the fixing of the value of a right of occupancy;

(k) applications under sections 34 and 36 of that Act for the ejectment of a tenant or other person in occupation of land subject to a right of occupancy sought to be transferred;

(l) proceedings relating to the award of compensation for improvements or disturbance under Chapter VI of that Act; and

(m) applications and proceedings which a Revenue-officer is by this Act empowered to dispose of.

[Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.]

Suits exclusively cognizable by Revenue Courts.

10. (1) Suits of the classes described in sub-section (3) of this section shall be instituted before, and heard and determined by, Revenue-officers and not otherwise.

[Cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 49, s. 50.]

(2) When a Revenue-officer is exercising jurisdiction with respect to a suit of any of those classes, or with respect to an appeal or other proceeding arising out of any such suit, he shall be called a Revenue Court.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 45]

(3) The classes of suits referred to in this section are the following, namely:—

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or of any payments due on account of rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(c) suits for sums payable by co-sharers on account of land-revenue or of village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers in an estate or holding are, as such, responsible;

(d) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses and other dues, or for a settlement of accounts;

(e) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of land-revenue due to them as such;

(f) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of land-revenue or other sums due to them as such;

(g) suits to establish a claim to a right of occupancy, or to prove that a tenant has not a right of occupancy;

(h) suits to eject a tenant from land on the ground that he has used the land in a manner inconsistent with the conditions on which he holds it, or on the ground that he has omitted to use the land in the manner required by those conditions;

(i) suits under section 29 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(j) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land, or by a tenant otherwise than under that Act to recover the occupancy of land of which he has been wrongfully dispossessed; I of 1877.

(k) suits for compensation for wrongful dispossession from a tenancy;

(l) suits relating to the alienation of, or succession to, a right of occupancy in a tenancy;

(m) suits to determine disputes regarding boundaries of land which have been fixed by a Court or Revenue-officer or defined in a record-of-rights; and

(n) suits between landlord and tenant, as such, or between tenant and tenant, as such, which have not been specified in the foregoing part of this section.

[New. Cf. Act XII, 1881, s. 205.]

Power of Chief Court to validate proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction.

11. (1) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(a) if it appears to a Civil Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, or

(b) if it appears to a Revenue Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit which should have been heard by a Civil Court,

the Civil Court or Revenue Court, as the case may be, shall submit the record of the suit to the Chief Court.

(2) If on perusal of the record it appears to the Chief Court that the suit was so determined in good faith, and that the parties have not been prejudiced by the mistake as to jurisdiction, the Chief Court may direct that the decree be registered in the Court which had jurisdiction; and thereafter it shall have effect as if it had been made by that Court.

(3) With respect to any proceedings subsequent to the decree, the Chief Court may make such order for their registration in, or transfer to, a Revenue Court or Civil Court as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and convenient to the parties.

(4) If it appears to the Chief Court, otherwise than on submission of a record under this section, that a Civil Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, the Chief Court may pass any order which it might have passed if the record had been submitted to it under the foregoing provisions of this section.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 2; and Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (2).]

Classes and grades of Revenue Courts.

12. There shall be the same classes and grades of Revenue Courts as of Revenue-officers, namely:—

(a) the Court of the Financial Commissioner;

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter II —Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.—Sections 13-20.)

(b) the Court of the Commissioner;

(c) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner; and

(d) the Courts of subordinate Revenue-officers, which may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner;

(ii) the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner;

(iii) the Court of the Tahsildar; and

(iv) the Court of the Naib-tahsildar.

Conferment of powers on Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

13. (1) Except where, in the case of a Revenue-officer, the class of the officer by whom any function is to be discharged is expressly stated in this Act, the Local Government may by rule or notification determine the powers to be exercised by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 26 (1).]

(2) The powers may be determined with reference to the class or value of cases or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

(3) The Local Government may confer powers on a person by name or by virtue of his office, and on any class or grade of Revenue-officers or Revenue Courts by designation of the class or grade.

[Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (9).]

(4) The expression "prescribed Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means a Revenue-officer empowered by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 28.]

Special Revenue-officers.

14. (1) The Local Government may, with respect to particular classes of cases or cases generally in any local area, appoint any person to be a Revenue-officer of any class specified in clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of section 5, and may suspend or cancel the appointment.

(2) When a person is so appointed to be a Revenue-officer of any one of those classes, he shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, be deemed to be a Revenue-officer of that class for all purposes.

Administrative Control.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.]

Superintendence and control of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

15. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts shall be vested in, and all such officers and Courts shall be subordinate to, the Financial Commissioner.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.]

(2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, a Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his division.

(3) Subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his district.

[Cf Act XVIII, 1884, s. 58.]

Power to distribute business.

16. The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any business cognizable by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control shall be distributed in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any officer or Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of his or its proper jurisdiction.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 57.]

Power to withdraw and transfer cases.

17. (1) The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer under his control, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer under his control and having power to dispose of the same.

(2) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Revenue Courts under his control, the same powers as he may exercise under sub-section (1) as regards the Revenue-officers under his control.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 61.]

Delegation of powers by Deputy Commissioner.

18. A Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Assistant Commissioner in his district the powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner by sections 15, 16 and 17, to be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner in any specified part of the district, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appeal, Review and Revision.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 65 (5) and 66 (2); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 242 to 244 and 249; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 22.]

Appeals.

19. An appeal shall lie from any order made on an application or other proceeding mentioned in section 9, or from any decree or order made in a suit described in section 10—

(a) to the Deputy Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a subordinate Revenue-officer;

(b) to the Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Deputy Commissioner;

(c) to the Financial Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Commissioner:

Provided that—

(a) when the original order or decree of a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is confirmed on appeal, a further appeal shall not lie;

(b) when any such order or decree is modified or reversed on appeal, a further appeal shall lie to the Financial Commissioner; and

(c) an appeal shall not lie from a decree or order made in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 47.] I of 1877.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 245 to 247; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 23.]

Limitation of appeals.

20. (1) Except as provided by sub-section (2) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—

[See rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, rule G II 1, which only allows 30 days for appeal to Commissioner.]

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner —after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order or decree complained of;

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(c) in the Court of the Financial Commissioner —after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

(2) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 50.] XV of 1877.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.—Sections 21-28.)

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 26.] **21.** (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the Financial Commissioner may modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office, and

Review by Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

any other Revenue-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue-officer to whose control he is immediately subject, modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office.

(*2*) A decree or order of a Revenue Court may be reviewed in accordance with the procedure prescribed for that Court by or under this Act, and not otherwise.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 253 to 255; Act XVII, 1881, ss. 24 and 25.] **22.** (*1*) The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court subordinate to him.

Power to call for, examine and revise proceedings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*2*) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control.

(*3*) If in any case in which a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner has called for a record he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order made should be modified or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

(*4*) The Financial Commissioner may in any case called for by himself under sub-section (*1*) or reported to him under sub-section (*3*) pass such order as he thinks fit:

Provided that he shall not under this section pass an order affecting any question of right between private persons without having given the parties interested an opportunity of being heard.

Procedure.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 208.] **23.** (*1*) A Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may summon any person whose attendance he or it considers necessary for the purpose of any application, suit or other business.

Power of Revenue-officer or Revenue Court to summon persons, and mode of service of summons.

(*2*) A person so summoned shall be bound to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, either in person or by his recognized agent or a legal practitioner, as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may direct, and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may require.

(*3*) A summons issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall, if practicable, be served (*a*) personally on the person to whom it is addressed, or failing him (*b*) on his recognized agent or the manager or agent through whom he usually transacts business, or (*c*) on an adult male member of his family usually residing with him.

(*4*) If service cannot be so made, or if acceptance of service so made is refused, the summons may be served by fixing up a copy thereof at the usual place of residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or, if he does not reside in the district but has an interest in land therein, by posting a copy in some conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate.

(*5*) If the summons relates to a case in which two or more persons are jointly concerned, the service may, if the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court so directs, be made on one of those persons for himself and for the other or others.

(*6*) If the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is satisfied that service can be more conveniently made through the post by registered letter, or by any other method prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons, the summons may be so served. XIV of 1882.

24. A notice or order issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court for service on any person shall be served in the manner provided in the last foregoing section for the service of a summons.

Mode of service of notice or order.

25. In addition to any other mode of publication which may be prescribed in any provision of this Act, a proclamation issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall be made by beat of drum or other customary method, and by the posting of a copy of the proclamation, in the language of the office or Court, in a conspicuous place on the property to which the proclamation relates.

Mode of making proclamation.

26. Appearances before a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, and applications to, and acts to be done before, any such officer or Court, may be made or done— [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 20.]

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*a*) by the parties themselves, or

(*b*) with the permission of the officer or Court, by their recognized agents or a legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a recognized agent or legal practitioner shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in any case in which personal attendance is specially required by an order of the officer or Court.

27. The fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, unless that officer or Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by him or it in writing, that the fees should be allowed. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 21.]

Legal practitioners' fees not to be allowed unless for special reasons.

28. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Local Government may by order invest any Revenue-officer with any powers exercisable by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, and may direct that any provisions of that Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers. [Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 15 and 19.] XIV of 1882.

Procedure of Revenue-officers.

(*2*) Subject to any orders made by the Local Government under sub-section (*1*), that Government may make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Act. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 66 (*1*); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 19.]

(*3*) Subject to any orders or rules made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under section 9 to any Revenue-officer under his control for investigation and report, and may decide the case upon the report. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 16.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 29-38.)

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 53.] **29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in matters under this Act for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. (XIV of 1882.)

Procedure of Revenue Courts.

(*2*) Until rules are made under this section, and subject to those rules when made and to the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as it is applicable, apply to all proceedings in Revenue Courts whether before or after decree; and

(*b*) the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of those cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, all the powers of a High Court under that Code.

[Act XVIII 1884, s. 54.] **30.** (*1*) If, in any suit pending before a Revenue Court exercising original, appellate or revisional jurisdiction, it appears to the Court that any question in issue is more proper for decision by a Civil Court, the Revenue Court may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Court (if any) to the control of which it is immediately subject, by order in writing, require any party to the suit to institute, within such time as it may fix in this behalf, a suit in the Civil Court with a view to obtaining a decision on the question, and, if he fails to comply with the requisition, may decide the question as it thinks fit.

Power to refer party to Civil Court.

(*2*) If the party institutes the suit in compliance with the requisition, the Revenue Court shall, in disposing of the suit pending before it, be guided by the final decision of the Civil Court of first instance or appeal, as the case may be, on that question.

Supplemental Provisions.

31. (*1*) The Local Government may fix the place or places at which any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is to transact business.

Sittings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*2*) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the officer or Court.

(*3*) Except as may be otherwise provided by an order under this section, a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may transact business at any place within those limits.

32. The Financial Commissioner, with the approval of the Local Government, shall publish in the local official Gazette before the commencement of each calendar year a list of days to be observed in that year as holidays by all or any Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

Holidays.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 21; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 12.] **33.** When a Revenue-officer, not being a person appointed under section 14, is transferred from one local area in which he has jurisdiction to another, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exercise in the local area to which he is transferred all the powers which he was legally competent to exercise as a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in the local area from which he is transferred.

Revenue officers when transferred to retain their powers.

34. When a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district under any orders which may be generally or specially issued by the Local Government in this behalf shall be deemed to be a Deputy Commissioner under this Act. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 20; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 13.]

Discharge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

CHAPTER III.

KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

35. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the appointment, duties, remuneration, punishment, suspension and removal of kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 6.]

Rules respecting kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers.

36. (*1*) The Local Government may by notification impose on any estate, or on all or any estates in any local area, a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at a rate not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value for the remuneration of village-officers and for the defrayment of other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties: [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 6.]

Village-officers' cess.

Provided that all arrangements now in force in any local area for the purposes mentioned in this sub-section shall be deemed to have been lawfully made, and shall be maintained until the Local Government imposes the village-officers' cess in that local area under this section.

(*2*) "Annual value" in this section has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. XX of 1883.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules for the administration of the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

37. (*1*) The remuneration of a zaildár or village-officer shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court.

Remuneration of zaildárs and village-officers not liable to be attached or capable of being assigned.

(*2*) Every assignment of, and every charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any such remuneration shall be void. [Cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, s. 141.]

CHAPTER IV.

RECORDS.

Record-of-rights.

38. Save as otherwise provided by this Chapter, a separate record-of-rights shall be made and maintained for each estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 62, et seqq; Act VIII, 1879, s. 7; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 79.]

Record-of-rights.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 39-46.)

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14.] Documents to be included in record-of-rights.

39. The record-of-rights for an estate shall include the following documents :—

(*a*) statements showing, so far as may be practicable,—

(i) the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, and the persons who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof;

(ii) the extent and limits of the interests of those persons, and the conditions and liabilities attaching to those interests; and

(iii) the rent, land-revenue, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to each of those persons and to the Government;

(*b*) a statement of customs respecting joint rights and liabilities in the estate;

(*c*) a map of the estate in sufficient detail to illustrate the foregoing statements; and

(*d*) such other documents as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government may prescribe.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 15; Act XIX, 1873, s. 90; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 80.] Language, form and attestation of record-of-rights.

40. The Financial Commissioner shall prescribe the language in which the record-of-rights is to be made, the form of the documents included in it, and the manner in which those documents are to be prepared, signed and attested.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 7 and 11.] Local Government may direct record-of-rights to be made or revised.

41. (*1*) When it appears to the Local Government that a record-of-rights for an estate does not exist, or that the existing record-of-rights for an estate requires revision, it may by notification direct that a record-of-rights be made or that the record-of-rights be revised, as the case may be, and may further direct by the notification that for that purpose a survey be made.

(*2*) The notification may be with respect to records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they are to be made or revised in any local area.

(*3*) The notification shall, with respect to the local area to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in that local area. XVIII of 1884.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 67.] Determination of disputes.

42. If during the making or revision of a record-of-rights a dispute arises as to any matter of which an entry is to be made therein, the prescribed Revenue-officer may of his own motion, but subject to the provisions of the next following section, and after such inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 19.] Revision of record-of-rights.

43. When a record-of-rights is under revision it shall not be altered otherwise than by—

(*a*) making an entry in accordance with facts which have occurred since the record under revision was made or last revised;

(*b*) making such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein, or are supported by a judicial decision;

(*c*) making new maps, where it is necessary to make them, and so amending such of the documents included in the record as are affected thereby that they may accord with those maps:

Provided that an entry as to the rights, interests or liabilities of a person shall not be altered except in the circumstances referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section.

Confirmation of record-of-rights and presumption as to entries therein. [Act XXXIII 1871, s. 17 Act XVIII 1881, s. 81.]

44. (*1*) A report of the completion of every record-of-rights made or revised under this Chapter shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, when the Local Government has by notification confirmed the record, all entries therein shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or the record has been revised under this Chapter.

(*2*) The report and the notification may be with respect to the records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they have been made or revised in any local area.

Presumption of ownership of forests and waste lands. [Act XXXIII 1871, ss. 26 and 28.]

45. (*1*) When in any record-of-rights completed before the eighteenth day of November, 1871, it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the landowners, it shall be presumed to belong to the Government.

(*2*) When in any record-of-rights completed after that date it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the Government, it shall be presumed to belong to the landowners.

(*3*) The presumption created by sub-section (*1*) may be rebutted by showing—

(*a*) from the report made by the assessing officer at the time of assessment, or

(*b*) if the report is silent, then from a comparison between the assessment of villages in which any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land did exist, and the assessment of villages of similar character in which any such accessory interest did not exist,

that the forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest was taken into account in the assessment of the land-revenue.

(*4*) Until the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest shall be held to belong to the Government.

(*5*) When the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest taken into account in the assessment shall be held to belong to the landowners.

Rights of Government in mines, minerals, quarries and fisheries. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 29; and Act XVIII, 1881, s. 151.]

46. (*1*) Unless it is otherwise expressly provided in a record-of-rights or by the terms of a grant made by the Government, the right to all mines, minerals, coals, earth-oil, quarries and gold-washings, and to all fisheries in navigable rivers, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the last foregoing section, be deemed

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 47-53.)

to be the property of the Government, and the Government shall have all powers necessary for the proper enjoyment of the right.

(2) Whenever, in the exercise of the right by the Government, the rights of any persons are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of any land, the Government shall pay to those persons compensation for the infringement.

(3) Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, the amount of the compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 1870.

Exceptional Provision with respect to Record-of-rights.

[Act VIII, 1881, s. 79.]

Record-of-rights for group of estates.

47. (1) The Financial Commissioner may direct that a record-of-rights shall be made for any group of neighbouring estates instead of separately for each of the estates.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to a record-of-rights for an estate shall then apply so far as they can be made applicable to a record-of-rights for a group of estates.

Other Record Operations.

(i) VILLAGE-CESSES.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 70; Act XIX, 1873, s. 66.]

Regulation of village-cesses.

48. (1) At any time while a record-of-rights is being made or revised and before it is confirmed the Local Government may regulate the rate and conditions of any village-cess, or altogether forbid the levy thereof, and may direct that the record be framed accordingly.

(2) A village-cess shall not be recoverable in any Court unless it is entered in the record-of-rights last made or revised, and confirmed, for the estate in which it is claimed to levy the cess.

(3) The Local Government may direct that the whole or any portion of a village-cess entered in the record-of-rights of an estate shall be expended upon conservancy, police or other objects declared by it to be for the benefit of the estate.

(4) In case of doubt the Local Government may declare what shall be deemed to be a village-cess within the meaning of this section.

(ii) PARTITION PROCEEDINGS.

Restrictions on partition of estates.

49. Except with the express consent of the Financial Commissioner, to be obtained in each case, no agreement or proceedings for the partition of land held in joint ownership shall affect the joint liability of the land or of the owners thereof for the land-revenue assessed thereon, or operate to create a new estate, and, if any conditions are attached to that consent, those conditions shall be binding on the parties interested.

[Rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, Rule 11.]

Procedure in partitions.

50. (1) Any joint owner of land, or any joint tenant of a tenancy in which a right of occupancy subsists, may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for partition of his share in the land or tenancy, as the case may be.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall admit the application if it is in accordance with—

(a) a decree of Court, or
(b) an agreement of the sharers, or
(c) an entry in the record-of-rights:

Provided that, if either or any of the sharers objects that any entry in the record-of-rights relating to their shares is incorrect or not in accord with existing facts, the Revenue-officer shall defer for three months making an order on the application.

(3) If within the period of three months the objector institutes a suit for the purpose of establishing his objection, the proceedings shall be further stayed till the final disposal of the suit.

(4) If within that period the objector does not institute a suit for that purpose, the Revenue-officer may admit the application.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Revenue-officer may dispose of any question arising in the proceedings.

(6) The Revenue-officer may for sufficient reason disallow a partition in whole or in part.

(7) The fact that a partition on the application of a joint owner of land would render necessary the severance into two or more parts of the land comprised in the tenancy of a tenant having a right of occupancy may be a sufficient reason for the disallowance of the partition unless the tenant assents to the severance. [Punjab draft of Tenancy Bill, s. 40.]

(8) A person to whom any land or portion of a tenancy is allotted in proceedings for partition shall be entitled to possession thereof as against the other parties to the proceedings and persons deriving title from them.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 17; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 67.]

Re-distribution of land according to custom.

51. When by established custom the land held by each landowner in an estate is subject to periodical re-distribution, the prescribed Revenue-officer may on the application of the landowners enforce the re distribution according to the custom, and for this purpose may exercise all the powers of a Revenue-officer in proceedings for partition.

(iii) OTHER CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO MAKING OR REVISION OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

Report of entry into possession of land.

52. (1) Within six months after any person other than a tenant from year to year has entered into possession of any land, either as landowner or tenant, he shall report the event to the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) If that person fails to make the report within the six months, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to one rupee for every day during which the default continues after the expiration of that period, but is not to exceed fifty rupees in any case.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 39 to 41.]

Register of mutations.

53. (1) For each estate or group of estates for which a record-of-rights has been prepared, a register of all changes affecting entries in that record with respect to rights of landowners and of tenants having a right of occupancy shall be kept by such person and in such form, and be attested by such authority and at such times and in such manner, as the Financial Commissioner may by rules in this behalf prescribe.

(2) The Local Government may fix a scale of fees for the attestation of all or any classes of entries in the register.

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(Chapter V.—Assessment.—Sections 54-60.)

(3) The fee fixed in that scale for the attestation of an entry shall be payable by the person entering into possession of the land to which the entry relates.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 39 to 41.]

Preparation of annual records.

54. (*1*) Annual records shall be prepared for each estate by the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

(*2*) An entry at variance with the record-of-rights respecting the rights of a landowner or of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall not be made in the annual records unless an entry of the change which forms the subject of the entry in those records has been made and attested in the register kept under the last foregoing section.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may issue rules for the preparation of the annual records, for the survey of estates so far as may be necessary for the preparation of those records, for the correction of village-maps, for the survey by village-officers of land which is affected by the action of water or sand or of which the maps are found to be incorrect, and, generally, for the guidance of Revenue-officers and village-officers in these matters.

CHAPTER V.

ASSESSMENT.

Rules of General Application.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 46.]

Assessment of each estate to land-revenue.

55. Land-revenue shall be assessed on each estate in cash or in kind for such period and in such form as, subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council of any orders made in this behalf, the Local Government may, with respect to any estate or any class of estates or estates generally in any district or tahsil, direct.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 146.]

Security for payment of land-revenue.

56. In the case of every estate, the entire estate and the landowner, or all the landowners jointly and severally, as the case may be, shall be liable for the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate:

Provided that—

[New.]

(*a*) with respect to any estate or to any class of estates or estates generally in any local area, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification declare that neither the land of a landowner nor the landowner himself shall be liable for the land-revenue assessed on a holding of which he is not a landowner; and

(*b*) when there are superior and inferior landowners in the same estate, the Financial Commissioner may by rule, or by special order in each case, determine whether the superior or inferior landowners shall be liable for the land-revenue, or whether both shall be so liable, and, if so, in what proportions.

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 138.]

Further security for payment of land-revenue.

57. (*1*) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate or holding shall be the first charge upon the rents and produce thereof.

(*2*) Without the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner, the rents or produce of an estate or holding shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of the estate or holding, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid, or be liable to continue to be so taken unless the land-revenue payable in respect of the estate or holding is paid in advance of the collection of the rents or the removal of the produce. [Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may prevent any produce from being removed from the land on which it was grown until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of that land, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid. [Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

Notification of intended re-assessment and instructions as to principles of assessment.

58. (*1*) A general re-assessment of the land-revenue of a district or tahsil shall not be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 11; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 36 and 39; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 28 and 47.]

(*2*) The Local Government shall notify that sanction in the official Gazette, and the notification shall, with respect to the district or tahsil to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in the local area comprised in that district or tahsil. XVIII of 1884.

(*3*) In granting the sanction, the Governor General in Council may prescribe such principles of assessment and give such other instructions as he thinks fit.

Mode of determining assessment.

59. (*1*) The assessment shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 31, 32 and 66 (5); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 45 and 257 (e); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 52]

(*2*) Before making it the Deputy Commissioner shall report his proposed rates and method of assessment for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner in such form as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may prescribe.

(*3*) The rates and method of assessment proposed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be consistent with the principles prescribed, and the other instructions given, by the Governor General in Council.

Announcement of assessment.

60. (*1*) When the Deputy Commissioner has obtained the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to his proposed rates and method of assessment, he shall make an order determining the assessment proper for each estate and announce it to the landowner or landowners of the estate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 30; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 13 and 44; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 49.]

(*2*) At the time of announcing the assessment he shall also declare the date from which it will have effect. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 53.]

(*3*) An assessment thus announced shall be subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter V.—Assessment.—Sections 61-69.)

Application for re-consideration of assessment.

61. (*1*) A landowner may, within thirty days from the date of the announcement of the assessment, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the amount, form or conditions of the assessment, and stating the grounds of his objection.

(*2*) Where the land-revenue is assigned, the assignee thereof may within thirty days from that date present a like petition to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

Assessment liable to be modified at any time before confirmation.

62. At any time before the assessment is confirmed by the Local Government, the Commissioner, Financial Commissioner or Local Government may modify it or direct its modification.

Enforcement of assessment.

63. Subject to any modification under either of the two last foregoing sections, the assessment announced under section 60 shall be the assessment of the estate with effect from the date declared under that section, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall continue in force until it is revised.

Refusal to be liable for assessment and consequences thereof.

[Cf. Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 36.]

64. (*1*) At any time before the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the assessment of an estate takes effect, the landowner or, where there are two or more landowners, their headman or all their headmen, as the case may be, may give notice to the Deputy Commissioner of refusal to be liable for the assessment.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a notice under sub-section (*1*), he may take possession of the estate and deal with it as nearly as may be as if the annulment of the assessment thereof had been ordered as a process for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue due thereon.

(*3*) While the estate is in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner, the landowner or landowners shall be entitled to receive from the Government an allowance, to be fixed by the Financial Commissioner, which shall not be less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

Preparation of record of liabilities of holdings and tenancies.

65. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, after the assessment of an estate has been announced, cause a record to be made and published showing, according to the nature of the ownership of the estate, the amount or share of the land-revenue for the payment of which each landowner is liable, and the rents, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, or who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason revise the record at any time during the currency of the assessment.

(*3*) In making or revising the record the wishes of the landowners shall be followed as far as may be practicable and equitable.

(*4*) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners acting under this section.

Application for revision of that record.

66. (*1*) Any person liable for or entitled to any payment under the record made under the last foregoing section may, within thirty days from the date of the publication of the record under that section, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the record so far as it affects him, and stating the grounds of his objection.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

Commutation and collection of dues payable to superior landowners.

67. (*1*) Where a superior landowner is entitled to receive from an inferior landowner dues in kind or in cash of fluctuating quantity or amount, the Deputy Commissioner may commute those dues into a fixed percentage on the assessment. [New.]

(*2*) The Financial Commissioner may by special order direct that payments due to a superior landowner shall be collected on his behalf as land-revenue.

Rules with respect to excess Waste-land.

Formation of waste-land into separate estate.

68. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Financial Commissioner, the waste-land of an estate exceeds the requirements of the landowner or landowners for purposes of pasture or agriculture, the Financial Commissioner may direct any portion of that waste-land to be formed into a separate estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 27.]

(*2*) When a separate estate has been formed under sub-section (*1*), the Deputy Commissioner shall assess it to land-revenue and announce the assessment in the manner prescribed under section 60.

(*3*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*4*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of the estate so formed and declare the estate to be at the disposal of the Government.

(*5*) When the estate has been declared to be at the disposal of the Government, there shall be allowed to the person who was the landowner thereof such annual sum as the Financial Commissioner may direct, being not less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

Liability of land added by alluvion to be assessed.

69. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, land added by alluvion to an estate is liable to assessment, and may be assessed by the prescribed Revenue-officer. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 104.]

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(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 70-79.)

Assessment of land added by alluvion and of resumed and other lands, and assessment of miscellaneous revenue.

70. (*1*) The provisions of section 58 shall not apply to any case for which provision is elsewhere made in this Act or to any of the following cases, namely:—

(i) the assessment of land-revenue on estates formed under section 68;

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 41. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 132.] (ii) the assessment of land-revenue on lands of which the land-revenue was released or assigned and has been resumed;

(iii) the assessment of land-revenue on waste-lands sold, leased or granted by the Government, or on other isolated areas;

(iv) the revision of assessments of land-revenue due to the action of water or sand or to calamity of season;

(v) the assessment of revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46, in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in an assessment made under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 257.] (*2*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of the prescribed Revenue-officers in making and revising assessments under this section, and may confirm assessments so made and revised.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may incorporate in rules under sub-section (*2*) any of the provisions of this Chapter with such modifications as he deems necessary.

CHAPTER VI.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 42, Act XIX, 1873, s. 147; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 90.]

Rules to regulate payment of land-revenue.

71. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the record-of-rights of any estate or group of estates, the Financial Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner, by, at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, is to be paid.

(*2*) Until the Financial Commissioner otherwise directs, land-revenue shall be payable by the instalments, at the times and places and in the manner, by, at and in which it is payable when this Act comes into force.

Rules to regulate collection, remission and suspension of land revenue.

72. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue, whether assigned or unassigned, and may by those rules determine the circumstances and terms in and on which assigned land-revenue may be collected by the assignee, and fix the costs to be charged in respect of any process under this Chapter and in respect of the collection by the Government of assigned land-revenue.

[Cf. Mad., Act II, 1864, s. 7.]

Interest on arrears of land-revenue.

73. An arrear of land-revenue shall bear such interest as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe.

Costs and interest recoverable as part of arrear.

74. The costs of any process issued under this Chapter, and any interest chargeable on an arrear of land-revenue, shall be recoverable as part of the arrear of land-revenue in respect of which the process was issued or the interest is chargeable. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 112.]

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

75 A statement of account certified by the prescribed Revenue-officer shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of an arrear of land-revenue, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter. [Act XIX 1873, s. 149 Act XVIII 1881, s. 92.]

Processes for recovery of arrears.

76 Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an arrear of land-revenue may be recovered by the following processes:— [Act XIX 1873, s. 150.]

(*a*) by service of a writ of demand on the defaulter,

(*b*) by arrest and detention of his person;

(*c*) by distress and sale of his moveable property and crops, including any produce of which the Deputy Commissioner may under section 57 prevent the removal;

(*d*) by transfer of the holding in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*e*) by attachment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due;

(*f*) by annulment of the assessment of that estate or holding;

(*g*) by sale of that estate or holding;

(*h*) by proceedings against other immoveable property of the defaulter.

Writ of demand.

77. A writ of demand may be issued by the prescribed Revenue-officer on or after the day following that on which an arrear of land-revenue accrues. [Act XIX 1873, s. 151.]

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

78. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued the prescribed Revenue officer may issue a warrant directing an officer to be named therein to arrest the defaulter and to bring him before the Revenue-officer. [Act XXXII 1871, s. 43 Act XIX 1873, s 152 Act XVII 1881, s. 95.]

(*2*) The Revenue-officer may thereupon order the defaulter to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner, or may keep him under personal restraint for a period not exceeding ten days and shall then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) When the defaulter is brought before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in the jail for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit. [Act XXXII 1871, s 43 Act XVII 1881, s. 96]

(*4*) The process of arrest and detention shall not be executed against a defaulter who is a female, minor, lunatic or idiot.

Distress and sale of moveable property and crops.

79. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the moveable property or crops of the defaulter may be distrained and sold. [Act XXXII 1871, s. 43.]

(*2*) The distress and sale shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the attachment and

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(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 80-82.)

sale of moveable property under the decree of a Revenue Court:

Provided that, in addition to the particulars exempted by that law from liability to sale, seed-grain belonging to the defaulter, and so much of the produce of his land as the Deputy Commissioner thinks necessary for the subsistence, until the harvest next following, of the defaulter and his family and of any cattle exempted by that law, shall be exempted from sale under this section.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 157; Act VIII, 1879, s. 14.]

Transfer of holding.

80. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued on a holding, the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the holding, for a term not exceeding fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the transfer to any person being a landowner of the estate in which the holding is situate and not being himself a defaulter, on condition of his paying the arrear before being put in possession of the holding, and on such further conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may see fit to prescribe.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Financial Commissioner any transfer made by him under this section, and the Financial Commissioner may set aside the transfer or alter the conditions thereof, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The transferee shall not either before or after the expiration of the term of the transfer be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding or for any losses sustained by him by reason of the transfer.

(*4*) A transfer under this section shall not affect the joint and several liability of the landowners of the estate in which it is enforced.

(*5*) In respect of all rights and liabilities arising under this Act the person to whom the holding is transferred shall, subject to the conditions of the transfer, stand in the same position as that in which the defaulter would have stood if the holding had not been transferred.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 154, 155 and 156.]

Attachment of estate or holding.

81. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the Deputy Commissioner may cause the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be attached and taken under the management of himself or of an agent appointed by him for that purpose.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner or the agent shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person who immediately before the attachment was in possession of the land attached, and the inferior landowners or tenants, if any, and shall be entitled to manage the land and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of that person until the arrear has been satisfied, or until the Deputy Commissioner restores the land to the person whose interest was attached.

(*3*) All surplus profits of the land attached beyond the cost of attachment and management and the amount necessary to meet the current demand for land-revenue and rates and cesses shall be applied in defraying the arrear.

(*4*) Land shall not be attached for the same arrear for a longer term than five years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the attachment, but, if the arrear is sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the landowner.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 158, 159, 164 and 165, and Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 51.]

Annulment of assessment of estate or holding.

82. (*1*) When an arrear of land-revenue has been due for a longer period than one month, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of those processes, report the matter to the Financial Commissioner, and the Financial Commissioner may thereupon order the existing assessment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be annulled.

(*2*) The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue which has accrued on land—

(*a*) while under attachment under the last foregoing section, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

(*3*) When the assessment of any land has been annulled, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or let it in farm to any person willing to accept the farm, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner:

Provided that the term for which land may be so managed or farmed shall not be longer than fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the annulment.

(*4*) After the expiration of that term the Deputy Commissioner shall assess the estate or holding at such sum as the Financial Commissioner approves for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, and shall announce the assessment in the manner prescribed in section 60.

(*5*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*6*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, take the estate or holding under direct management or farm it for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, or for any period within that term which the Financial Commissioner may fix.

[Act VII, 1879, s. 15.]

(*7*) When the assessment of a holding is annulled, the joint responsibility of the other landowners of the estate for the land-revenue of that holding becoming due after the annulment shall be in abeyance until a new assessment takes effect.

(*8*) The Financial Commissioner may direct that any contract made by the person who immediately before the annulment of the assessment of an estate or holding was in possession of the lands comprised therein, or any contract made by any person through whom that person claims, relating to those lands, shall not be binding on the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer during the term of the management or farm.

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[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 160, 161 and 162.]

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of assessment, and consequences of the proclamation.

83. (*1*) When any land is attached under section 81, or when the assessment of any land has been annulled under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner shall make proclamation thereof.

(*2*) No payment made after the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the estate or holding to any person other than the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer shall be credited to the person making the payment, or relieve him from liability to make the payment again to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

(*3*) No payment made before the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset in anticipation of the usual time for the payment shall, without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the payment in account with the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 166.]

Sale of estate or holding.

84. When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of those processes, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, sell the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that land shall not be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section 35 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*); or [IV of 1872.]

(*b*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under attachment under section 81 of this Act; or

(*c*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was held under direct management by the Deputy Commissioner, or in farm by any other person, under section 82, after either an annulment of assessment or a refusal to be liable therefor.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 167; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 108.]

Sale free of incumbrances.

85. (*1*) Land sold under the last foregoing section shall be sold free of all incumbrances; and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the land shall become void as against the purchaser at the sale.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall affect—

(*a*) the right of occupancy of a tenant having that right in the land; or

(*b*) any lease at a fair rent, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of a dwelling-house or manufactory, or for a mine, garden, tank, canal, place of worship or burial-ground, so long as the land continues to be used for the purpose specified in the lease; or

(*c*) any incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner and proclaimed as hereinafter provided.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 168.]

Proceedings against other immoveable property of defaulter.

86. (*1*) If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore provided, or if the Financial Commissioner considers the enforcement of any of those processes to be inexpedient, the Deputy Commissioner may, where the defaulter owns any other estate or holding, or any share in any other estate or holding, or any other immoveable property, proceed under the provisions of this Act against that property as if it were the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that no interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by reason only of his interests being proceeded against.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner determines to proceed under this section against immoveable property other than the land in respect of which the arrear is due, he shall issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer or charging of the property.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may at any time by order in writing withdraw the proclamation, and it shall be deemed to be withdrawn when either the arrear has been paid or the interests of the defaulter in the property have been sold for the recovery of the arrear.

(*4*) Any private alienation of the property, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, made after the making of the proclamation and before the withdrawal thereof shall be void.

(*5*) In proceeding against property under this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall follow, as nearly as the nature of the property will admit, the procedure prescribed for the enforcement of process against land on which an arrear of land-revenue is due.

[Act XVII, 1881, s. 114.]

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

87. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 75, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear, the person against whom the proceedings are taken may, if he denies that the arrear or any part thereof is due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, and institute a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Procedure in Sales.

[Act XXXII, 1871, s. 58.]

Proclamation of sale.

88. (*1*) On the receipt of the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to the sale of any immoveable property, the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation of the intended sale, stating—

(*a*) the date, time and place of the sale;

(*b*) the property to be sold, and, if it is an estate or holding, the land-revenue assessed thereon;

(*c*) whether the property is to be sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case the property is to be sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is; and

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

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(2) The proclamation shall also state that any person claiming a right of pre-emption must, on penalty of forfeiting the right, give notice of his claim to the Deputy Commissioner before the commencement of the sale.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 288.] *Indemnity to Revenue-officer with respect to contents of proclamation.*

89 A Revenue-officer shall not be answerable for any error, mis-statement or omission in any proclamation under the last foregoing section, unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 289.] *Publication of proclamation.*

90. *(1)* A copy of the proclamation shall be served on the defaulter, and be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the office of the Tahsildár of the tahsil in which the property to be sold is situate.

(2) After a copy of the proclamation has been so fixed up in the office of the Tahsildár, a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The proclamation shall be further published in manner prescribed in section 25 and in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner thinks expedient.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 290.] *Time and conduct of sale.*

91. *(1)* The sale shall not take place on a Sunday or other holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the copy of the proclamation was fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The sale shall be by public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be conducted either by the Deputy Commissioner in person or by a Revenue-officer specially appointed by him in this behalf.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 173.] *Stay of sale.*

92. If before the day fixed for the sale the defaulter pays, either at the place and in the manner prescribed under section 71 or to the officer in charge of the Government treasury of the district, the arrear in respect of which the land has been proclaimed for sale, the sale shall be stayed.

[Cf. Act XLV, 1860, s. 185.] *Defaulter incapable of being purchaser.*

93. A defaulter shall be incapable of purchasing land at a sale under this Chapter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 188; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 110.] *Exercise of right of pre-emption.*

94. *(1)* At any time before the close of the day on which the sale is concluded any person who before the commencement of the sale has given notice of his claim to a right of pre-emption may claim to take the property at the sum last bid.

(2) If the right is not disputed, he shall be declared to be the purchaser.

(3) If the right is disputed, the Deputy Commissioner shall decide the dispute and declare the purchaser.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 306.] *Deposit by purchaser.*

95. The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after the declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of the purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of that deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 30.] *Time for payment in full.*

96. The full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the close of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale took place, or, if the fifteenth day is a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office-day after the fifteenth day.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 308.] *Procedure in default of payment.*

97. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last foregoing section, the deposit, after defrayment of the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 293.] *Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.*

98. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under this Chapter, and all expenses attending that re-sale, shall be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 178.] *Report of sale to Commissioner.*

99. Every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter shall be reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 179.] *Application to set aside sale.*

100. *(1)* At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

(2) But a sale shall not be set aside on that ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 180.] *Order confirming or setting aside sale.*

101. *(1)* After the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has not been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale; and, if such application has been made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

(2) An order made under this section shall be final.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 182.] *Refund of purchase-money on setting aside of sale.*

102. Whenever the sale of any property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money.

[Act XIV, 1882, ss. 291 and 309.] *Proclamation after postponement or on re-sale.*

103. A sale made after a postponement, and a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under section 97 or on the setting aside of a sale, shall be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 183.] *On confirmation of sale, possession and certificate to be granted to purchaser.*

104. *(1)* After a sale has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the property sold, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased that property.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Village Waste-lands.—Sections 105-109.)

(2) The certificate shall state whether the property was sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case it was sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 183, as amended by Schedule III, Act I, 1879.] (3) The certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of the property but need not be registered as a conveyance.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 184.] (4) Any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 187.] (5) The person named in the certificate as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue falling due in respect of the land after the date of the confirmation of the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 185] **105.** (1) When a sale of immoveable property under this Chapter has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to the payment of any arrears due from the defaulter at the date of the confirmation of the sale, whether the arrears are of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold, or, if the property sold was owned by more than one landowner, then to the landowners either collectively or according to the amount of their recorded interests, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

Application of proceeds of sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 186.] (2) The surplus shall not, except under an order of a Court, be paid to any creditor of a person whose property has been sold.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF OTHER DEMANDS BY REVENUE-OFFICERS.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 116.] **106.** (1) When a village officer, required by rules made under section 35 to collect land-revenue or other payments recorded under section 65, satisfies the Deputy Commissioner that those payments have not been made to him, the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf, recover them as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Recovery of certain arrears through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

(2) When the Deputy Commissioner enforces the payment of sums due to a village-officer under this section, he may refuse to consider any set-off claimed by the person against whom or whose property he issues process.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 64; Cf. Act XIX, 1873, s. 145; and Bombay Act V, 1879, s. 187.] **107.** In addition to any sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, the following sums may be so recovered, namely:—

Sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

(a) sums payable in respect of land assessed or assessable to land-revenue of the nature of quit-rent or commutation for service, and fees, fines, costs and other charges, including the village-officers' cess, payable under this Act;

(b) village-cesses, so far as they are applicable to conservancy, police or other objects declared by the Local Government to be for the benefit of an estate; [See section 18 of this Bill.]

(c) revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46 in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in the assessment of an estate; [See section 70 of this Bill.]

(d) sums due to the Government from an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner to manage the land of a defaulter, or of a landowner who has refused to be liable for an assessment, or from the farmer of such land, or from the surety of the agent or farmer;

(e) fees leviable under section 33 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; and XX of 1883.

(f) sums leviable by or under the authority of the Government as water-rates, or on account of the maintenance or management of canals, embankments or other irrigation-works, not being sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under any enactment for the time being in force.

108. (1) If an order is made by any Court for the attachment of the produce of a tenancy or of any part of a tenancy, the landlord may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to sell the produce and to pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of— [Act XII, 1881, s. 56; Act IX, 1883, s. 22.]

Recovery of rent by sale of produce under attachment.

(a) any arrear of rent legally exigible by him in respect of the tenancy; and

(b) the rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

(2) If the Deputy Commissioner finds the whole or any part of the landlord's claim to be proper, he shall cause the produce, or such portion thereof as he thinks necessary, to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied in the first instance to satisfy the claim or the part thereof found to be proper, and shall give information of his proceedings to the Court which ordered the attachment.

(3) The finding of the Deputy Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be a decree of a Revenue Court in a suit between the landlord and the tenant.

CHAPTER VIII.

VILLAGE WASTE-LANDS.

109. (1) When the majority of the landowners desire, or the Local Government considers it expedient, that a part of the common waste-lands of an estate or holding should be managed for the production of timber, fuel or fodder, the Local Government may by proclamation propose to notify that any part of those waste-lands not exceeding one-fifth of the whole shall be so managed. [New. See Circular of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 16A., dated the 1st March, 1883.]

Notification of waste-land to be managed for production of timber, fuel or fodder.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IX.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 110-117.)

(2) The proclamation shall define the area to which the proposed notification is to apply, and state the purpose for which the area is to be managed, and shall call upon any person objecting to the proposed notification to show cause before the Deputy Commissioner, within three months from the date of the making of the proclamation, why the area should not be notified.

(3) Any objection made under sub-section (2) shall be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner, and be submitted to, and considered by, the Local Government.

(4) When three months from the date of the making of the proclamation have expired, and the Local Government has considered any objection which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may notify the area and the purpose for which it is to be managed.

(5) The Local Government may withdraw any area from the operation of a notification under this section.

Suspension of rights during management.

110. (*1*) While an area is notified, all rights existing therein shall be suspended, and the area shall be managed in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

(2) When any area is withdrawn from the operation of a notification, the rights suspended under sub-section (*1*) shall revive and the management under this Act shall cease.

(3) In making any rule under sub-section (*1*), the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Management where assessment is made to meet the cost.

111. (*1*) The persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the notified area may assess themselves by the vote of a majority of their body for the purposes of the management of the area.

(*2*) The assessment may be in labour or in cash or in both, and shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) When the assessment, or any part of the assessment, of any person consists of labour, the sum to be paid by him in cash in default of performance of the labour shall be determinable by the Deputy Commissioner as an alternative to the assessment or part.

(*4*) Any sum assessed or determinable under this section may be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear of land-revenue.

(*5*) When an assessment is made under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may permit the notified area to be managed, under the superintendence of the prescribed Revenue-officer, by the persons paying the assessment, and the profits of the area shall be divisible among those persons in such manner as, subject to any rules under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner deems just.

Management where assessment is not made to meet the cost.

112. When an assessment is not made under the last foregoing section, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

(*a*) the notified area shall be managed by the prescribed Revenue-officer;
(*b*) the cost of management shall be defrayed from the proceeds of the produce of the area; and
(*c*) only the balance, if any, of those proceeds shall be divisible in manner aforesaid among the persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the area.

Prevention of cattle-trespass.

113. While an area is notified, the provisions of Chapter XI of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, shall apply to any part of that area which is closed to grazing. VII of 1878.

CHAPTER IX.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

Power of Financial Commissioner to make rules for demarcation of boundaries and erection of survey-marks.

114. (*1*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the manner in which the boundaries of all or any estates in any local area are to be demarcated and as to the survey-marks to be erected within those estates.

(*2*) Rules under this section may prescribe, among other matters, the form of boundary-marks and survey-marks and the material to be used in their construction.

Power of Revenue-officers to define boundaries.

115. (*1*) The prescribed Revenue-officer may, for the purpose of framing any record or making any assessment under this Act, define the limits of any estate, holding or field, and, for the purpose of indicating those limits, require boundary-marks and survey-marks to be erected or repaired.

(*2*) In defining the limits of any land under sub-section (*1*), the Revenue-officer may lay down or restore any boundary or any boundary-mark or survey-mark already determined or set up by, or by order of, any Court, Revenue-officer or Forest-settlement-officer.

Cost of erection and repair of boundary-marks and survey-marks.

116. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Local Government, boundary-marks and survey-marks shall be erected and kept in repair by and at the cost of the persons interested in the land for the indication of the limits of which they are required:

Provided that the Local Government may in any case direct that the cost of erection in the first instance shall be borne by the Government or be a charge on the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

Recovery of cost incurred by the Government.

117. (*1*) If the persons interested in the land fail to erect or repair a boundary-mark or survey-mark within fifteen days from the date of their being required by the prescribed Revenue-officer to do so, [Act XIX 1873, s. 144.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 118-125.)

the Revenue-officer may cause it to be erected or repaired.

(2) Where the Revenue-officer causes a boundary-mark or survey-mark to be erected or repaired, he shall, subject to any rules made under the last foregoing section, apportion the cost among those persons in such manner as he deems just, and certify the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may recover the cost as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

[Act XXXI I, 1871, s. 25; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 18.]

Power of Revenue officers to enter on land for purposes of survey and demarcation.

118. Any Revenue-officer, and any person acting under the orders of a Revenue-officer, may, in the discharge of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land and erect survey-marks thereon and demarcate the boundaries thereof, and do all other acts necessary for the proper performance of that duty.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 40.]

Surveys for purpose of preparation of records.

119. *(1)* When any land is being surveyed in pursuance of a direction of the Local Government or of rules under Chapter IV of this Act, any Revenue-officer directing the survey may, by notice or proclamation, require all persons having rights or interests in the land to indicate, within a specified time, by temporary marks of a kind to be described in the notice or proclamation, the limits of those rights or interests.

[Cf. Act V, 1880, s. 30.]

(2) If a person to whom the notice or proclamation is addressed fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Bom. Act V, 1879, s. 97.]

Provision of flag-holders and chainmen for those surveys.

120. *(1)* For the purposes of the survey of any land under Chapter IV of this Act, the landowners shall be bound to provide persons to act as flag-holders and chainmen.

(2) If the landowners fail to provide persons for that purpose or to provide them in sufficient number, such other persons as the Revenue-officer considers necessary may be employed and the cost of employing them recovered from the land wners as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Professional surveys.

121. *(1)* If it is necessary to make a survey by other agency than that of Revenue-officers or village-officers, the Local Government may publish a notification stating—

(a) the local area to be surveyed and the nature of the survey;

(b) the names or official designations of the officers by whom the survey is to be made; and

(c) the survey-marks to be erected by those officers.

(2) From the date of the notification the officers specified therein, and the persons acting under their orders, shall have for the purposes of the survey the powers conferred on Revenue-officers by section 118.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 142.]

Penalty for destruction, injury or removal of marks.

122. *(1)* If any person wilfully destroys, injures or removes without lawful authority a boundary-mark or survey-mark lawfully erected, or if a landowner negligently suffers any such mark to be destroyed, injured or removed without lawful authority, that person or landowner may be ordered by the prescribed Revenue-officer to pay such fine, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, as may, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same and of rewarding the person, if any, who gave information of the destruction, injury or removal.

(2) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Rent and Revenue Deposits.

[Rules under Act XXXIII of 1871, F. II 9; Compare Act XII of 1881, s. 50.]

Deposit of sum tendered and refused.

123. If a person liable to pay any sum to a headman or other landowner on account of rent, or of any liability to which that person is subject under this Act, tenders that sum to the headman or other landowner, and the sum is refused or a receipt therefor not forthwith granted, or if that person is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive the sum, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for leave to deposit the amount with the Government, and the Revenue-officer shall receive the deposit if, after such enquiry as he thinks fit, he is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient ground for making the application.

[Compare Act XII of 1881, ss. 52, 54, 55.]

Effect of deposit.

124. *(1)* If the deposit purports to be made on account of any payment due to the Government, it may be credited accordingly.

(2) If it purports to be made on any other account, the Revenue-officer shall issue a notice of the deposit to the person to whose credit the sum has been deposited.

(3) If within three years from the date of the service of the notice that person appears and claims the sum, the Revenue-officer, if satisfied as to his title to receive it, may pay it to him.

(4) If the Revenue-officer is not so satisfied, he may retain the deposit pending the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall then pay the deposit in accordance with that decision.

(5) If the deposit is not so paid within three years, it shall be repaid to the depositor or disposed of as he may desire.

(6) When a deposit has been received it shall, in any question between the depositor and the person to whose credit the deposit was placed, be deemed, while it remains with the Government or after it has been paid under sub-section *(3)* or sub-section *(4)*, to be a payment made by the depositor to that person.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 55A.]

Saving of liability of Secretary of State and public officers.

125. No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything lawfully done by a Revenue officer under the last foregoing section, but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering it from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 126-132.

Execution of Decrees by Revenue-officers.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment, sale or delivery of land to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

126. Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment, sale or delivery of any land or interest in land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and be executed by the Deputy Commissioner or that Revenue-officer in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the Court and with any rules consistent therewith made by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Chief Court.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment of rents or produce to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

127. (*1*) Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment of the rents or for the attachment or sale of the produce of any land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall be executed under the Deputy Commissioner's direction and control. [Cf. C. P. T. Act, s. 20.]

(*2*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act the attachment of the produce of any land shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing the produce, or doing any other act necessary for its preservation.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers in attaching the rents or attaching and selling the produce of land.

Division of Produce.

Division of produce.

128. In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where two or more landowners, or two or more tenants, are jointly interested in any produce, and either or any of the landowners or of the tenants, as the case may be, desires the assistance of a Revenue-officer for the purpose of dividing the produce, or

(*b*) where it is necessary to divide any produce for the purposes of this Act,

the rules contained in sections 20 to 22 (both inclusive) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, shall apply so far as they can be made applicable.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

129. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) fixing the number and amount of the instalments of rent and rates and of cesses and other sums of which a record has been made under this Act, and the dates for the payment of those instalments;

(*b*) fixing the dates on which profits shall be divisible by headmen or other persons by whom they are realised on behalf of co-sharers;

(*c*) regulating the procedure in cases where persons are entitled to inspect records of Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts, or records or papers in the custody of village-officers, or to obtain copies of the same, and prescribing the fees payable for searches and copies;

(*d*) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) declaring what shall be the language of any of those offices and Courts, and determining in what cases persons practising in those offices and Courts shall be permitted to address the presiding officers thereof in English;

(*f*) providing for the inspection of those offices and Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*g*) regulating all such matters as he thinks fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the establishments of those offices and Courts, and maintaining proper discipline among the ministerial officers of those establishments; and

(*h*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) Rules under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*h*) may be of general or special application, and may be expressed to supersede anything contained in any record-of-rights.

(*3*) Until rules are made under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the sums therein referred to shall be payable in the instalments and at the times in and at which they are now payable.

(*4*) Rules made under clause (*g*) may provide, among other matters, for fines, to an amount not exceeding one month's salary, being imposed on ministerial officers for misconduct or neglect in the performance of their duties, and for the recovery of fines so imposed by deduction of the amount thereof from any salary which may be or become due to the officers fined.

Powers to make rules subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

130. All powers to make rules under this Act shall be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Procedure for making rules.

131. (*1*) The Local Government and the Financial Commissioner shall, before making any rules under this Act, publish, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with notice of the date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date.

(*2*) Every rule made by the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner shall be published in the local official Gazette, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Jurisdiction with respect to Revenue matters and fluvial Lands.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred in matters within the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

132. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, a Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction in any matter which the Local Government or a Revenue- [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 136 and 241; Act XVIII, 1876, s. 219; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 152.]

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(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 133-135.)

officer or Revenue Court is empowered by this Act or by the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to dispose of or to hear and determine, or take cognizance of the manner in which the Local Government or any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court exercises any powers vested in it or him by or under those Acts; and in particular—

(2) A Civil Court shall not exercise jurisdiction with respect to—

(a) any claim to compel the performance of any duties imposed by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force on any Revenue-officer, as such;

(b) any claim to the office of kánúngo, zaildár or village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from the office, or to compel the performance of the duties thereof;

(c) any notification directing the making or revision of a record-of-rights;

(d) the framing of a record-of-rights, or the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents included therein;

(e) the correction of any entry in a record-of-rights;

(f) any claim for partition of an estate, holding or tenancy, or any dispute connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for partition, not being a dispute as to the extent of the shares belonging to the parties to the proceedings;

(g) any question as to the distribution of land at the partition of an estate or holding, or as to the distribution of land subject by established custom to periodical re-distribution;

(h) any notification of the undertaking of the general re-assessment of a district or tahsil having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;

(i) the claim of any person to be liable for an assessment of land-revenue or of any other revenue assessed under this Act;

(j) the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any estate or holding under this Act;

(k) the amount of any other revenue to be assessed under this Act, or of any cess or rate to be assessed on an estate or holding under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force;

(l) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any fees, fines, costs or other charges imposed under this Act;

(m) any claim relating to the allowance to be received by a landowner who has given notice of his refusal to be liable for an assessment, or any claim connected with, or arising out of, any proceedings taken in consequence of the refusal of any person to be liable for an assessment under this Act;

(n) the liability of any person to pay a sum appearing from the record prepared under section 65 to be payable by him;

(o) the formation of an estate out of excess waste-land, or the declaration of an estate so formed to be at the disposal of the Government;

(p) any claim to hold free of revenue any land, mills, fisheries or natural products of land or water;

(q) any claim connected with, or arising out of, the collection by the Government, or the enforcement by the Government of any process for the recovery, of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue;

(r) any claim to set aside, on any ground other than fraud, a sale for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue; or

(s) any claim connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for the management of any area for the production of timber, fuel or fodder.

Jurisdiction with respect to land subject to fluvial action.

133. (1) When it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two Civil or Revenue Courts or of two Revenue-officers any land subject to fluvial action is situate, either of those Courts or officers may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and entertain and dispose of any suit or proceeding relating to that land, with respect to which the Court or officer is competent as regards the nature of the suit or proceeding, and the value of its subject-matter, to exercise jurisdiction.

(2) When the Court or officer has recorded a statement to the effect mentioned in sub-section (1), an objection that the suit or proceeding was instituted or had before a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate shall not be allowed by any appellate or revisional Court or officer.

(3) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (1), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court or officer, that a decree or order in a suit or proceeding relating to such land as aforesaid was made by a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate, the appellate or revisional Court or officer shall not allow the objection if in its or his opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit or proceeding, any reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court or officer having jurisdiction with respect thereto.

Miscellaneous.

Papers kept by village-officers to be deemed public documents.

134. (1) Any record or paper which a village-officer is required by law or by any rule under this Act to prepare or keep shall be deemed to be the property of the Government. [Act I, 1872, s. 76.]

(2) A village-officer shall, with respect to any such record or paper in his custody, be deemed for the purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to be a public officer having the custody of a public document which any person has a right to inspect. I of 1872.

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records.

135. All persons whose rights, interests or liabilities are required by this Act to be entered in a record-of-rights or other record prepared under this Act shall be

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(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

bound to furnish on the requisition of the Revenue-officers or village-officers engaged in preparing the record all information necessary for the correct preparation thereof.

Penalty for failure to attend within limits of estate in obedience to order of Revenue-officer.

136. If a person required by a summons, notice, order or proclamation proceeding from a Revenue-officer to attend at a certain time within the limits of the estate in which he ordinarily resides fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable at the discretion of the Revenue-officer to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Payment for service by a percentage from land-revenue.

137. When service is paid for by a percentage deducted from the land-revenue, assignments of land-revenue shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise determines, be reduced by the same percentage.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 29.]

Treatment of leases for period exceeding or equal to term of assessment of land-revenue.

138. *(1)* Where a lease has been granted, or an agreement has been entered into, by a landowner, fixing for a period exceeding the term of the assessment the rent of any land assessed to land-revenue, and that term has expired, the lease or agreement shall be voidable—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord if the land-revenue of the land has been enhanced and the tenant refuses to pay such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the landlord, determines to be fair and reasonable; and

(*b*) at the option of the tenant if the land-revenue of the land has been reduced and the landlord refuses to accept such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the tenant, determines to be fair and reasonable.

[Cf. Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 38.]

(2) Any contract or agreement relative to the occupation, rent or produce of any land which has been entered into for the term of the currency of an assessment shall, unless a contrary intention clearly appears in the contract or agreement, or unless the contract or agreement is otherwise terminated by consent of parties or course of law, continue in force until a revised assessment takes effect.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 155.]

Restriction on Revenue-officers trading or holding land.

139. *(1)* A Revenue-officer, or a person employed in a Revenue-office, shall not, except with the express permission of the Local Government,—

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 168]

(a) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the acquisition, except for public purposes, of any land or interest in land by purchase, mortgage or otherwise, in the district to which he is appointed or in which he is employed; or

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 169.]

(b) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in that district.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to Commissioners or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section in the case of any specified class or grade of Revenue-officers.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude any person from becoming a member of a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or other law. VI of 1882.

Powers exerciseable from time to time.

140. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on the Financial Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title or subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act VI of 1867	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to alter the limits of existing districts in any part of the territories under his government.	The whole.
Act XXXIII of 1871.	The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1871.	The whole.
Act IV of 1872	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Section 21.
Act XIV of 1875.	The Punjab Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XVIII of 1884.	The Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	Section 3 (*1*), (*2*), (*4*), (*5*), (*6*) and (*7*); the whole of Chapter V; the last seventeen words of sub-section (*1*) of section 67; and section 75.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to the assessment and collection of the land-revenue and other connected subjects is contained in Act XXXIII of 1871. This Act was the first attempt to express in clear and concise language the various rules and orders—based on the "spirit" of the Bengal Regulations—by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab had,

up to that time, been regulated, and which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

The Act under consideration was framed with great care by Sir James Stephen in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir. R.) Egerton, and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. H. Davies, both officers of large revenue and settlement experience. But subsequent experience has shown that it is incomplete in some respects and requires amendment in others. Some of the defects in it have recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and others have been supplied in the enactments on the same subject which have since been framed for other parts of India. Moreover, the recent orders of the Government of India, based on recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, require that the continuous operations by which village-records are maintained correct to date shall be disconnected from those other occasional proceedings by which the assessment of the land-revenue is revised. And in the endeavour to recast the body of rules which have been issued under the authority of the existing law, with a view to the carrying out of those orders, technical difficulties have arisen which render the amendment of the Act a matter of necessity. The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, being under revision at the same time, the Bill has been so framed as to cover the entire jurisdiction of Revenue-officers, whether of a judicial, fiscal or executive character.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

This Chapter contains the necessary definitions—some of which are new and others have been incorporated from the Land-revenue Acts recently passed for other provinces—and a few other preliminary provisions.

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

The classification of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the powers taken for the appointment of the former, and the provisions for the superintendence and control of both, differ little from the corresponding provisions of the existing law, which are scattered over three enactments—the Land-revenue Act, 1871, the Judicial Administration Act, 1875, and the Courts Act, 1884.

Section 9 gives a detail of the applications and proceedings which can be disposed of by Revenue-officers as such, and section 10 of those cases which they will deal with in their judicial capacity as Revenue Courts. The classes of cases of which particulars are given in this latter section are, with some not very important variations suggested by the experience of the last two years, taken from section 45 of the Courts Act, 1884; but the list has been supplemented by including in it suits under several new sections of the Bill now before the legislature for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868. In the Courts Act these suits have been divided into two groups, the first or more important group being reserved exclusively for trial by Deputy Commissioners. But as no such distinction existed before the passing of that Act, and as it has been found to be productive of serious inconvenience, it has been omitted from this Bill. The Local Government will by rule or notification under section 13 determine by what officers or classes of officers these cases will be heard, and the rule adopted will ordinarily, as in former years, be based mainly on the value of the suits.

Experience since the passing of the Courts Act having shown that the subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts do not always succeed in avoiding mistakes as to the respective limits of their jurisdictions, provision has been made in section 11 for obviating by a reference to the Chief Court the inconvenience and expense to the parties of setting aside the proceedings in cases where a Court has acted without jurisdiction, when neither party has been prejudiced by the mistake.

The other provisions of this Chapter which call for special notice are those relating to appeal and revision. The change in jurisdiction to try original revenue suits noted above has necessitated an alteration in the course of appeal, and in place of the somewhat complicated system of appeal laid down in sections 47 and 48 of the Courts Act, the more simple system provided in sections 19 and 20 of the Bill has been devised. Where the order in appeal confirms the original decision, there will be no further appeal; in other cases there will be a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner. By section 22 power has been given to the Financial Commissioner to call for and revise the proceedings of both Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts; as regards the former class of proceedings, this merely continues an authority which he already possesses under section 65 of the Land-revenue Act of 1871. The remaining sections of this Chapter relate to procedure, and for the most part reproduce provisions on the subjects in the Courts Act; where additions have been made, they have been taken from the revenue laws of other provinces.

CHAPTER III.—KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

The provisions of the existing law respecting these officers are contained in one short section. Those of the Bill are in greater detail, and provide expressly for the levy of a cess for the payment of village-officers, for the administration of the cess so levied, and for the control of these officers. Section 36, which authorizes the levy of this cess, also cures a defect

in the present law by enabling the cess to be charged on the owner's and water-advantage rates.

CHAPTER IV.—RECORDS.

In framing this and the following chapter, the language of the existing law, which describes the framing of a record-of-rights and the assessment of the land-revenue by the term "settlement," has been departed from. These two chapters speak (i) of the preparation and maintenance of certain records for each village, and (ii) of the assessment of land-revenue on the basis furnished by those records. The powers necessary for these purposes are taken in the name of the ordinary Revenue-officers; and it is left open to Government to decide from time to time, as occasion arises, how much of these operations can be carried out by the ordinary district staff, and for what operations special and additional officers should be appointed under the authority provided in section 14.

A record-of-rights has now been provided for every district in the Province. Additions to these records are required from time to time as new estates come into existence. And their occasional revision is necessary, usually in connection with re-assessment operations. Under section 41 of the Bill it will be in the discretion of the Local Government to direct the undertaking of record-operations as occasion arises.

The tendency of recent experience is towards a much greater simplification of these records than any that was aimed at when the Act of 1871 was enacted, and therefore the definition of the contents of the record in section 39 of the Bill is briefer and less elaborate than that set out in section 14 of the existing Act. The existing limitations on the alteration of entries are continued by section 43. Section 44 provides for the prompt confirmation of the record. At present this confirmation is often delayed for a long time, because the operations of record and assessment cannot be dealt with separately.

The presumptions in favour of the title of the Government to waste-lands, forests, mines and minerals, which are asserted by the present law, are continued in sections 45 and 46, and words have been added to the latter section which assert the right of the Government to fisheries in navigable rivers, a right which the State has always possessed.

The provisions relating to village-cesses in section 48 give legal sanction to an authority which the Local Government often exercised in connection with the earlier settlements in the Punjab, which is still occasionally needed, and which is provided in the Land-revenue Acts of other Provinces of Upper India.

The rest of the Chapter relates to partition-proceedings, the record of mutations, and the preparation of the annual papers, and in these respects re-produces for the most part the provisions of the existing law and of the rules made under its authority. The only change of importance is the proposal to discontinue the system prescribed by section 21 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, by which all Courts are required to send to the Deputy Commissioner copies of decrees affecting rights in land or the possession thereof. No inconvenience has, it is understood, been experienced in the North-Western Provinces during the last twelve years in consequence of the removal of a provision of this kind from the law applicable to those provinces; and it is believed that, as there the reports of changes of possession which are required to be made by sections 97 and 99 of Act XIX of 1873 have produced the desired effect, so here the somewhat similar provision in section 52 of the Bill will prove equally effective.

CHAPTER V.—ASSESSMENT.

This Chapter is so drafted that while continuing all the provisions of the existing law, it supplies some important omissions in that law and expresses with clearness the procedure which has grown up under it. The opening sections of the Chapter expressly declare that the land-revenue is the first charge on the land, its rents and its produce, and they further provide security against the alienation of the rents and produce until this charge has been satisfied. The absence of any clear provision of this nature has been the cause of some inconvenience during past years. It has not uncommonly happened that a decree-holder has succeeded in attaching rents or produce due to a landowner before the latter has paid his revenue, leaving the Revenue-officers no remedy except that of proceeding against the produce of the next harvest, or against the land itself.

By the procedure laid down in sections 60 to 63 the formality of demanding from the landowners of every estate or their representatives a written engagement accepting the new assessment is dispensed with. But the landowners will still be at liberty to refuse to be liable for the assessment fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the consequences of refusal will be the same as those which follow from refusal to accept an assessment under the present law. Refusals of this kind, however, occur so seldom in the Punjab that the really important point in the procedure connected with the giving of effect to revised assessments lies less in the provisions dealing with these refusals than in those contained in sections 61 and 62 of the Bill, which provide for the hearing of objections and appeals, and for the modification of assessments prior to confirmation. In a country of small holdings cultivated by the owners themselves—and this is the prevailing character of Punjab tenures—an owner is very rarely in a position to decline to pay the new assessment; if he thinks that it is too heavy, the only

remedy practically open to him is to appeal against it, and this is the remedy which he has almost invariably adopted.

Section 67 gives a power of converting the dues of a superior landowner, when leviable in kind or cash of varying quantity or amount, into a fixed percentage on the land-revenue. This authority existed prior to the enactment of the present law, and, in a case of some importance which recently came under consideration and was adjusted by compromise in the manner provided for in this section, the absence of this authority caused serious embarassment both to the Revenue-officers and to those who were liable for the revenue.

CHAPTER VI.—COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

No very material change has been made in this Chapter in the law relating to the recovery of arrears, but in drafting the sections which deal with this subject an attempt has been made to set forth the several processes which can be resorted to for this purpose and their results in as simple a form as possible. The following are the principal alterations made:—(a) the period during which a defaulter may be imprisoned has been reduced by section 78 from one year to one month; (b) the exemptions from attachment and sale specified in section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure have been extended by section 79 in the case of revenue defaulters to seed-grain, and to so much of the produce of a defaulter's land as is necessary for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of his cattle until the harvest next following the execution of the process; (c) in order to render the Chapter complete in itself, the procedure for the sale of a defaulter's land, instead of being dealt with, as in the present Act, by reference to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the sale of immoveable property, has been set out in full by the incorporation of those sections, with some necessary modifications, in the Bill.

CHAPTER VII.—RECOVERY OF OTHER DEMANDS BY REVENUE-OFFICERS.

This Chapter contains provisions for the recovery as arrears of land-revenue of sums due to headmen and other village-officers, and of a number of items of miscellaneous revenue. Almost all that is new in this Chapter is taken from the Revenue and Rent Acts of other provinces.

CHAPTER VIII.—VILLAGE WASTE-LANDS.

The provisions of this Chapter are altogether new, but their general policy is believed to be entirely in accordance with the views of the Government of India. They have been framed with the object of securing in suitable estates the management of a portion of the waste-land for the production of timber, fuel and fodder. The area to be so treated is not to exceed one-fifth of the waste, and power is taken by section 110 to make rules for its management on the part of the landowners. Both the order directing that certain areas shall be reserved for these purposes and the rules for their management will be issued by the Local Government, and provision is made that, before the issue of any such order, objections shall be invited and considered.

CHAPTER IX.—SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

This Chapter contains the usual provisions for facilitating the survey of land for revenue purposes. Similar provisions are to be found in all the Land-revenue Acts of other provinces of Upper India, and these do not therefore seem to call for special notice. Some of the remedies for failure on the part of the landowners to erect and maintain boundary-marks, and the penalties for wilfully destroying, injuring or removing such marks after they have been set up, are of a summary nature, the object being to avoid the necessity for the institution of criminal proceedings except where really required by the gravity of the case.

CHAPTER X.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

This Chapter deals with matters for which provision could not conveniently be made in other parts of the Bill. Of these the following are the most important. The first is that contained in sections 126 and 127. So long as civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction was vested in the same officers, the subordinate revenue establishments, from the Tahsildars downwards, were at the disposal of the Courts for the execution of processes relating to land and its produce. But civil and revenue jurisdiction now vests, for the most part, in separate officers; and consequently the officers presiding over Civil Courts have no longer at their command any organized agency by which those processes can be executed. The object of these sections is to supply this deficiency by continuing the practice which existed before the passing of the Courts Act of 1884. By them the orders of Civil Courts relating to land and the rents and produce thereof will, as before, be executed by the Revenue-officers and their establishments, and the necessity for creating a separate agency for this purpose will be avoided.

By another section (128) the same power is given to a Revenue-officer, in cases of dispute, of dividing produce between co-sharers, as that which has always been possessed by him for the division of produce between landlord and tenant.

Section 129 confers the powers to make rules which are necessary for the proper working of the Act, and section 132 defines the matters in regard to which the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts will be barred. No material change has been made in respect of either of these subjects.

In section 133 provision has been made to meet the uncertainties attaching to jurisdiction in cases relating to alluvial lands on the larger rivers where they form the boundary between districts.

Lastly, section 134 declares that all records and papers which a village-officer is required by law to prepare and keep shall be the property of Government, and makes suitable provision for their production and proof. The object of this section is to render unnecessary the inconvenient practice of summoning patwáris merely for the purpose of proving the authenticity of papers prepared or kept by them.

The 12th July, 1886.

W. G. DAVIES.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 14th July, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Colonel O. R. Newmarch.
The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES introduced the Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab, and moved that it be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within nine weeks. He said:—

"At the last meeting of the Council, in moving for leave to introduce this Bill, I explained briefly the grounds on which it is proposed to amend the land-revenue law of this Province, and I have now to describe the more important changes and additions which the Bill, prepared with this object, makes in that law. In doing this it will not be necessary for me to take up the time of the Council to the same extent as I did when introducing the Bill to amend the Tenancy Act; for there is this broad distinction between the two measures, that, while the latter deals with valuable rights of property, this Bill is concerned chiefly with matters of procedure, the adjustment of which largely depends on considerations of administrative convenience and rarely involves the decision of questions of principle.

"I would first explain that this Bill is the outcome of the discussions of the past three years. Like the Tenancy Bill, the original draft of this Bill was prepared by Mr. Barkley and circulated for opinion to a number of the most experienced Revenue-officers of the Province. When their replies were received it was discussed and amended by a Committee consisting of the framer, Colonel Wace and myself, and lastly it underwent further revision at conferences held last year over which the Lieutenant-Governor himself presided. The two Bills, I may add, are closely connected, and this one has been so framed as to cover the entire jurisdiction of Revenue-officers, whether of a judicial, fiscal or executive character.

"I may pass over without notice the first chapter, which contains the usual definitions and other preliminary matters, and proceed at once to Chapter II, which deals with Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts. The more important changes in this chapter are two—*first*, in the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers to try certain

classes of suits, and *secondly*, in the course of appeal from decisions in suits, and from orders on applications. These matters are at present dealt with in Chapter V of the Punjab Courts Act, which it is proposed to repeal, and in section 65 of the Land-revenue Act. By section 45 of the former Act revenue-suits are divided into two groups, the first of which is by clause (*1*) of section 46 reserved for the exclusive jurisdiction of Deputy Commissioners, while suits in the second group are by clause (*2*) triable by Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs. The chief aim of these novel distinctions of jurisdiction was, I believe, to reduce the number of appeals. If so, they have perhaps answered their object, but they have at the same time caused much inconvenience. No such distinctions existed before the passing of the Courts Act, and there seems no good reason why Assistant Commissioners and Tahsildárs should not try suits of the kind mentioned in the first group. It is therefore proposed to revert to the former practice in this respect, and base distinctions of jurisdiction on the value rather than on the character of suits. The Local Government, by rules under section 13 of the Bill, will determine by what officers or classes of officers, and up to what limits of value, suits cognizable by Revenue-officers shall be tried. These alterations in jurisdiction to try original revenue-suits have necessitated changes in the course of appeal, and, in place of the somewhat complicated system of appeal prescribed in sections 47 and 48 of the Courts Act, the more simple system set forth in sections 19 and 20 of the Bill has been devised. It will put an end to second appeals in all cases in which the Appellate Court confirms the original decision, and where that Court interferes in any way a further appeal will lie to the Financial Commissioner. In addition to this the powers of revision given to this officer by section 65 of the Land-revenue Act have been enlarged so as to include decisions of subordinate Revenue-officers when acting in their judicial capacity, but in all such cases an opportunity will be given to the parties of being heard before an order is passed affecting questions of right. There is one other provision to which I ought perhaps to draw attention. Experience since the passing of the Courts Act of 1884 having shown that the subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts do not always succeed in avoiding mistakes as to the respective limits of their jurisdictions, a section (11) has been introduced by which the inconvenience and expense to the parties of setting aside the proceedings, where a Court has decided a suit without jurisdiction, will be avoided by a reference to the Chief Court, who will cause the decree to be registered in the Court which had jurisdiction, if satisfied that the suit was determined in good faith and the parties have not been prejudiced by the mistake of jurisdiction.

"In the next chapter (III), which treats of kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers, the only point that requires notice is that section 36, which authorises the levy of a cess for the payment of village-officers, remedies a defect in the present law which formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India some years ago, by enabling the cess to be levied on the owner's and water-advantage rates.

"After this come two chapters (IV and V) which deal with (1) the preparation and maintenance of records-of-rights, and (2) the assessment of the land-revenue. In drafting these chapters the language of the existing law, which describes these two operations under the general term "settlement," has been departed from. This change has been made to bring the law into harmony with the altered policy of the Government of India in regard to revisions of assessment. Briefly stated, the object of this policy is to so organise the ordinary revenue-establishments in each province as to enable them to maintain for each estate a continuous record of its financial and agricultural condition, from which the information required for the assessment of the land-revenue may at any time be obtained, and thereby to save the State from some part of the expense, and the people from the trouble and anxiety, which the existing system of periodical settlements by special establishments entails on them. But it is, I think, right to point out that a change of this magnitude, involving as it does the most careful training and constant supervision of the subordinate revenue-establishments, must be gradually worked up to, and cannot be suddenly introduced. Moreover, it is believed that there are still some districts of which the records are so imperfect

that they must be revised on the old system in order to furnish a good basis for future operations under the new one. And entirely new records have to be prepared from time to time as new estates come into existence. Accordingly provision has been made for this purpose in Chapter IV. The only other point which appears to me to call for notice in this part of the Bill is the addition of a section (48) which gives power to the Local Government to direct that the whole or a portion of a village-cess may be expended on conservancy or other object for the benefit of the estate in which the cess is levied. This is an authority which the Local Government often exercised in connection with the earlier settlements of the Punjab, it is one which is still occasionally needed, and it is to be found in the revenue laws of other Provinces.

"Chapter V, which deals with the assessment of the land-revenue, is so drafted that, while continuing all the provisions of the existing Act relating to this subject, it supplies some important omissions in that law. Among other important points, it expressly declares that the land-revenue is the first charge on the land, its rents and its produce, and further provides securities against the intercepting of any of these sources of income before the Government demand has been satisfied. The absence of clear provisions of this nature has been the cause of inconvenience in the past. It has not unfrequently happened that a decreeholder has attached the rents or produce of a landowner before the latter has paid his revenue, thus leaving the Revenue-officers no remedy except that of proceeding against the produce of the coming harvest, or against the land itself. The only other change in this chapter to which I think I need invite particular attention is in the procedure for giving effect to revised assessments. This will be found in sections 60 to 63. It dispenses altogether with the formality of taking from the landowners or their representatives written engagements accepting the new assessments. But, while doing this, it still leaves the owners at liberty to refuse to pay these assessments, and the consequences of refusal are the same as those which follow on the non-acceptance of an assessment under the present law. Refusals of this kind, however, seldom occur in the Punjab, and the really important point in the procedure lies less in the provisions dealing with these refusals than in the sections (61 and 62) which provide for the hearing of objections and appeals, and thereby obtaining modifications of assessments prior to their confirmation. In a country of small holdings, like the Punjab, an owner cannot afford to decline to pay the assessment fixed; hence the only remedy against over-assessment practically open to him is to appeal and get his assessment reduced; and this is the remedy which he almost always adopts.

"In the following chapter (VI), which describes the various processes which may be resorted to for the recovery of arrears of land-revenue, the alterations which deserve mention are only three. By section 78 the period during which a defaulter may be imprisoned has been reduced from one year to one month. By the following section the exemptions from attachment and sale of moveable property specified in section 266 of the Civil Procedure Code are extended, in the case of a revenue-defaulter, to seed-grain, and to so much of the produce of his land as may be necessary for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of his cattle until the harvest next following on the execution of the process. And with a view to render this chapter complete in itself, the procedure for the sale of a defaulter's land, instead of being described, as in the present Act, by reference to the sections of the Civil Procedure Code relating to the sale of immoveable property, has been set out in full by incorporating those sections, with some necessary modifications, in this part of the Bill.

"Chapter VII supplements the provisions of the preceding collection chapter by providing for the recovery, as arrears of land-revenue, of a number of other Government demands. This is probably one of the most useful chapters of the Bill, but there is nothing in it that that seems to call for special notice at my hands.

"I pass on to Chapter VIII, the provisions of which are altogether new, but of which the general policy is believed to be entirely in accordance with the views of

the Government of India as set forth in a circular on the formation of fuel and fodder reserves issued in March, 1883. The chapter has been so framed as to secure in estates, where the conditions are suitable, the management of a portion of their waste-lands for the production of wood and grass. The areas to be so treated are not to exceed one-fifth of the waste in each estate, and power is taken to make rules for their management on behalf of the owners. All rules and orders under this chapter must be made and issued by the Local Government, and it is further provided that, before any order is issued declaring that an area is reserved, objections shall be invited and considered. There can be little doubt that a power of this kind is very much wanted in the interests of both the State and the people, and from my own experience I think I may confidently state that in many parts of the Punjab the intervention of the Government, to bring about the results aimed at by this chapter, will be welcomed by the people."

"Chapter IX, on Survey and Boundaries, contains the usual provisions for facilitating the survey of land for revenue-purposes. Similar provisions are to be found in most of the land-revenue laws of other provinces, and there is nothing in this part of the Bill which seems to call for comment or explanation.

"The last chapter (X) deals with matters for which provision could not conveniently be made in other parts of the Bill. Of these a few are of sufficient importance to require special notice. The first is contained in sections 126 and 127, which provide for the execution by Revenue-officers of decrees and orders of Civil and Criminal Courts. So long as civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction was vested in the same officers, the subordinate revenue-establishments, from the Tahsildár downwards, were at the disposal of the Courts for the execution of processes relating to land and its produce; but civil and revenue jurisdiction now vests in different officers; hence the officers presiding over Civil Courts have no longer at their command any agency by which orders of this kind can be carried out. The object of these sections is to supply the deficiency by continuing the practice which existed before the passing of the Courts Act of 1884. Next comes the provision made by section 133 for meeting the uncertainties of jurisdiction which frequently arise in cases relating to alluvial lands on the banks of the larger rivers, where those rivers form the boundary between districts. The want of a provision of this kind has been much felt, especially on the rivers where the *hadd-i-sikandarí*, or deep-stream rule, prevails. And the last I shall notice is contained in section 134, which declares that all records and papers which a village-officer is required by law to prepare or keep shall be the property of Government, and makes provision for their production and proof. The chief object of this section is to avoid the too frequent summoning of patwáris to Court.

"I have now, my Lord, accomplished my task, and trust that I have sufficiently explained the more important additions and amendments which this Bill proposes to make in the land-revenue law of this Province, and that the measure will meet with the general approval of this Council and of the Select Committee for whose consideration it has been referred."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"I believe that this Bill will prove to be an extremely useful measure, and I say so with the greater readiness because my personal share in its preparation has been very slight. The credit for it is mainly due to Colonel Davies and Colonel Wace, the Financial Commissioners of the Punjab, who have supplied the substantive proposals on which it is based, and to Mr. Harvey James, the Officiating Secretary in the Legislative Department, who has, after several protracted conferences with the Punjab officials, completely revised and re-cast the draft submitted by the Punjab Government, and has reduced it to a series of clearly expressed and well-arranged enactments.

"On comparing the Bill now before the Council with the Act of 1871, which it is intended to supersede, I am struck by two chief differences, one of addition and the other of omission. In 1871 the revenue law of the Punjab was to be found in a mass of executive instructions, based on the numerous

Acts and Regulations then in force in the North-Western Provinces, of which the most important was the well known Regulation VII of 1822. It was extremely difficult to ascertain what was the law in force in the North-Western Provinces, and still more difficult to determine how much of that law had been imported into the Punjab. The task which my eminent predecessor Sir James Stephen undertook was to explore this mass of instructions, to pick out from it such provisions as could properly and conveniently be given the force of law, to express them in legislative language and to embody them in an Act. He thus produced a law which in point of expression and arrangement was an enormous advance on anything then existing either in the Punjab or in the North-Western Provinces. But this first edition of directly enacted Punjab revenue law was necessarily incomplete. The framers of the Act wisely selected for enactment only the more important provisions of the law, and left a great quantity of subsidiary matter to be regulated by rules made under the Act. Since 1871 much has been done to make the revenue law for those parts of British India which have borrowed their principle of revenue settlement and administration from the North-Western Provinces more complete in substance, more satisfacfactory in form and more generally intelligible. In 1873 a comprehensive Revenue Act of 259 sections was passed for the North-Western Provinces, and it repealed, as I find from the schedule to the Act, no less than 53 Regulations and 8 Acts previously in force on the same subject. Eight years afterwards—in 1881—an equally comprehensive Revenue Act was passed for the Central Provinces. During the same period a great number of rules have been framed under the Punjab Act, and the experience of 15 years has shown which of them work well in practice and which of them are of sufficient importance to be embodied in an Act of the legislature. And last, but not least, Mr. Baden-Powell's admirable *Manual of Indian Land-revenue Systems* has done much towards making the revenue law and practice of different parts of India not merely intelligible to experts but even interesting to the general reader.

"Under these circumstances the task imposed on the draftsman of a revenue law is wholly different from what it was fifteen years ago, but it is none the less of a very laborious character. In the present case it has consisted, first, of giving legislative form to a selected number of rules framed under the existing Act, and secondly, of comparing the law proposed for the Punjab with the law now in force in the North-Western Provinces and the Central Provinces, with the view of making the law for the three Provinces uniform, so far as their differing circumstances will permit. Hints for improvement of the law have also been derived from the study of the Acts for other parts of British India, such as Bengal and Bombay, where a different revenue-system is in force. The intimate acquaintance of my friend Mr. Harvey James with the revenue law of the North-Western Provinces has made him eminently qualified to perform this latter task, and a glance at the marginal references on the Bill will show how carefully and exhaustively it has been performed. The result of these two processes has been to increase the bulk of the measure, which has been expanded from an Act of 67 sections to a Bill of 140 sections.

"But notwithstanding this growth in the size of the law, some important provisions of the Act of 1871 find no place in the Bill. Chapter II of the existing Act is entitled 'Of Settlements,' and describes the various kinds of settlements which may be undertaken—summary settlements, first regular settlements and re-settlements. There is no corresponding chapter in the Bill, and those who study its provisions will find that the phrases 'settlement' and 'Settlement-officer' have been carefully expunged. I gather from what has fallen from my hon'ble colleague in charge of the Bill, and from some paragraphs in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that this omission implies something more than an alteration of language, and is intended to give expression to an important and salutary policy. It means, as I understand, that the great work of settling the revenue of the country and compiling a Domesday record of the several rights and interests in the land, if not yet completed for the Punjab, is within a measurable distance of completion; that when the settlement of the districts now remaining to be settled has been finished, the work will, it is hoped, have been substantially done once for all; that within a not far distant future revisions of

settlement on the old system will, save under exceptional circumstances, have become things of the past; and that, instead of the tedious, harassing and expensive settlement-operations which have heretofore periodically taken place, an effort will be made to maintain, chiefly through the agency of village-officers, a continuous record of agricultural facts such as will make revision of assessment a comparatively easy and inexpensive task. This is a policy which the Revenue and Agricultural Department of the Government of India have for many years had at heart, and I am glad to see that it has found such significant expression in the Bill now before the Council."

His Excellency THE PRESIDENT said:—"Before putting this Motion, I should like to take the opportunity of expressing, not only on my own behalf but on behalf of all the other members of the Council, our very high appreciation of the exceptionally able manner in which our hon'ble colleague has explained the provisions not only of this Bill but of the previous important measure which he laid before us a meeting or two ago. I am sure that it must be a matter of congratulation to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that he should have at his disposal the services of so very capable an officer and colleague."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble COLONEL DAVIES also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Punjab Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Hunter and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LOWER BURMA GAOLS DELIVERY BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY moved that the Bill to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma be taken into consideration. He said:—

"I explained the provisions of this Bill at the last meeting of the Council, and I have only now to say that, since then, we have been in telegraphic communication with the Chief Commissioner of Burma, and that he has replied both for himself and for the Judicial Commissioner, whom he consulted. They have both accepted the Bill in the shape in which we have put it, but have asked that there should be introduced into it three amendments. These three amendments are, first, that, instead of making the Bill run to the end of March, we should make it run to the end of June next; secondly, that the period of appeal should be further reduced from 30 to 15 days; and, thirdly, that, with regard to cases which have been heard up to a certain point, the presiding officer, on receiving his new powers under the Bill, should be able to take up such cases at that point and should not be obliged to commence the proceedings *de novo*. Hon'ble members will see from the notices which are on this paper in my name that the first and third of these proposals have been accepted by us. The second one—for the further reduction in the period of appeal—did not commend itself to us, and accordingly we do not propose to make any alteration on that point."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that the following sub-section be inserted after sub-section (3) of section 3 of the Bill, namely:—

"(4) Proceedings pending before a Magistrate under Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure at the time of the conferment on him of those

powers of a Court of Session may be continued by him under Chapter XXI of that Code as if they had been commenced under the latter Chapter:

"Provided that the accused person may demand that any witness who has given evidence before the conferment of the powers be re-summoned and re-heard."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that sub-section (*4*) of section 3 of the Bill be numbered (*5*).

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that in section 8 of the Bill the words and figures "thirtieth day of June, 1887," be substituted for the words and figures "thirty-first day of March, 1887."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR S. BAYLEY also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

UPPER BURMA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to lay the foundation of a system of law for the new province of Upper Burma. The present condition of the law in that Province resembles that which prevailed in the Punjab for several years after its annexation, and which was described by Sir James Stephen when he dealt in this Council with the several measures introduced in 1871 for consolidating and codifying portions of the Punjab law. The civil administration of the country is being conducted under instructions which have been issued by Sir Charles Bernard, and by which civil officers are enjoined, amongst other things, to be guided, as far as possible, by the provisions of the Indian Penal and Procedure Codes, and, in matters relating to succession, inheritance, marriage, caste and religious usages and institutions, to observe the personal law of the parties except in so far as it is modified by local custom, or, in the absence of any such law or custom, to act according to justice, equity and good conscience. It was of course necessary to make immediate arrangements for administering the country, maintaining order and dispensing justice, and it was only by means of such instructions that these arrangements could be made. But the intention was that the instructions should be of a temporary and provisional character, and it is desirable that they should as soon as practicable be superseded by laws more formally enacted and more precisely expressed. The Bill which I am now asking leave to introduce will be the first stage of this process, and will possibly be the only stage that will come before this Council. Upper Burma has been constituted a scheduled district and brought under the operation of the Statute of 1870, which provides for those districts a more summary form of legislation than that conducted through the machinery of the Legislative Council. Consequently, such further laws as are required will take the form either of Regulations framed under the Statute of 1870 or of enactments extended under section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act. There will be a Civil Procedure Regulation, a Criminal Procedure Regulation, a Revenue Regulation and possibly one or two others; and it may be found desirable hereafter to add to the list of enactments scheduled to the present Bill. I need hardly say that it is not the intention of the Government to force upon the country any artificial, elaborate or unsuitable system of law. No greater body of law will be introduced than is believed to be necessary for the purpose of enabling the officers charged with the administration to understand the limits within which they can safely exercise their powers, and of assisting the people to understand the general character of the law to which they are to be subject; and in adapting Indian law to Burmese requirements care will be taken to study

the real needs and conditions of the country and the customs and usages of the people.

"After this preface I may describe shortly the provisions of the Bill. It begins by defining the Province of Burma as consisting of Upper and Lower Burma—the former being the newly acquired territories, the latter those previously administered by the Chief Commissioner of what has up to the present been known as British Burma. But it adds a power to transfer border tracts from Upper to Lower Burma, and *vice versâ*. The reason for giving this power is that the old boundary was, as may be seen from the map, drawn roughly in a straight line from east to west, disregarding the natural features of the country, and breaking rudely through the old limits of townships and circles; and it would be for the convenience both of the administration and of the people that some of the fragments thus unnaturally severed should be reunited. Then comes a section which declares that in existing enactments references to British Burma must be read as referring to Lower Burma. Then, after a repealing section, to which I will refer hereafter, follows one which enumerates by reference to a schedule the Indian enactments which are to be in force in Upper Burma, and bars the application of other enactments except in pursuance of powers to be hereafter exercised. The passing of these three sections is a necessary preliminary to the legislation contemplated under the Statute of 1870. Regulations under that Statute must be proposed either by a Governor, a Lieutenant-Governor or a Chief Commissioner. But it would be inconvenient to constitute Upper Burma a separate Chief Commissionership, and the effect of placing it immediately under the Chief Commissioner of British Burma as such would be to extend to Upper Burma all the Acts which are expressed to extend to the territories for the time being under the administration of that functionary, and many of which are unsuitable to the conditions of the upper part of the province. At present there is no Chief Commissioner for the province as a whole or for the upper part of the province separately. Sir Charles Bernard is Chief Commissioner for the lower part of the province, and he is, as I understand, Agent for the Governor General without any distinctive appellation in the upper part of the Province. Before a Chief Commissioner for the whole province is appointed we propose to make it quite clear that the appointment will not involve any inconvenient legislative consequences. The schedule of the Indian enactments which are to be applied to Upper Burma has been prepared by the local authorities, and is based on the schedule of Acts declared to be in force in the Arakan Hill District, but with such differences as the circumstances of Upper Burma seem to require. Power is given by the Bill to withdraw any enactment if it is found to be unnecessary or unsuitable. I ought to add that the schedule consists of two parts—one enumerating the Acts which are to apply to Upper Burma generally, and the other specifying a few Acts the application of which is to be confined to the district of Mandalay.

"The only material modifications which it is proposed to make in the enactments scheduled for application are specified in section 6 of the Bill. They are three in number, and the only one of them to which I need refer is that which extends the number of cases in which whipping may be inflicted as a punishment. The Local Administration considers this extension necessary in the present state of the country, both because of the scarcity of jails, and because the crimes of violence with which justice has mainly to contend can be more effectually and suitably visited by corporal punishment, with or without a short term of imprisonment, than by imprisonment for a lengthened period. The infliction of the punishment is, as in the measure which has just been passed for the disturbed districts of Lower Burma, made subject to the conditions and exemptions laid down by sections 390 to 395 of the Criminal Procedure Code. I have said that all the material modifications proposed to be made in the applied enactments are specified in the Bill; but of course when Acts passed for one part of the country are applied to another, the language employed and machinery indicated will not always precisely fit. To go through each of the scheduled Acts and specify in detail the verbal modifications which must be made in order to adapt it to Upper

Burma would be a work of considerable labour and doubtful utility; and I think the necessities of the case will be met by a section which I have borrowed from one of the Orders in Council recently passed by Her Majesty under the Foreign Jurisdiction Acts, and which directs the Courts to construe the enactments applied with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt them to the matter before the Court.

"I referred previously to the repealing section. It repeals certain enactments relating to frontier posts and transit dues which have been made unnecessary by the abolition of the old frontier.

"The only other provisions of the Bill consist of two confirming sections. The first contains an indemnity in the usual form for acts done by officers of Government or persons acting under their authority since the date at which British troops entered Upper Burma; and the other declares that Sir Charles Bernard's instructions to local officers are to have the force of law until they are superseded by more regular enactments.

"The Bill will be sent to Sir Charles Bernard and his officers, and will not be passed until we have received their criticisms upon it."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 28th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 16th July, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 14th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab and in Sind, rain has been general, and in most places abundant, during the week under notice.

The season continues favourable in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, and the standing crops are in fair condition.

In parts of Bombay more rain would be beneficial. *Kharif* sowings are in active progress in that Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, Berar, and Rajputana. Where sowings have been completed, the young plants generally promise well. More rain is wanted in the western districts of the Punjab.

Prospects continue very favourable in Bengal, though some injury has been caused by floods in Behar. In Assam floods have also done harm in the Surma Valley districts, but in other respects the season promises well.

In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of rice are in progress.

The public health remains generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are stationary, except in the Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab, where they are rising, and in the Delhi district, where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 14th)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, ·69; this week, ·31.	Standing crops generally good, but young plants damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average 1·26	Small-pox and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·50; this week, ·150.	Fever in two and small-pox in three taluks; cattle-disease in one; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average 2·31	River 4·85 feet water over anicut. Slight small-pox and fever; cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·88	Standing crops good; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Coimbatore	Average 1·54	Standing crops good, but *cholum* damaged by insects in parts of one taluk, and some dry crops want rain in two taluks; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn *cholum* about average, *cumbu* above average. Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore	Average 1·60	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, gingelly, and tobacco, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·87; this week, 1·36.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 3·10	First crop paddy slightly affected by unseasonable rain. Fever in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore	1·38	Paddy plants good. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 14th)		
Kurrachee	Slight rain on 13th; average during week in district, ·05.	Weather cloudy and warm. More rain expected. River at Kotri on 12th, 17 feet 5 inches against 17 feet 3 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting continues; *kharif* crops greatly injured by *kottoki* turtle in Ghorabari taluka. Fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas; no fresh case of small-pox, two recovered, one remaining.
Hyderabad	Storm accompanied by drizzling rain in Hyderabad on 12th; slight rain also in Guni on 8th.	*Kharif* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 12th, 17 feet 5 inches against 17 feet 2 inches on same date last year. Severe duststorm. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad taluka. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 37½, *juari* 40, white rice 19, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee. Weather close and sultry and indicating rain.
Ahmedabad	6·30; total rainfall 19·82, maximum at Ahmedabad, 6·30, minimum at Viramgaum, ·66.	Young crops doing well; transplantation of rice begun. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	·59; total 13·83	Public health good. Sowing operations continue. *Bajri* 36, wheat 22, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Jalalpur, 4·09; minimum at Surat; ·54.	In Bardoli and Chorasi talukas crops are being resown, where damaged by excessive rain; in other talukas sowing operations in progress. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 11·21; Dindori, 1·86; Niphad, 1·13; Peint, 1·93; maximum at Baglan, ·79; minimum at Kalvan, ·02.	More rain wanted in Chandori, Niphad, and Yeola, where *kharif* sowing is retarded; preparations for *kharif* sowing continue in other talukas; young plants of minor or early crops, *udir*, *mug*, &c., doing well; transplantation commenced in Igatpuri and Peint. Public health good throughout the district. Wheat 30½, *bajri* 31, and rice 17½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy from 10th to 13th; total of week 18·33; total to date 66·93, being 36·43, above average.	Average abnormal temperature 2° warm from 7th to 9th, 3° cool from 10th to 12th, and 1° cool on 13th; vapour in air excessive from 7th to 9th, afterwards normal; abnormal wind from north-east from 7th to 12th and from north-west on 13th; thunder on 7th.
Poona	Rain in six talukas, and slight showers in Khed, Purandhar Petha, Baramali, and Poona City; maximum at Naval, 2·10; minimum at Khed, ·13.	Young crops, where grown, are doing well; sowing retarded in parts of Khed and Sirur talukas for want of sufficient moisture; more rain wanted in Junnar, Khed, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 36 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Kopargaon, 1·63; Parner, ·70; Akola, ·66; Sangamner, ·54; from ·08 to ·45 in remaining talukas.	*Kharif* sowing in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 36, *juari*—maximum 90 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, 1·05; Barsi, ·39; Madha, 1·51; Karmala, ·33; Pandharpur, 1·67; Sangola, ·12; Malsiras, ·77.	*Kharif* sowing operations in progress throughout the district. More rain required in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 58½ and *bajri* 40½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Maximum—Navalgund, 5·91; Hangal, 2·65; Ron, 2·55; Kalghatgi, 2·07; Gadag, 1·12; Nargund, ·70; Dharwar and Mugud, nearly ·50; Mundargi, ·66; Hubli and Ron, ·30; Ranibennur, ·15; Karajgi and Bankapur, ·05.	Young rice crops good, but require heavy rain; more rain required for sowing early *juari* in all the black soil talukas, except Ron and Gadag, where it has already commenced, and Nargund, where sufficient rain has fallen, and sowing will be commenced, shortly. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 16·91; Kumpta, 1·79; Sirsi, ·85; Haliyal, ·58; total 72·21.	Transplanting and weeding operations continue. Anthrax in Supa Petha, other cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta and Sirsi; slight small-pox in two talukas. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	3·49	Weather cloudy. General health good. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—More or less rain throughout the Presidency, more still wanted in parts of the Deccan and of the Belgaum and Dharwar districts. Young crops somewhat injured by insects in parts of Kaira and Bijapur, and by *kottoki* turtle in Kurrachee. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of seven and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 13th)		
Chittagong	9·56	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	6·92	Harvesting of *aus* paddy going on; *amun* and jute thriving: transplanting commenced. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	5·85	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* progressing. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	4·33	Copious rain. Weather seasonable. All prospects good; transplanting of late rice progressing well; *bhadoi* rice doing well in some places; early *bhadoi* has been cut; indigo and silk suffering from excessive rain. Public health good.
Burdwan	4·71	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	2·35	In two northern subdivisions excessive rain causes anxiety for *marua* crops and for rice in low lands; elsewhere prospects excellent.
Purneah	4·31	Prospects of crops excellent; *bhadoi* harvest has begun in north. Public health good.
Patna	6·82	*Bhadoi* sowings in full progress; standing crops in good condition; *juari* and *rabar* also being sown. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga	5·32	Fair weather for last three days has given impetus to *bhadoi* cultivation; transplanting of *marua* and paddy going on in places. Prices stationary. Cholera still reported from Madhubani, otherwise public health good.
Hazaribagh	0·90	Weather seasonable. Agricultural prospects favourable; all crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	1·77	Weather cloudy. *Beali* rice being weeded; *sarad* rice growing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good; sporadic cases of cholera reported.
Midnapore	2·1	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Khoolna	1·84	Weather cloudy. *Aus* rice growing well; ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of *amun* rice continue. Public health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Rungpore	3·0	Prospects of crops good; *aman* being transplanted; harvesting of *aus* progressing. Public health good.
Dinagepore	6·19	Weather favourable. Prospects of crops good; transplanting of late rice commenced. Cattle-disease reported from three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	4·48	Crops doing well; *til* being reaped. Public health good.
Gya	3·62	Ploughing active; crops sown doing well. Prices moderate. Fever prevalent.
Chumparun	5·44	*Bhadoi* sowings nearly completed; *aghani* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General and heavy rain during week, excepting in Orissa and Chota Nagpur, where it was comparatively light; in Behar excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in places, otherwise general prospects very favourable. *Aus* rice, jute, and sugarcane promising; transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding well. Public health generally good. Price of rice remains almost stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 15th)		
Benares (July 12th)	At Sadr, 9·50	The rain is beneficial to rice, but damaging small grains. Prices steady. Supplies ample. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	At Sadr, 6·40	Weather cloudy. Prices slightly rising. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 13th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. General health good.
Lucknow („ 12th)	Average 1·90	Crops being sown. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle doing well.
Rae Bareli („ „)	At Sadr, 1·60	Cultivators actively engaged in agricultural operations. Supplies ample. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 13th)	From 2·20 to 5·0	Tahsildars in two tahsils report that a good deal of seed is rotting from excess of water. Health of men and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Varying from 3·0 to 11·0; heaviest in Trans-Jumna district, average 6·70.	Weather seasonable. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	In all parganas from 1·60 to 9·40.	Weather cloudy. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Prices stationary. Condition of people and cattle generally good; a little cholera in city and cantonments.
Banda („ 12th)	Good and general rain.	Sowings in progress; early sowings germinating. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Farakhabad („ 13th)	Averaging 3·10	Weather now clear. *Kharif* crops progressing. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	An average of 2·70 rain has fallen throughout the district.	At present the weather is clear and fine, and prospects are favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Rain in all tahsils, varying from 1·10 to 7·0.	Sufficient rain for rice sowings. Prices slightly falling. Easterly wind.
Ballia („ „)	Average 4·20	*Kharif* operations in progress. Prices steady. No disease.
Kumaon („ „)	Rain occasionally	*Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. General health fair; typhoid and measles in district; cattle-disease prevails in parts.
Agra („ 12th)	Rain in all parganas, ·10 to 7·30.	*Kharif* ploughings and sowings continue. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Rain in all tahsils varying from 5·50 to 10·80.	Sowings in active progress. Prices rising. Health of people good; slight cattle-disease.
Meerut („ 13th)	1·50 to 4·90	General character of season favourable. Prices steady. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy rain has fallen during the week, and in some places threatens to be excessive. Ploughing and sowing in progress everywhere. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(July 13th)		
Hissar	2·80	Health good. Prices nearly stationary.
Delhi	4·49	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	4·02	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·10	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·50	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	·10	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Rawalpindi	·80	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Prices rising.
Peshawar	·10	Health good. Prices—*juari* and wheat rising, other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan; more rain much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good, but some small-pox in the Dera Ismail Khan City. Prices rising in Mooltan and Dera Ismail Khan districts, fluctuating in Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces— (July 14th)		
Nagpur	4·20	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects good. Slight small-pox. Prices risen slightly.
Jubbulpore	3·93	Sowings well advanced. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 13th)	2·11	Good rain for sowing. Fever continues. Prices steady.
Seoni	5·32	Weather cloudy and warm. Sowings in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	4·21, showers daily	Ploughing and sowing in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Khandwa	1·17	Break seems to have set in. Sowings in progress. Health fair. Prices stationary.
Raipur	Several heavy showers	Sowings nearly finished. Cholera severe in Simoga tahsil. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 10th)	3·16	Weather rainy and bright alternately. Sowings in progress; sugarcane doing well. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Good rain reported from all districts. Sowings progressing favourably. Cholera in Raipur and fever in Saugor. Prices steady.
British Burma— (July 14th)		
Akyab	11·06; total rainfall 51·29.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein	4·80; total rainfall 39·03.	Public health good; cattle-disese severe in two townships. Ploughing nearly completed.
Rangoon	5·89; total rainfall 40·47.	Public health good; cattle-healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	7·94; total rainfall 63·24.	Public health good; cattle-disease reported. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	6·75; total rainfall 48·14.	Public health good; cattle-disease in one circle. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout district.
Henzada	3·48; total rainfall 35·26.	A few deaths from cholera in one township; cattle-disease slight in three townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	0·53; total rainfall 16·10.	Public health good; cattle-disease very severe in one township. Ploughing and sowing progressing.
Tounghoo	4·59; total rainfall 30·01.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	0·43; total rainfall 13·54.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in one township of Thongwa district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease severe in Prome and Bassein districts, and slight in parts of nine districts. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of seedlings progressing in all districts. More rain wanted in certain parts of Prome district.
Assam—(July 14th)		
Gauhati	·20 during week ending 13th instant.	Weather hot. General health fair; cattle-disease in some mouzahs. Transplantion of *sali* in progress in some parts; *ahu* is almost under water.
Sylhet	10·94	Damage to *amun* and *aus* by flood reported from Karimganj and South Sylhet subdivisions; some damage is also apprehended in the Sadr subdivision.
Cachar	5·75	Weather last three days warm. River going down. The flood caused much damage to *aus* and *asra* crops; cultivation for *sali* crops stopped on account of flood. Cattle-disease has appeared in many places. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Six deaths from cholera from Hailakandi and two from Cachar reported.
Dibrugarh	2·06	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues. District healthy.
Mysore and Coorg— (July 14th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	Rain has been general throughout the State; at Civil and Military Station, 2·71; Bangalore district, 2·46; Mysore, 2·62; Kolar, 1·75.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mercara	11·59	Transplanting of rice commenced; crops in good condition.
Berar and Hyderabad— (July 14th)		
Amraoti	2·07	Weather rainy. *Kharif* sowings almost completed; cotton plants in healthy condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·43	Cotton and *juari* plants in good condition.
Hyderabad	Average 2·31; total since 1st January 15·82.	*Kharif* and *rabi* sowings continue. Tanks in general have received no water yet, except those in Shahabad taluka. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14, coarse rice 11, white *juar* 21½, yellow *juar* 22, and *tur* 15½ seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 14th)		
Indore	1·09; total rainfall 19·70.	Health good.
Morar (Gwalior)	·41; total rainfall 11·38.	Health good.
Neemuch	·11	More rain wanted. Weather very warm. Health good.
Goona	·43	More rain required. Health good.
Sutna	2·36	Health good.
Agar	·90	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	5·80	Weather seasonable. Health good.
Nowgong	4·60; total rainfall 9·68.	Rainfall, though not very copious, has been opportune and beneficial. Agricultural prospects excellent. Health good.
Rajputana—(July 14th)		
Abu (July 14th)	·56; total from May 1886, 12·34.	Weather seasonable, but warm and sultry.
Sirohi („ 11th)	·10	Tanks full; wells goods. Health good. Crops good. Weather warm and cloudy.
Marwar („ 9th)	·60	A year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Sowings over; *juari* crops thriving. Weather cloudy and less warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 11th)	1·01	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices slightly falling. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 10th)	·25	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather clear for some days past, latterly cloudy.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·69	Health good. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 2·97; Tonk, ·32; Shahpur, 1·59.	Weather seasonable. Health good. Rain wanted.
Jhallawar („ 9th)	2·14	Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 10th)	1·12; previous week, 3·03.	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 13th)	*Nil*	Fever and cattle-disease in Todgurh. Heat excessive. Ploughing operations continue.
Kerowlee („ 10th)	·91	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good; sowing progressing. Health good. Prices stationary. More rain wanted.
Dholepore („ 7th)	3·84	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings progressing. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhurtpore („ 11th)	4·03	Tanks and wells full. Ploughing progressing; sowings commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 13th)	3·43	Health good; slight fever. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 10th)	1·59	Good rain in many districts. Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices rising. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 8th)		
Katmandu (July 7th)	2·70	Weather seasonable. State and prospects of the crops good.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XI OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 20th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 19th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
19th June 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,06,618	175	680	1,23,632	182	15,44,992	220	18,42,487	237	2,97,495	...
26th do. "	Madras	861	1,45,808	169	861	1,43,088	166	16,25,094	163	16,97,525	172	72,431	...
26th do. "	South Indian	654	88,755	136	654	1,02,668	157	10,31,633	136	11,29,937	151	98,304	...
19th do. "	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	5,88,080	393	1,497	5,55,089	371	1,03,49,764	598	1,13,91,633	666	10,41,869	...
26th do. "	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,71,654	589	461	3,10,000	672	37,11,882	696	40,26,990	764	3,15,108	...
	TOTAL	4,081	12,00,915	294	4,153	12,34,477	297	1,82,63,365	386	2,00,88,572	424	18,25,207	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
19th June 1886	East Indian	1,509	8,50,862	564	1,515	8,57,742	566	1,16,55,499	667	1,15,43,600	666	...	1,11,899
19th do. "	Patna-Gya	57	7,679	135	57	8,513	149	1,10,358	167	1,26,091	193	15,733	...
19th do. "	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	825	69	12	1,118	93	14,802	106	15,548	113	740	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Sindia	75	6,729	90	75	7,273	97	82,173	95	88,496	104	6,323	...
26th June 1886.	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,08,118	218	1,411	3,35,000	237	37,31,127	229	43,80,491	272	6,49,364	...
26th do. "	Southern Mahratta	214	13,011	61	316	36,154	114	1,38,326	56	3,94,188	109	2,55,862	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,586	38	...	...	29,417	62	29,417	...
	TOTAL	3,278	11,87,224	362	3,428	12,47,386	364	1,57,32,285	415	1,65,77,831	414	8,45,546	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
19th June 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	74,602	320	234	70,963	303	9,43,574	350	9,47,756	354	4,182	...
19th do. "	Nalhati	27	1,383	51	27	2,287	85	15,944	50	20,054	64	4,110	...
19th do. "	Northern Bengal	249	31,485	126	249	37,080	149	4,23,090	147	5,24,811	184	1,01,721	...
19th do. "	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,359	64	37	1,882	51	32,601	70	23,956	57	...	8,645
19th do. "	Tirhoot	226	23,431	104	246	28,221	115	3,27,113	125	3,64,760	130	37,647	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	22,318	89	253	17,364	69	1,91,226	66	2,60,083	90	68,857	...
19th June 1886.	Wardha Coal	45	2,689	60	45	16,419	365	1,26,186	242	1,82,380	355	56,194	...
26th do. "	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	15,847	106	149	20,058	135	4,87,693	283	4,67,030	274	...	20,663
19th do. "	Burma	254	32,174	127	327	36,866	113	5,46,553	186	5,41,208	145	...	5,345
Last 11 days of June 1886.	North-Western	1,803	4,68,774	260	1,803	5,75,769	319	77,41,318	371	60,22,420	292	...	17,18,898
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,745	72	66	5,383	81	69,784	91	66,323	88	...	3,461
19th June 1886.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,554	43	36	2,631	73	16,692	40	26,618	65	9,926	...
19th do. "	Dacca	10	2,175	218	86	3,989	46	24,418	211	53,315	54	28,897	...
19th do. "	Jorhat	25	563	23	30	843	28	5,118	18	7,122	21	2,004	..
	TOTAL	3,409	6,84,099	201	3,588	8,19,755	228	1,09,51,310	278	95,07,836	232	...	14,43,474
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,768	30,72,238	285	11,169	33,01,618	296	4,49,46,960	361	4,61,74,239	362	12,27,279	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	....	...	2,06,75,602	166	2,35,48,862	185	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,42,71,358	195	2,26,25,377	177	...	16,45,981
	Assisted Companies.												
19th June 1886	Bengal-Central	126	13,941	111	126	14,286	113	1,18,651	81	1,33,515	92	14,864	...
19th do. "	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	4,398	66	67	6,599	98	58,299	75	79,036	103	20,737	...
12th do. "	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)47,172	58	(c) 72,361	90	25,189	...
19th do. "	Bengal and North-Western	303	26,069	86	303	48,340	160	3,26,370	93	5,35,162	160	2,08,792	...
19th do. "	Tarakessur	22	4,589	209	22	5,161	234	64,517	253	67,060	264	2,543	...
	TOTAL	518	48,997	95	518	74,386	144	6,15,009	89	8,87,134	130	2,72,125	...
	Native States.												
19th June 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	24,627	127	193	21,595	112	3,24,175	145	3,26,675	148	2,500	...
26th do. "	Jodhpore	64	3,305	52	64	3,650	57	36,543	49	47,476	65	10,933	...
12th do. "	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b)2,68,818	210	(c) 2,49,289	115	...	19,529
19th do. "	Mysore	140	8,491	61	140	9,143	65	88,618	55	94,148	59	5,530	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Rajpura-Patiala	16	788	49	16	1,070	67	10,740	58	14,046	77	3,306	...
	TOTAL	413	37,211	90	413	35,458	86	7,28,894	118	7,31,634	103	2,740	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(*a*) Return not received.
(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 13th June 1885.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 12th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 14th July, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Calcutta, the 9th July 1886.

The following Rules passed by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal are now published for general information.

By Order,
R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

It is ordered that the following Rules be passed as the Rules of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, Original Jurisdiction, with effect from the 1st day of November 1886:—

1. The issuing of—

(*a*) summonses as to Chamber applications and

(*b*) summonses to witnesses

shall be deemed to be non-judicial acts within the meaning of Section 637 of the Civil Procedure Code, and such acts, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge, shall be done by the Registrar, Original Jurisdiction.

2. The following matters—the disposal of—

(*c*) applications to enter an appearance after time,

(*d*) first application to file a written statement after time,

(*e*) first application for an affidavit of documents under the provisions of the Code for discovery after written statement filed,

(*f*) applications for a certified copy of judgments or decrees under Section 217,

(*g*) applications for the appointment of guardian *ad litem* for a minor or a person of unsound mind under the provisions of the Code for that purpose,

shall be deemed to be quasi-judicial acts within the meaning of Section 637, and, unless otherwise ordered by the Court or a Judge, shall be done by the Registrar.

3. Any act done by the Registrar under these Rules may be modified or disallowed by the Sitting Judge in Chambers; and any such act shall, at the request of either party, be referred to such Judge.

4. Every application for special leave to sue or to join causes of action or to obtain leave under Section 43 of the Code may be made by an *Attorney in Chambers* at the time when the plaint is presented, without petition; provided that the grounds upon which such application is made are set out with sufficient clearness in the concluding paragraph of the body of the plaint.

The order shall be endorsed on the plaint and signed by the Judge.

5. Existing Rules, so far as they are inconsistent with the foregoing Rules, shall to that extent be deemed to be superseded thereby.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
J. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
J. P. GRANT.
G. E. PORTER.
W. F. AGNEW.

His Excellency the Governor General in Council having, under Section 313 of Act X of 1882, exempted the following persons from service on juries :—

(1) the Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle,

(2) the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division,

it is ordered that the names of the said persons be inserted in the list of persons exempted from liability to serve on juries appended to Rule 657, Belchambers' Rules and Orders, page 257. Dated this 24th of June 1886.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
H. T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
JOHN F. NORRIS.
J. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
J. P. GRANT.
W. F. AGNEW.
G. E. PORTER.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The following changes in the Regulations in Arts and Medicine, which have been sanctioned by the Senate and approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council, are published for general information :—

At the end of paragraph 5 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of M.A., after the words "language from English" the following words have been inserted :—"A candidate for the degree of M. A. in Sanskrit shall be allowed to take up Indian Palæography and Epigraphy instead of any group which he may select of the text-books in Philosophy fixed by the Syndicate. The Syndicate to determine what constitutes a group for the purpose of this Regulation."

From paragraph 11 of the Regulations for the Examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery, and from paragraph 10 of the Regulations for the Examination for the Degree of Bachelor in Medicine, the following words have been omitted :—"and in the case of a candidate who has already failed to pass, on the production of a certificate of having attended a further course of hospital practice and clinical instruction, subsequently to his last failure for one academical year."

Paragraph 6 of the Regulations for the Examination for a License in Medicine and Surgery has been cancelled and the following

words have been substituted for it:—"Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—(*a*) Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, (*b*) Chemistry, organic and inorganic, having special reference to practical medical science, (*c*) Botany, so far as regards the anatomy, histology, and physiology of flowering plants, (*d*) Materia Medica and Pharmacy, so far as regards drugs contained in the British Pharmacopœia, (*e*) General Anatomy and Physiology, (*f*) Practical Chemistry, so far as regards the testing of urine and urinary deposits. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the examinations in the foregoing subjects."

Paragraph 13 of the same Regulations has been cancelled, and the following words have been substituted for it:—"Every candidate shall be examined in the following subjects:—(*a*) Principles and practice of medicine, (*b*) Principles and practice of Surgery, (*c*) Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, so far as regards the diseases of the conjunctiva, cornea and iris, (*d*) Midwifery, with the exceptions of the subjects of conception, generation and the physiology of the fœtus, (*e*) Medical jurisprudence, with the exception of the subjects of birth, inheritance, legitimacy, paternity, hermaphroditism, impotence, insanity, and life insurance, (*f*) Hygiene and general pathology. The identification of microscopic preparations shall form no part of any of the questions in the foregoing subjects. The subject of poisons, in the examination in Medical Jurisprudence, shall be limited to the poisons commonly used in India; and in the subject of Pathology no question in special Pathology shall be asked."

W. GRIFFITHS,
Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 5th July 1886.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Engineering:—

SECOND DIVISION.

In Order of Merit.

Martindell, H. E. W. . . Govt. Engrg. College.
Mukhopadhyay, Haricharan . Ditto.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 8th July 1886.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 22nd June 1886.

No. 20.—Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Lachman Dass, of the Punjab Provincial Establishment, is removed from the service of Government.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, BALUCHISTAN, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATION.

Quetta, the 6th July 1886.

No. 90.—Babu Kirth Chunder Chowdry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is granted furlough for twelve months, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

A. C. BIGG-WITHER,
Joint Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl.,
Baluchistan, P. W. Dept.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 8th July 1886.

No. 2561.—Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grant, Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, returned from the three months' privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 867 of the 12th March 1886, and resumed charge of his duties from Colonel H. M. B. Burlton on the afternoon of the 3rd July 1886.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.
for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 7th July 1886.

No. 1667 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, Ulwar, was on privilege leave from the 25th May to 27th June 1886, both days inclusive.

This Office Notifications, Nos. 1094 G. and 1280 G., dated the 10th and 29th May 1886, respectively, are hereby cancelled.

The 9th July 1886.

No. 1697 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall, of the Charitable Dispensary Mount Abu, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from the 2nd July 1886, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, is directed to act during the absence of Moorut Lall, or until further orders.

The 10th July 1886.

No. 1702 *G.*—Lieutenant C. M. Crawford, Officiating Wing Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted eighty-five days' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
L. S. NEWMARCH,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 5th July 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Rajputana	Apl. 1886	June 18, 1886
2	Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 20, "
3	Bombay Central India	Do. "	Do. 23, "
5	Central Provinces	Do. "	Do. 24, "
6	Port Blair	Do. "	Do. 26, "
7	Coorg Hyderabad (Imperial) Hyderabad (Assigned Districts). Madras Punjab	Do. "	Do. 28, "
12	North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	July 2, "
13	Bengal	Do. "	Do. 3, "
14	British Burma	Mar. "	June 1, "
15	Assam	Do. "	Do. 10, "

IRRIGATION.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Rajputana	Apl. 1886	June 16, 1886
2	Punjab	Do "	Do. 21, "
3	Bombay	Do.	Do. 23, "
4	Madras	Do "	Do. 28, "
5	Military Works Branch	Do. "	Do. 30, "
6	Bengal North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. "	July 3, "
8	British Burma	Mar. "	June 1, "
	TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
1	Indian	Mar. 1885	June 22, 1886
2	Indo-European	Do. "	Do. 25, "
3	General	Do. "	Do. 26, "
	STATE OUTLAY ON GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Bombay	Apl. 1886	June 23, 1886
2	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. "	Do. 24, "
3	North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Punjab Indian Midland Ry.	Do. "	Do. 25, "
6	Madras	Do. "	Do. 28, "
7	Bengal	Mar. "	Do. 18, "

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Amritsar-Pathankot Jorhat	Apl. 1886	June 15, 1886
3	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. "	Do. 21, "
4	Bengal & North-Western State Ry. Stores Branch	Do. "	Do. 22, "
6	Eastern-Bengal Sindh-Sagar	Do. "	Do. 23, "
8	Nagpur-Bengal	Do. "	Do. 24, "
9	Dacca-Mymensing Kaunia-Dhurla Naihatti	Do. "	Do. 25, "
12	Assam Railway Surveys Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Punjab Railway Surveys Tirhoot Umaria Colliery Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 26, "
18	Assam Subsidized Rys. Madras Railway Surveys Northern Bengal Sutlej Bridge Division Chirra Punji Mt.	Do. "	Do. 28, "
23	Bhopal Cuddapah-Nellore	Do. "	July 1, "
25	Holkar Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepur Southern-Mahratta	Do. "	Do. 2, "
29	British Burma	Mar. "	May 26, "
30	Belaspur-Etawah	Do. "	June 5, "
31	Bengal Central Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. "	Do. 9, "
33	N.-W. P. and Oudh Provincial Rys.	Do. "	Do. 10, "
34	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 11, "
35	Patna-Gya Sindia Ghazipur-Dildarnagar Indian Midland	Do. "	Do. 14, "
39	Bengal Provincial Surveys	Do. "	Do. 18, "
40	Indian Midland Ry. (Cawnpur-Jhansi Section.) North Western	Do. "	Do. 25, "
42	Sind-Pishin (N. Section) Bolan	Do. "	July 5, "
44	Bellary-Kistna	Feb. "	June 7, "

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	Apl. 1886	June 18, 1886
2	Eastern Bengal	Do. "	Do. 23, "
3	Naihatti	Do. "	Do. 25, "
4	Dacca-Mymensing Kaunia-Dhurla Northern Bengal Tirhoot	Do. "	Do. 28, "
8	Umaria-Colliery	Do. "	Do. 30, "
9	Bhopal	Do. "	July 1, "
10	Southern Mahratta	Do. "	Do. 2, "
11	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. "	Do. 3, "
12	Wardah Coal	Do. "	Do. 5, "
13	Amritsar-Pathankot	Mar. "	May 13, "
14	British Burma Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. "	Do. 25, "
16	Bareilly-Pilibheet Bengal Administrative Charges.	Do. "	June 7, "
18	East Indian	Do. "	Do. 11, "
19	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. "	Do. 25, "
20	North-Western	Do. "	Do. 28, "
	FOREIGN STATES.		
	RAILWAYS—CAPITAL.		
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal Joonagadh	Apl. 1885	June 2[illegible], 1886
	RAILWAYS—REVENUE.		
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	Apl. 1886	June 23, 1886
2	Amraoti Khamgaon	Do. "	Do. 28, "

SIMLA,

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 7th July 1886.

No. 1944-876.—Mr. S. Vencatavarada Iyengar, B.A., M.L., made over, and Major E. A. Fraser assumed charge of the Office of Registrar of Companies in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, on the forenoon of Thursday, the 1st July 1886.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5th July 1886.

No. 58.—Mr. J. W. A. McNair, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Stores Department, is temporarily transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bilaspur-Etawah Railway, and is appointed to act as Port Store-keeper, State Railway Department at Calcutta, during the absence of Mr. W. Mellor on three months' privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 10th July 1886.

No. 59.—Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted furlough in India for one year, with effect from 1st August 1886. or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 22nd September 1885, certain treasure (three Putalis and three old Rupees) of the aggregate value of R20-11, was found in a piece of gaothan land of Karbe Warse, Taluka Pimpalnere, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Pimpalnere on the 15th day of November 1886, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,

Acting Collector of Khandesh.

KHANDESH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DHULIA,
The 6th July 1886.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Whereas the long memorial stone with a cross standing over A. Yardly's tomb has been broken during a late gale, all surviving relations and friends of the aforesaid A. Yardly are hereby informed that if they do not undertake the cost of repairing it, measures, in accordance to the rules, will be adopted in respect thereof.

W. V. G. TAYLER,

Magistrate.

BANKOORA,
The 5th July 1886.

"OOTACAMUND WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME."

Northern Section.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division, Ootacamund, up to 9th August 1886, for supplying the undermentioned materials either at Metupoliem or Ootacamund. The supply should be completed within six months from the date of acceptance of the tender.

II. The following contract documents can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office, at Ootacamund, on any date between 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. up to 7th August 1886:—

1st.—A complete set of drawings shewing the general dimensions of the proposed articles to be supplied and, so far as necessary, details of the above.

2nd.—A schedule of the quantities of the materials to be supplied.

3rd.—A set of conditions of contract to be complied with by the person or persons whose tender may be accepted.

III. The tenders should be accompanied by a statement in the form of the under-mentioned abstract shewing the rates at which different materials specified below will be supplied.

IV. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of R500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes and be superscribed "Tenders for Ootacamund Water Works," in default of which the tender will be rejected.

V. All tenders will be opened in the Divisional Office at 12 noon on the date above mentioned in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

VI. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

VII. To allow of a guarantee fund being formed on the part of Government, a deduction of ten per cent. from all payments to the contractor will be made by the Executive Engineer at the time of payment.

VIII. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained until he executes the contract bond, and such time as the above deduction of ten per cent. amounts to R500.

IX. The successful competitor or competitors will be required to sign a contract deed on a stamped paper at his or their own expense on

the basis of his or their tender containing penalties for breach of contract on his or their part.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS.

	Rate.
1. Cast-iron piping from 11" to 2" diameter	Per ton.
2. Special castings for curved and reduction joint pipes for above	"
3. Pig lead	Per pound.
4. Sluice valves (size 11")	Each.
Do. do. (do. 6")	"
Do. do. (do. 5")	"
Do. do. (do. 3½")	"
Do. do. (do. 3")	"
Do. do. (do. 2¼")	"
5. Brass cocks (do. 1")	"
6. Air valves	"
7. Road valve boxes with cover	"
8. Wrought iron	Per lb.
9. Special junction for stand-pipes 11" diameter	Each.
Do. do. 5" diameter	"
Do. do. 3½" do.	"
Do. do. 3" do.	"
Do. do. 2½" do.	"
Do. do. 2" do.	"
10. Cast-iron stand-pipes	"
11. Screw valves 1½" diameter	"

A. C. SMITH, *Major, R.E.*,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NILGIRI DIVISION,
OOTACAMUND,
The 8th July 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 14th July 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 7th July 1886	6,01,215	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	21,25,524	
		27,26,739
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	2,686	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		2,686
DEDUCT—		27,29,425
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		6,00,000
Balance on the evening of the 14th July 1886		21,29,425
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,03,901	
Ditto ditto Government	15,25,524	
		21,29,425
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	12,122	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		12,122

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 15th July 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
12	D 19—26257	1,000	Muhammad Zafaryab Khan, Aligarh.
13	D 8—55048	500	Chet Ram Sah, Nainital.
14	D 17—87591	50	District Superintendent of Police, Etah.

ALLAHABAD,
The 7th July 1886.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Burma Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
W2	Q 8—00764	500	M. A. R. Vyranan Chetty, Mogul Street, Rangoon.
	" —00827	500	
	Q 6—05050	100	
	" —07303	100	
	" —09760	100	
	" —08752	100	
	" —08973	100	

RANGOON,
The 6th July 1886.

W. D. COWLEY,
Asst. Comptroller, Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
	J 15—03432	100	Color Sergeant H. Gallagher, 2nd South Wales Borderers, Rangoon.
	" —08542	100	
	" —09302	100	
	" —12514	100	

CALICUT,
The 5th July 1886.

————————,
Deputy Collector,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Lahore Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
13	E 19—94292*	50	Jagpat Rai, Sub-Overseer care of Lala Lakhpat Rai, Pleader, Ghaziabad.
14	E 26—33204	100	Asa Sing, Contractor, Bagbanpur, Lahore.

* Belonging to Agency No. 2, Simla.

LAHORE,
The 9th July 1886.

W. H. EGERTON,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
8	B 86—51324	100	Letchumana Chettiar, Nagore.
	B 93—43817	100	
9	B 93—35338	100	Presidency Postmaster, Madras.
	" —44793	100	
10	B 78—59167	50	M. G. Dustagir Sahib, Madras.
	B 83—14113	50	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 7th July 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th July 1886.

No. 5094.—Mr. F. B. O'Shea is appointed to officiate as 2nd Grade Superintendent.

Mr. Narayan Chimnajee is appointed to officiate as 3rd Grade Superintendent.

G. J. HYNES,

for *Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.*

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 15th July 1886.

Ammon, A. C.	Heckey, C. A.	Oakley & Co.
Baber, F.	Knott, J. S	Starling & Co.
DeSarbon, E. D. & Co.	Nicholson, G.	Whittom, R. & Co.
Halleburn, H. W.		

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Ackrill, C.	Gilbert, Mrs. M.	Mullen, J.
Anderson, Hern R.	Godfrey, J. B.	Murray, G.
Andreiff, G.	Greenhill, E. G.	Norville, Mrs. L.
Barnes, G. J.	Griffiths, Morris.	Olsen, J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Guerrier, H. J.	Page, J. B.
Bates, J. N.	Guilday, C.	Poley, J.
Berrill, Charles.	"Gusture."	Power, J. O.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Hair, G.	Raifter, M.
Booth, A.	Hamer, Capt.	Rancourt, E. deMaille.
Booth, G.	Hannagan, C. H. M.	Randall, T.
Brocas, Miss.	Harford, J.	Rice, W. G. L.
Brookes, Mrs. S. J.	Hoare, R.	Rishworth, B. J.
Burke, E. M.	Horne, James S.	R. M. E., Miss.
Bush, C.	Hutton, Lt.-Col.	Roberts, H. A.
Campbell, Hon. James.	J. M. Mc.	Robinson, F. A.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Kelly, Miss G.	Rosen, A.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Kemp, Edwin.	Salten, Miss M.
Daly, W. W.	Kennedy, Brig.-Genl. T. G.	Sammi, .
Davidson, J. W.		Schoeman, G. M.
Delany, Mrs. J.	K. T. M.	Shaw, Miss E.
Dimmock, Basil.	Kirkbride, J.	Sheldrake, Miss Hannah.
D'Mello, Jose.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Dobson, F.	Kohaun, Madame Rosa.	Stuart, C. H.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Leach, W.	Swingler, Mrs. C.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Lemarchand, J. R.	Sykes, J. H.
D'Rozario, Miss J.	Martin, H.	Thompson, R. D.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Todd, H. P.
Dufour, Madame.	McCreery, James.	Touzel, C. J. C
Easton, Percy H.	McDonald, J.	Tracey, A.
Fox, R. C. W.	McIntock, H.	Trevor-Smith, C. W.
Fraser, H. B.	Miller, Capt. John C.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Gait, E. A.	Morgan, J. C.	Walker, P. C.
Gayton, E. Hugh.	Morgan, W.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
"Gertrude."	Morris, Paul.	Williams, C.

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Jones, W.	Sutherland, G.
Guerrier, H. J.	Power, J. O.	Wilson, W. T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 12th July 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Henderson, G.	Patch, J.
DeBurgh, D.	Hobson, E. A.	Patchett, A.
Fitzhbhum, Color Sergt.	Kerr, Major.	Stacey, H. A.
Forrester, T. P.	Leighton, Captain C. K.	Thomas, C. P., Major.
Gianocopulo, C. A.	Mitchell, Rev. A. L.	Walter, Lieut. J. D. H.
Gordon, W. D.	Owen, J.	Zacheriah, H. C.
Hart, H.	Owen, M. S.	

G. BARTON GROVES,

Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 17th July 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	17th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	24th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	23rd "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	24th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets (Supplementary) .	17th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	20th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	20th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	21st "	Per P. & O. Str. *Chusan.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	17th "	Per Str. *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	21st "	Per Str. *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	21st "	Per Str. *Mahratta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	29th "	Per Str. *Maharani.*
Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney . .	19th "	Per Str. *Bucephalus.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

G. BARTON GROVES,

Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8*; per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the under-noted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8*; per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8*; per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبری فیوج

یهه دوا کوئینائین کا خوب قائم مقام هی. اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے جوایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا آٹهه روپیه آٹهه آنه ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سوله روپیه آٹهه آنه ؛

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے هیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیه آٹهه آنه ; ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیه ؛

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ؛ اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه '

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates.

كرستلين سنكونا دوائي بخار '

لال سنكونا بارک كي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاكٹري مين تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف كي هوئي دوائي بخار سے كونين كے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري كام اور خيرات كے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سكتے هين يعنے چار آونس كے ٹين كا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كے ٹين كا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون كو بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سكتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين كا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو كلكته كے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بكتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس كي ٹين كے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ كي ٹين كے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لكهے هوئے نرخ كے هى '

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

In the goods of the late Andrew Skeen, Esq., M.B., Surgeon-Major, Indian Medical Service (Bengal), formerly of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased.

Pursuant to Section 42 of Act XXVIII of 1866, the Trustee and Mortgagees Act, Section 319, Act X of 1865, and the provisions of the Indian Trusts Act, II of 1882—

Notice is hereby given to all persons having any claim against the estate of the late Andrew Skeen, late of Kasauli and Patiala, deceased, who died at Kasauli, in the Simla District of the Punjab, on or about the 10th day of June 1885, that they are required, within one month from this date, to send in their claims, with vouchers and other proofs attached, to the undersigned at Simla, to whom, as executors (by the last will and testament of the said deceased appointed), probate was granted by the Chief Court of the Punjab, on the 16th day of April 1886. Also, that at the expiration of that time they the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets belonging to the said estate in discharge of such lawful claims as they shall then know of, and they will not be liable for the assets so distributed to any person or persons of whose claim or claims they shall not have received notice at or before the time of such distribution. ALL persons indebted to, or holding any valuable securities or property belonging to, the said estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing by them, or deliver the said securities, or property, to the undersigned, who are alone entitled to give valid receipts for the same.

C. R. MATTHEWS, *Colonel,*
Bengal Staff Corps.

GEO. THOMSON, *Surgeon-Major,*
Indian Medical Service, Bengal,
Executors to the Estate.

NOTICE.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. John Johnstone Jardine Keswick in our firm ceased on 30th April last.

JARDINE, SKINNER & Co.

CALCUTTA,
The 24th June 1886.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 22103, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee, deceased, and last endorsed to Hurimutty Mookerjee, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PORESH NATH MOOKERJEE,
Oola, Zilla Nuddea.

Lost

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 205064 and 135234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865 and 1842-43, for R2,000 and R1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Essur Dass Benarsee Dass and Paras Dass, respectively, and last endorsed to Bhajan Lal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BHAJAN LAL,
Anarki Gallee, Delhi.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 7612 and 7615 of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Prasanna Kumar Sen, and No. 16034 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for R500, originally standing, in the name of Chandra Kumar Sen, and last endorsed to Jahnoba Gupta, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

JAHNOBA GUPTA,
Senhati, District Khoolna.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the First Quarter ending 31st July 1885, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year ending 31st July 1884.

PARTICULARS.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1885.	For the 1st quarter ending 31st July 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	93,55,182 7 11	88,70,950 13 6	4,84,231 10 5	......
RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from May to July in the Widows' Fund	1,21,961 4 6	1,20,491 12 6	1,469 8 0	......
Ditto ditto Children's Fund ...	82,391 0 9	79,394 8 9	2,996 8 0	......
Entrance fees, &c., ditto	548 9 8	560 12 0	......	12 2 4
Amount of fines imposed under Rule 40A	......	509 7 5	......	509 7 5
Total Receipts ...	2,04,890 14 11	2,00,956 8 8	(a) 4,456 0 0	521 9 9
Grand Total ...	95,60,073 6 10	90,71,907 6 2	4,88,687 10 5	521 9 9
DEDUCT DISBURSEMENTS—				
Pensions to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	87,592 11 9	82,071 12 11	5,520 14 10	......
Ditto ditto Children's Fund...	59,044 7 2	56,310 15 2	2,733 8 0	......
Pay of office establishment, including office-rent and contingencies	9,580 10 10	9,680 5 7	......	99 10 9
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	12,644 7 7	10,290 14 10	2,353 8 9	......
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers over five years' standing and upwards in the Widows' Fund ...	1,35,517 15 0	1,10,126 2 0	25,391 13 0	......
Amount of divisible surplus passed to credit of subscribers over five years' standing and upwards in the Children's Fund ...	94,597 8 0	87,489 0 0	7,108 8 0	......
Amount of fines written back	41 9 7	......	41 9 7	......
Total Disbursements ...	3,99,019 5 11	3,55,969 2 6	(b)43,140 14 2	99 10 9
Balance in favour of the Fund exclusive of interest upon capital	91,61,054 0 11	87,15,938 3 8	(c)4,45,537 12 3	421 15 0
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to subscribers of five years' standing and upwards	57,529 0 0	49,403 0 0	8,126 0 0	......

	1885 Widows' Fund.	1885 Children's Fund.	1884 Widows' Fund.	1884 Children's Fund.	Increase Widows' Fund.	Increase Children's Fund.	Decrease Widows' Fund.	Decrease Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,535	1,016	1,536	1,014	......	2	1	......
Ditto of incumbents	411	608	392	573	19	35	......	......
Ditto of subscribers sharing abatements	1,116	756	1,096	732	20	24	......	......

		Rs. A. P.
(a) Net increase in Total Receipts	...	3,931 6 3
(b) Ditto in Disbursements	...	43,050 3 5
(c) Ditto in Balance	...	4,45,115 13 3

G. W. MACLEOD,
Accountant.

R. A. FINK,
H. RONALDSON, } *Auditors.*

Published by order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND, *Secretary,*
Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund.

FUND OFFICE, the 25th June 1886.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 29.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first three months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE THREE MONTHS, APRIL TO JUNE.

YEAR.	Bengal.				Bombay.				Sindh.				Madras.				British Burma.				Total British India.					YEAR.
	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	On Exports.	Total Revenue.	On Imports of Liquors.	On other Imports.	Total Import Revenue.	Export Revenue.	Total Revenue.	
1871-72 . . .	2,46	16,87	5,35	24,68	2,37	7,46	1,11	10,94	27	24	32	83	94	2,99	3,89	7,82	35	1,11	6,69	8,15	6,39	28,67	35,06	17,36	52,42	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	3,19	15,58	5,68	24,45	1,52	10,34	1,09	12,95	26	22	79	1,27	1,03	3,37	3,16	7,56	91	1,27	11,85	14,03	6,91	30,78	37,69	22,57	60,26	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	2,24	15,12	3,85	21,21	1,69	8,65	1,12	11,46	30	15	29	74	1,05	3,42	3,86	8,33	90	1,19	11,04	13,13	6,18	28,53	34,71	20,16	54,87	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	3,06	16,42	3,38	22,86	1,70	8,74	1,01	11,45	30	11	26	67	91	3,70	3,21	7,82	1,11	1,79	8,09	10,99	7,08	30,76	37,84	15,95	53,79	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	3,08	19,81	4,36	27,25	1,88	10,38	2,88	15,14	28	28	66	1,22	1,13	3,60	3,92	8,65	1,10	1,08	14,60	16,78	7,47	35,15	42,62	26,42	69,04	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	3,38	15,70	2,66	21,74	2,08	9,12	44	11,64	34	14	7	55	1,47	3,30	2,26	7,03	1,30	1,40	9,92	12,62	8,57	29,66	38,23	15,35	53,58	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	3,80	19,07	3,06	25,93	2,61	10,90	47	13,98	55	22	13	90	1,35	1,85	48	3,68	1,38	1,56	8,49	11,43	9,69	33,60	43,29	12,63	55,92	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	3,39	16,13	3,24	22,76	2,27	10,62	58	13,47	48	11	9	68	1,51	2,60	1,14	5,25	2,12	1,84	9,96	13,92	9,77	31,30	41,07	15,01	56,08	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	2,89	15,23	1,93	20,05	2,40	8,32	63	11,35	71	21	7	99	1,30	1,91	1,30	4,51	1,84	1,46	12,40	15,70	9,14	27,13	36,27	16,33	52,60	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	3,33	12,99	1,85	18,17	2,29	10,75	53	13,57	1,21	25	8	1,54	1,41	2,49	2,44	6,34	1,32	1,87	12,64	15,83	9,56	28,35	37,91	17,54	55,45	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	3,59	13,46	3,15	20,20	2,85	10,85	58	14,28	1,14	36	11	1,61	1,24	2,51	2,14	5,89	1,90	1,91	13,82	17,63	10,72	29,09	39,81	19,80	59,61	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	3,85	1	3,42	7,28	3,02	—68*	50	2,84	92	2	18	1,12	1,42	...	1,11	2,53	2,32	1	18,99	21,32	11,53	—64*	10,89	24,20	35,09	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	3,63	2	4,81	8,46	2,82	15	34	3,31	97	1	16	1,14	1,27	1	1,55	2,83	2,25	5	15,64	17,94	10,94	24	11,18	22,50	33,68	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	3,08	10	2,51	5,69	2,75	13	54	3,42	1,17	2	15	1,34	1,22	3	1,93	3,18	2,14	3	10,89	13,06	10,36	31	10,67	16,02	26,69	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	3,47	3	3,08	6,58	3,00	14	27	3,41	1,08	1	24	1,33	1,24	2	64	1,90	1,63	...	14,15	15,78	10,42	20	10,62	18,38	29,00	1885-86.
1886-87 . . .	3,32	5	2,69	6,06	3,08	16	42	3,66	1,16	3	27	1,46	1,64	1	1,31	2,96	2,41	—2*	14,05	16,44	11,61	23	11,84	18,74	30,58	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 15th July 1886.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 30.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 21st July, 1886.

No. 250.—Mr. H. B. Webster is permitted to resign Her Majesty's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 7th May, 1886.

The 23rd July, 1886.

No. 255.—*Appointment.*—Colonel A. Bloomfield, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Class, substantively *pro tempore*, *vice* Colonel H. C. E. Ward.

PATENTS.

The 19th July, 1886.

No. 843.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 165 *of* 1885.—Alexander William Gillman and Samuel Spencer, both of the Castle Brewery, St. George's Road, Southwark, in the County of Surrey, England, Consulting Practical Brewers and Analytical Chemists, for improvements in the treatment of grain to be used in brewing, distilling, and vinegar-making.

No. 23 *of* 1886.—James Ross, of Bishopsgate Street Without, London, England, Medical Assistant, for improvements in the construction of oil lamps.

No. 24 *of* 1886.—William Bell, Civil Engineer, at present residing in Bombay, for an improved tile for roofing purposes.

No. 64 *of* 1886.—William Charles Boyce, of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, at present Deputy Traffic Superintendent, Eastern Bengal State Railway, Goalundo, in Bengal, for an improved method and apparatus for applying a covering to railway trucks, cargo boats and the like, whereby the contents are kept safe and wind and water proof, and the covering itself is preserved and guarded against loss.

No. 113 *of* 1886.—Thomas Alexander, Samuel Alexander, and Robert Paterson, of Kirkintilloch, in the County of Dumbarton, Scotland, Gasfitters, for improvements in apparatus for making oil gas.

No. 119 *of* 1886.—Howard Devenish Pearsall, of London, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in hydraulic apparatus for raising or forcing water and other liquids or for forcing or exhausting air and other gases.

FORESTS.

The 23rd July, 1886.

No. 604 *F.*—Consequent on the grant of furlough to Captain E. S. Wood, Conservator of Forests of the 2nd (officiating 1st) Grade, in charge of the Oudh Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the following temporary promotions are made, with effect from the 12th August, 1886, or the subsequent date on which Captain Wood may avail himself of the leave in question:—

Lieutenant-Colonel G. J. van Someren, M.G.L.I., Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade in Berar, to officiate in the 1st Grade of Conservators.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burma and officiating Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators.

Mr. R. H. C. Whittall, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Central Provinces, and Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to have charge of the Oudh Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

MUSEUMS AND EXHIBITIONS.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1886.

No. 1826—1-39 *Ex.*—The following telegram, dated the 16th July, 1886, received from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, Secretary to the Royal Commissioners for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, 1886, is published for general information:—

"Telegram, 16th July, 1886.

From—SIR PHILIP CUNLIFFE OWEN, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., C.I.E., London,

To—VICEROY, Simla.

I am requested by the Prince of Wales to inform your Excellency that the Queen-Empress visited the Indian Section of the Exhibition this morning, through which she was conducted by Mr. Buck, Commissioner for India. Her Majesty carefully inspected the collections from Hyderabad, Coorg, Mysore, Madras, Burma, Assam, the Central Provinces, Cashmere, Punjab, North-West Provinces and Oudh, Bengal and Nepal, Bombay and Baroda, Central India States and the Rajputana States. The Queen also inspected in detail the Economic Section, with the value of which Her Majesty was deeply impressed, the Silk Culture Court, and the Indian Palace. Her Majesty expressed her deep satisfaction in the splendid collections which have been brought together from the many portions of Her Indian Empire, and is desirous that your Excellency should make known to the Government of India and to their Highnesses the Princes her appreciation of their generous co-operation. The following gentlemen were presented to Her Majesty:—Major Nevill, Commissioner for the Nizam of Hyderabad, Colonel LeMesurier, Commissioner for the Maharajah of Mysore, Mr. Bhownuggree, Commissioner for the Thakur Sahib of Bhownugger, Mr. Royle, Drs. Watt and Tyler, and Messrs. Wardle and H. S. King."

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July, 1886.

No. 1436 *G.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. John Fortune as in temporary charge of the Belgian Consulate at Madras, during the absence of Mr. Ernest Donner.

No. 1439 *G.*—The following promotion is made in the Infantry Branch of the Deoli Irregular Force, with effect from the 15th June, 1886:—

Subadar Mangla to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Bundhoo Ram, invalided.

The 22nd July, 1886.

No. 1462 *G.*—Surgeon D. ffrench Mullen, M.D., Indian Medical Service (Bengal), officiating Residency Surgeon in Meywar, is granted furlough to Europe for one year, on medical certificate, with effect from the 29th June, 1886, under Chapter V, Section 50, of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1464 *G.*—Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, is appointed to officiate as Residency Surgeon, Meywar, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon D. ffrench Mullen, M.D., or until further orders.

No. 1468 *G.*—Kesheo Rao Jayakrishna, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class, is appointed an Extra Assistant Commissioner of the 5th Class in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 10th May, 1886, *vice* Edalji Bahmanji, Supernumerary Assistant Commissioner of the 3rd Class, absorbed.

No. 1470 *G.*—Consequent on the reorganization of Berar Commission raising one Deputy Commissionership of the 3rd Class to the 2nd Class, the following appointments are made, with effect from the 3rd June, 1886:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. FitzGerald, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, and officiating in the 2nd Class, to be a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class.

Colonel H. C. Menzies, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class, to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel FitzGerald.

No. 1472 *G.*—The services of Surgeon-Major C. E. McVittie, Medical Officer, 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, and officiating Residency Surgeon at Hyderabad, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 7th July, 1886.

The 23rd July, 1886.

No. 2490 *I.*—With reference to the Notifications of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, Nos. 286 I. and 287 I., dated the 23rd January, 1884, and No. 1380 G., dated the 17th July, 1884, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, Assistant Political Agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, to be the Magistrate of Abu, *vice* Captain C. Herbert, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 22nd June, 1886.

No. 2492 *I.*—Lieutenant A. F. Pinhey, officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class and Assistant Political Agent for Banswara and Pertabgarh, is posted as Assistant to the General Superintendent of Operations for the Suppression of Thuggee and Dacoity in Lower Rajputana, in addition to his own duties, and with effect from the 22nd June, 1886.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1886.

No. 2151.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

June 1886. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In June. 1886-87.	In June. 1885-86.	To end of June. 1886-87.	To end of June. 1885-86.	Whole year. Budget, 1886-87.	Whole year. Actuals, Preliminary 1885-86.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	2,47	2,42	6,16	6,56	23,32	23,15
Opium	68	70	2,17	2,08	0,23	8,94
Salt	52	55	1,74	1,71	6,39	6,34
Stamps	34	35	97	99	3,09	3,06
Excise	36	36	1,05	1,02	4,14	4,15
Provincial Rates	36	33	88	90	2,91	2,98
Customs	9	8	32	30	1,17	1,20
Assessed Taxes	10	11	18	30	1,34	50
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	6	6	42	43
Registration	3	3	8	9	31	31
Tributes from Native States	2	3	11	11	71	70
Other Civil Revenue	18	22	65	71	3,20	3,13
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	5,17	5,20	14,37	14,83	56,83	55,49
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	— 12	— 14	— 88	— 1,02	— 3,82	— 3,81
Opium	— 16	— 16	— 1,72	— 1,98	— 2,65	— 3,05
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,54	— 1,84	— 4,80	— 5,22	— 22,45	— 20,99
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 1,82	— 2,14	— 7,40	— 8,22	— 2[illegible],92	— 27,85
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,17
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office. Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 41	+ 4	+ 1,01	+ 2	+ 40	+ 91
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 3	— 2	— 7	— 10	— 1	— 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 37	+ 44	+ 1,48	+ 1,60	+ 4,07	+ 4,99
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	...	...	— 42	— 47
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 7	+ 18	+ 20	+ 83	+ 1,13
Military Issues	— [illegible]	— 1,27	— 3,30	— 4,25	— 12,99	— 14,78
Public Works Department						
State Railways Receipts	+ 43	+ 31	+ 1,34	+ 97	— 2,35	+ 4,28
" " Issues	— [illegible]	— 51	— 2,07	— 1,62		— 5,97
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ [illegible]	+ 34	+ 1,23	+ 1,15	+ 2,80	+ 4,18
" " " Issues	— 10	— 11	— 36	— 33		— 1,35
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 15	+ 17	+ 47	+ 35	— 5,44	+ 1,70
" " Issues	— 50	— 61	— 1,61	— 1,07		— 7,58
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 50	— 1,15	— 1,70	— 4,07	— 13,02	— 13,29
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	— 3	...	— 6	— 2	— 48
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 45	— 10	— 50	+ 18	...	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 10	— 9	— 62	— 44	— 4,55	— 3,34
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 34	— 27	— 2,08	— 2,64	— 13,33	— 11,16
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 31	+ 35	— 74	+ 53	+ 1,23	— 1,50
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,26	— 23	— 3,94	— 2,43	— 16,67	— 16,31
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 1,50	+ 1,68	+ 1,33	+ 11	— 1,78	+ 21
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,58	10,97	12,75	12,54	12,40	12,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,08	12,65	14,08	12,65	10,62	12,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 19th July, 1886.

No. 2042.—Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. W. Alpin having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Dillon made over, and Mr. Alpin received, charge of the duties of that office before noon on the 6th July, 1886.

No. 2051.—Mr. H. G. H. Keene having been appointed Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, and Mr. W. T. Piercy having been transferred to the office of the Comptroller of India Treasuries as Assistant Comptroller General, Mr. Keene received charge of the duties of Assistant Accountant General, Bengal, from Mr. Piercy before noon on the 5th July, 1886.

CODES.

The 19th July, 1886.

No. 2044.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER III.

PAGE 10.

Section 11 (*b*).

Substitute the following for the first six lines of this Section :—

"(*b*) Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India, the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta, the Superintendent of Vaccination in Karachi, the Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination in Bombay, the head, second, third and fourth clerks in the Presidency Vaccination Office, Bombay, and the clerk in the office of the Superintendent of Vaccination at Karachi, who are all Enrolled Officers of Government."

The 20th July, 1886.

No. 2072.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 212.

Section 161 (*b*).

Rule 3.

Substitute the following for the sentence beginning with "Except" *in this Rule :—*

"Except in the case (*a*) of Covenanted Engine Drivers and (*b*) of Covenanted Mechanics, Boilermakers, &c., when the recovery should be made in such a manner as will ensure their receiving in any one month not less than (*a*) Rs. 25, exclusive of overtime or other allowances, and (*b*) Rs. 50."

The 21st July, 1886.

No. 2075.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 188.

Section 122.

Insert the following "Note" *under this Section :—*

["NOTE.—Time spent by a Chaplain in Kashmir, under Foreign Department order No. 84, dated 13th March, 1863, counts as time spent on duty, except for the purposes of this Section."]

The 22nd July, 1886.

No. 2097.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 153.

Section 26.

Strike out the words "other than a Native Judge" *in this Section.*

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 22nd July, 1886.

No. 2100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that the Madras Widows' and Orphans' Fund shall be deemed to be a "Service Fund" within the meaning of Rule 13 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated the 5th February, 1886.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 21st July, 1886.

No. 2087.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Madras has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 1,500 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 3,00,000, which the said Municipality was authorized to borrow, and which has been raised by the issue of the undermentioned debentures, dated the 15th May, 1883—

No.		Rs.
$\frac{01}{001}$ to $\frac{10}{010}$ at	...	... 10,000 each.
$\frac{01}{011}$ to $\frac{36}{034}$ at	...	... 5,000 each.
$\frac{01}{037}$ to $\frac{07}{105}$ at	...	... 1,000 each.
$\frac{01}{104}$ to $\frac{06}{109}$ at	...	... 500 each.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the abovementioned debentures from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

No. 2089.—Whereas the Municipality of Madras raised in the year 1879 a debenture loan to the amount of Rupees 20,000, and issued the bonds on properly stamped papers of the aggregate value of Rupees 100, and has now requested that the terms of the Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated 13th November, 1880, may be extended to those debenture bonds.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the debenture bonds, dated 8th December, 1879, from any stamp duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1886.

SPECIAL.

No. 485.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Right Hon'ble the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council is pleased to notify the transfer of the Punjab Frontier Force, the administration of which has hitherto been vested in the Government of the Punjab, to the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India.

In doing so, His Excellency in Council is authorized to express the high sense entertained by Her Majesty the Queen-Empress of the loyal and brilliant services which, under the Government of the province, the Punjab Frontier Force has invariably rendered to the State from the earliest period of its creation. The Governor-General in Council takes this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the admirable manner in which the Force has for so many years been administered by the Punjab Government, and of the wise and well-directed measures taken by that Government from time to time to promote and maintain its efficiency.

In arranging the details of this change of control, the political exigencies of the frontier have been kept prominently in view, and every effort has been, and will be, made to interfere as little as possible with the present system of frontier administration. The Force will therefore continue as a separate unit for frontier duties, and, as far as may be found practicable, its local and distinctive character will be preserved, its institutions maintained, and its existing privileges continued.

The transfer will take place from the 1st August, 1886, and His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council is confident that all ranks of the Force, British and Native, under the command of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, will spare no efforts to worthily uphold the traditions of loyalty, discipline, and bravery, which have been handed down to them, and to maintain unimpaired the *esprit de corps*, efficiency, and soldierly qualities, which have gained for the Punjab Frontier Force honor and distinction, both in cantonments and in the field, and have raised this fine body of troops to the distinguished position of a fighting force second to none in the Army.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 486.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Captain H. T. Faithfull, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 19th Bengal Infantry, to be a Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, *vice* Major W. F. Nuthall, whose tour of service in that appointment has expired. Dated 1st July, 1886.

COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT,—TRANSPORT BRANCH.

No. 487.—Colonel R. C. R. Clifford, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, to be Commissary-General for Transport;

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. J. Shakespear, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 3rd Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class;

Major H. H. Kelly, Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 4th Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 3rd Class;

Captain E. A. E. Wylly, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st Class, to be Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 4th Class;

Lieutenant W. J. R. Wickham, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 1st Class,—

with effect from the 4th July, 1886, *vice* Colonel R. C. Low, C.B., Commissary-General for Transport, appointed to the command of a brigade in Upper Burma.

No. 488.—In G. G. O. No. 466 of 1886, confirming Lieutenant Hamilton in the Commissariat Department, *after* the words "Sub-Assistant Commissary-General," *insert* the words "2nd Class."

No. 489.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 15th February, 1886:—

Háiát Khan to be Jemadar.

No. 490.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant S. V. Thornton, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class, *vice* Lieutenant F. A. L. Powell, R.A., officiating as Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class. Dated 12th July, 1886.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 491.—Mr. Daniel Alexander Campbell to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant H. E. Girard, become supernumerary.

Cawnpore Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 492.—In G. G. O. No. 382 of 1886, *for* "Mr. William Blennerhasset to be Lieutenant," *read* "Mr. William Blennerhasset to be Captain."

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 493.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant W. A. J. O'Meara, R.E., Company Officer, Bengal Sappers and Miners, (m. c.) for 180 days, under rule IX, note 2, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 494.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Webster, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant H. H. Dobbie, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for four months.

JUDICIAL.

No. 495.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to specially extend Article 166 of the Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869) to the following frontier posts at which troops are stationed, namely,—

The Fort of Pishin.

Sibi.

Thal-Chotiali.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 496.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 18th June, 1886, pages 2910 and 2911.

"INDIA OFFICE ;

18th June, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the service of the undermentioned Officers of Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces :—

Colonel Robert Cotton Money, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1886.

Colonel George Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th April, 1886.

Colonel Hardress Edmond Waller, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd June, 1886.

Colonel John Charles Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st April, 1886.

Colonel Woulfe Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1886.

Colonel Daniel Wilson Laughton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1886.

Colonel Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry. Dated 1st May, 1886.

Colonel George Lodwick Warden, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th April, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th April, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st April, 1886.

Major the Honourable George Thomas Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th April, 1886.

Major Francis Montgomery Onslow, Madras Cavalry. Dated 7th May, 1886

Deputy Surgeon-General William Henry Rean, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 28th March, 1886.

Brigade-Surgeon Christopher Joynt, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 25th April, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Richard Thomas Lyons, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 9th February, 1886.

Surgeon-Major John Charles Whishaw, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 15th February, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Theophilus Bolton Wright Plunkett Johnston, half-pay, Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 16th April, 1886.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to resign the Service :—

Lieutenant Frederick Simpson St. Quintin, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 7th May, 1886.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of Honorary Rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Robert Cotton Money, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 20th March, 1886.

Colonel George Fergus Graham, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 10th April, 1886.

Colonel Hardress Edmond Waller, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 3rd June, 1886.

Colonel John Charles Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st April, 1886.

Colonel Woulfe Hay, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th April, 1886.

Colonel Daniel Wilson Laughton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 10th May, 1886.

Colonel Alexander Henry Edward Campbell, Madras Cavalry. Dated 1st May, 1886.

Colonel George Lodwick Warden, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th April, 1886.

To be Colonels.

Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur William Capel, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 15th April, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stephen Edward Rice Butler, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 21st April, 1386.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major the Honourable George Thomas Maitland, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 12th April, 1885.

Major Francis Montgomery Onslow, Madras Cavalry. Dated 7th May, 1 86.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon John Houston, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 26th March, 1886.

Brigade-Surgeon Christopher Joynt, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 25th April, 1886.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major Richard Thomas Lyons, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 9th February, 1886.

Surgeon-Major John Charles Whishaw, M.D., Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 15th February, 1886."

"London Gazette," dated the 22nd June, 1886, page 2978.

"WAR OFFICE ;

Pall Mall, 22nd June, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

* * * *

Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Tulloch Rolland, Madras Staff Corps, to be Colonel. Dated 4th April, 1886.

* * * *

Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Lieutenant William Adolphus Armstrong, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary rank of Captain. Dated 20th November, 1885.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Joseph Tyler, Bengal Establishment, to have the honorary

rank of Lieutenant. Dated 20th November, 1885.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Officers have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Colonel Charles Edward Bates, Madras. Dated 12th December, 1885.

Colonel Richard Barter, C.B., Bengal. Dated 10th May, 1886.

Major-General Sir Campbell Claye Grant Ross, K.C.B., Bengal. Dated 18th May, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals :—

Robert Murray, C.S.I., Bengal. Dated 18th May, 1886.

Reginald Quintin Mainwaring, Madras. Dated 18th May, 1886.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General Robert Murray, C.S.I., Bengal. Dated 18th May, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 18th May, 1886 :—

Charles Henry Hall, Bengal.
Edward Owen Leggatt, Madras.
Richard Alexander Moore, Madras.
Charles Edward Bates, Madras.
John Miles, Bombay.
William Charles Robert Mylne, Bengal.
Charles Nedham, Bengal.
John Wood Rideout, Madras.
Walter Theodore Chitty, Bombay.
Thomas Mowbray Baumgartner, Bombay.
James Kempt Couper, Bengal.
William James Pratt Barlow, Bengal.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

The promotion of Major-General Robert Sale Hill, C.B., Bengal Infantry, is antedated from 2nd January, 1886, to 20th December, 1885.

Colonel Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, to be Major-General. Dated 18th May, 1886.

Major-General William Charles Gott, Bengal Infantry, to be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 18th May, 1886.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Major-General Charles Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry. Dated 18th May, 1886."

PENSIONS.

No. 497.—Conductor James Kirk, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 498.—Honorary Surgeon-Major Joseph Alexander Cooper, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, with effect from the 25th July, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 499.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

Colonel A. K. Comber, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Colonel J. Michael, C.S.I., Madras S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 2nd January, 1886.

Colonel J. Burn, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of Major-General L. W. Buck having become supernumerary on the effective list of the Indian Army, from the 14th January, 1886.

Colonel E. Dandridge, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, to the rank of Lieutenant-General, on the 3rd February, 1886.

Colonel T. E. Gordon, C.B., C.S.I., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. N. Young, Bengal S. C., on the 4th February, 1886.

Colonel W. Bannerman, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General C. Lyons-Montgomery, Bengal S. C., on the 6th February, 1886.

Colonel T. S. Hawks, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General W. Gordon, C.I.E., Bengal S. C., on the 10th February, 1886.

Colonel J. J. H. Gordon, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General H. H. O'Connell, Madras S. C., on the 16th February, 1886.

Colonel W. M. Lees, Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General J. Marquis, Bengal S. C., on the 17th February, 1886.

Major-General J. I. Murray, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General Sir C. C. G. Ross, Bengal S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 18th May, 1886.

Colonel G. J. Melliss, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General R. Murray, C.S.I., on the 18th May, 1886.

Colonel T. C. Georges, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General C. Batchelor, Bengal Cavalry, on the 18th May, 1886.

(This cancels G. G. O. Nos. 181, 248 and 263 of 1886.)

No. 500.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval;—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Francis Richard Begbie,—20th July, 1886.

No. 501.—NATIVE ARMY—

12th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Ahmed Ali Ján to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Zamán Ali Khán, deceased,—with effect from the 11th May, 1886.

15th Bengal Cavalry.

Kot-Duffadar Muhammad Nawáz Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mústafa Shah, invalided,—with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

33rd Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Káli Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chét Singh, invalided,—with effect from the 1st April, 1886.

1st Battalion, 1st Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Partáb Bisht to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Dal Sing Thápa, transferred to 2nd Battalion;

Jemadar Harkmani Thápa to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rúdarbír Bogti, transferred to 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Kálú Gurung to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Partáb Bisht, promoted;

Havildar Narsing Nagarkoti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Harkmani Thápa, promoted;

Havildar Padam Sing Rána to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mán Sing Bhandári, transferred to 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Gangádhar Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dévi Sing Kharki, transferred to 2nd Battalion;

Havildar Túláram Pún to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhim Sing Rána, transferred to 2nd Battalion,—

with effect from the 19th February, 1886.

2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Kúlpattí Gurung, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar-Major;

Subadar Bahádur Singh, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;

Subadar Púran Singh, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Chandarbír Gurung, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Jangbir Bhandári, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Jagbír Rána, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Chandarbír Thápa, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Indarbír Kawar, from the 1st Battalion, to be Subadar;

Jemadar Santbír Nagarkotí, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Náin Sing Gurung, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Hark Sing Mahat, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar.

Havildar Umar Sing Bhandári, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Hark Sing Bisht, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Padam Sing Rána, from the 1st Battalion, to be Jemadar;

Havildar Baktáwar Thápa, from the 38th Bengal Infantry, to be Jemadar,—

with effect from the 22nd April, 1886, on the formation of the Battalion.

No. 502.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Arthur Frederick Wickham to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Frederick Clarke, Assistant Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, *seconded;*

Store-Sergeant William Smith to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 1st January, 1886, *vice* Conductor W. H. Steele, seconded.

Store-Sergeant Joseph Ratcliffe to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 22nd January, 1886, *vice* Sub-Conductor G. B. Allen, pensioned;

Sub-Conductor Ebenezer Johnson, Store-keeper, Gunpowder Factory, Kirkee, to be Conductor, *seconded;*

Sub-Conductor Alexander Sandilands to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Thomas Martin to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 9th February, 1886, *vice* Conductor J. Allen, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Thomas John Scott to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Augustus William Fiegehen to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 15th May, 1886, *vice* Conductor J. Neill, pensioned.

Sub-Conductor Patrick Halpin to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Thomas Davey to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 21st May, 1886, *vice* Conductor W. Clews, pensioned.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 503.—Major Francis Henry Hinde, General List, Infantry, is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 504.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

3rd or Sind, Punjab and Indus Valley Railways Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyle T. Hill is permitted to retain his rank and to wear the uniform of his corps on retirement.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 505.—The following appointment is made, with effect from the 4th March, 1886:—

Captain A. Porcelli, R.E., as an Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Supernumerary.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd July, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 17th and the 23rd July, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Captain W. G. Dunsford ...	12th June, 1886	Selen, Upper Burma.	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 10th and the 23rd July, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Edward Augustus Murphy	Conductor ...	Commissariat Department, Transport Branch.	12th August, 1885.	Intestate	1,850 1 6	...	22nd September, 1886.

E. H. H. COLLEN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July, 1886.

No. 194.—Mr. W. F. Barrow, Examiner of Accounts, Imperial State Railways, North-Western Provinces and Central India, is appointed Government Examiner of Accounts of the Indian Midland Railway Company, with effect from the 26th May, 1886.

No. 195.—Mr. W. H. James is appointed to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st January, 1886.

No. 196.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 724R.T., dated 17th July, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

General Rules for working the Morvi State Railway.

Read again—

Section 8 of Act IV (The Indian Railway Act) of 1879.

Public Works Department Notification, No. 299, dated 13th September, 1880, publishing the General Rules for all Railways in India with Public Works Department Circular No. 17 Ry., dated 21st August, 1880.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 298, dated 4th February, 1886, and enclosure.

Public Works Department letter No. 276R.T., dated 16th March, 1886.

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 989, dated 26th April, 1886.

Public Works Department letter No. 463R.T., dated 7th May, 1886.

Read also—

Letter from the Government of Bombay, No. 1527, dated 6th July, 1886.

OBSERVATIONS.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Indian Railway Act, IV of 1879, the Government of Bombay submits an application from His Highness the Thakur Saheb of Morvi for sanction to the adoption, on the Morvi State Railway, of the General Rules for all Railways in India published in the *Gazette of India*, dated 18th September, 1880.

RESOLUTION.—In compliance with the abovementioned application, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction, with immediate effect, the adoption of the General Rules referred to, with the exception of Section XVII.*

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Government of Bombay for information and guidance.

Ordered also, that the Rules, which have already been published in the *Gazette of India*, be further notified to the Railway servants and the public by a copy thereof and of this Resolution being kept open to inspection, without any payment, in the Office of the Station Master of every Station on the Morvi State Railway.

Ordered also, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India.*

The 21st July, 1886.

No. 197.—Mr. E. Lund, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is promoted to Deputy Examiner, 2nd Grade, temporary rank, and appointed to officiate as Deputy Examiner of State Railway Stores.

No. 198.—The services of Dr. H. Warth, on special duty in connection with coal explorations in the Salt Range, are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 16th July, 1886.

TELEGRAPH.

The 17th July, 1886.

No. 192.—Consequent on the return to duty from privilege leave of Mr. J. H. Lane, Director of Traffic, Indian Telegraph Department, on the forenoon of the 1st July, 1886, Mr. J. Burke, officiating Director, reverted to his substantive rank of Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from that date.

No. 193.—Mr. G. A. Gosselin, Superintendent, 2nd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the afternoon of the 30th June, 1886.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th July, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1886.

An Act to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Lower Burma Gaols Delivery Act, 1886.

(2) It extends to such districts of Lower Burma as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declar to be disturbed; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Construction.

2. *(1)* This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the terms thereof, be construed as one with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(2) "Lower Burma" in this Act means the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885 : and

(3) "Scheduled offence" means an offence mentioned in the schedule to this Act.

Conferment of powers of Court of Session on Magistrates.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette confer on any Magistrate of the first class the powers of a Court of Session as a Court of original jurisdiction for the trial of persons accused of scheduled offences.

(2) A Magistrate on whom those powers of a Court of Session have been so conferred may take cognizance of—

(a) any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and

(b) such cases in which persons accused of any scheduled offence have been committed to the Court of Session by Magistrates as the Local Government by general or special order directs him to try or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to him for trial.

(3) When a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session takes cognizance of any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates, and the provisions of that Code relating to trial before a Court of Session shall not apply. X of 1882.

(4) Proceedings pending before a Magistrate under Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure at the time of the conferment on him of those powers of a Court of Session may be continued by him under Chapter XXI of that Code as if they had been commenced under the latter Chapter :

Provided that the accused person may demand that any witness who has given evidence before the conferment of the powers be re-summoned and re-heard.

(5) Sentences, judgments and orders passed by a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session shall be subject to confirmation, appeal and revision as if they had been passed by a Court of Session.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

4. *(1)* The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioners, and to sit as such in any districts mentioned in the notification.

(2) An Additional Judicial Commissioner shall, with respect to scheduled offences, exercise within any districts in which he is appointed to sit such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner as the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to an Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under sub-section *(2)*.

Withdrawal of powers and cancelment of appointment under this Act.

5. The Local Government may withdraw any powers, and cancel any appointment, conferred or made under this Act.

Modification of Whipping Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything in Act VI of 1864 *(an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases)*, but subject to the provisions of sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a person convicted of a scheduled offence may be sentenced to whipping either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

of 1882.

V of 1860.

Limitation for appeal from conviction of scheduled offence.

V of 1877.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limit tion for an appeal to the Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner from a conviction of a scheduled offence shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction.

Expiration of Act.

8. This Act shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, 1887, or on such earlier date as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

THE SCHEDULE.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

NO. 12 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

WHEREAS it is expedient to substitute a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, of the nature hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XII of 1875.

Substitution of a new Part for Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875.

1. For Part III of the First Schedule to the said Act the Part in the Schedule to this Act shall be substituted.

Construction of documents referring to the superseded Part.

2. Any document referring to Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875, shall, so far as the document is consistent with the Part in the Schedule to this Act, be construed to refer thereto. XII of 1875.

Repeal of Act IV of 1881.

3. The Madras Port-dues Act, 1881, is hereby repealed. IV of 1881.

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Madras ...	Sea-going vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	*Foreign Vessels.* (*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. (*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. *Coasting Vessels.* (*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable once for the voyage. The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
Eastern Group.			
1. Ganjam ...	Ditto		
2. Gopálpur ...	Ditto		
3. Calingapatam ...	Ditto		
4. Bimlipatam ...	Ditto		
5. Vizagapatam ...	Ditto		
6. Cocanada ...	Ditto		
7. Coringa ...	Ditto		
8. Masulipatam ...	Ditto		
9. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
10. Porto Novo ...	Ditto		
11. Tranquebar ...	Ditto		
12. Negapatam ...	Ditto		
13. Nagore ...	Ditto		
14. Pámban ...	Ditto		
15. Tuticorin ...	Ditto		
16. Sonapore ...	Ditto		
17. Báruva ...	Ditto		
18. Púndi ...	Ditto		
19. Bapanapadu ...	Ditto		
20. Conada ...	Ditto		
21. Pudimadaka ...	Ditto		
22. Pentakota ...	Ditto		
23. Uppada ...	Ditto		
24. Bendamanlanka ...	Ditto		
25. Narsápur ...	Ditto		
26. Perupalem ...	Ditto		
27. Penumudi ...	Ditto		
28. Moratota ...	Ditto		
29. Nagayalanka ...	Ditto		
30. Kottapalem ...	Ditto		
31. Gangadipalem ...	Ditto		
32. Nizampatam ...	Ditto		
33. Ipurupálem ...	Ditto		
34. Badduranipalem ...	Ditto		
35. Motupalli ...	Ditto		
36. Kanuparti ...	Ditto		
37. Kottapatam ...	Ditto		
38. Itamukkala ...	Ditto		
39. Pákala ...	Ditto		
40. Ramayapatam ...	Ditto		
41. Connayapalem ...	Ditto		
42. Tummalapenta ...	Ditto		
43. Juvaladinne ...	Ditto		
44. Iskapalle ...	Ditto		
45. Ponnapudi ...	Ditto		
46. Mypaud ...	Ditto		
47. Kistnapatam ...	Ditto		
48. Pamanji ...	Ditto		
49. Tupili ...	Ditto		
50. Dugarázpatnam ...	Ditto		
51. Púdi ...	Ditto		
52. Pulicat ...	Ditto		
53. Ennore ...	Ditto		
54. Covelong ...	Ditto		
55. Merkanam ...	Ditto		
56. Thirumalavasel ...	Ditto		
57. Kodimpalliem ...	Ditto		
58. Velangani ...	Ditto		
59. Thopputorai ...	Ditto		
60. Point Calimere ...	Ditto		
61. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
62. Adirámpatnam ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable in respect of same vessel.
Eastern group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
63. Ammapatam ...	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. (*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and half a annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable once for the voyage.
64. Kristnajipatam ...	Ditto		
65. Kattumavadi ...	Ditto		
66. Kottaipatam ...	Ditto		
67. Gopalapatam ...	Ditto		
68. Sundrapandiapatam	Ditto		
69. Pasipatam ...	Ditto		
70. Damodarapatam ..	Ditto		
71. Tondi	Ditto		
72. Nambidalai ...	Ditto		
73. Pudupatam ...	Ditto		
74. Carungudu ...	Ditto		
75. Tirupalakudi ...	Ditto		
76. Devipatam ...	Ditto		
77. Mudiapatam ...	Ditto		
78. Attangarai ...	Ditto		
79. Pillaimadam ...	Ditto		
80. Emanagudu ...	Ditto		
81. Rámesvaram ...	Ditto		
82. Mandapam ...	Ditto		
83. Vedalai ...	Ditto		
84. Marakayapatam ...	Ditto		
85. Muttupettai ...	Ditto		
86. Kilakarai ...	Ditto		
87. Eruvadi ...	Ditto		
88. Valinokam ...	Ditto		
89. Vaippár ...	Ditto		
90. Koilpatam ...	Ditto		
91. Kulasekharapatnam	Ditto		
Western Group.		*Coasting Vessels.*	
1. Mangalore ...	Ditto	(*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
2. Cannanore	Ditto		
3. Tellicherry ...	Ditto		
4. Calicut ...	Ditto		
5. Beypore ...	Ditto		
6. Cochin ...	Ditto		
7. Badagara ...	Ditto		
8. Quilandi ...	Ditto		
9. Ponáni ...	Ditto		
10. Attaprom ...	Ditto		
11. Kurkuye ...	Ditto		
12. Madayi ...	Ditto		
13. Attukuye ...	Ditto		
14. Chowghat ...	Ditto		
15. Velliangode ...	Ditto		
16. Kuttayi ...	Ditto		
17. Parony ...	Ditto		
18. Tánúr ...	Ditto		
19. Parpanangádi ...	Ditto		
20. Cadalondi ...	Ditto		
21. Molankadava ...	Ditto		
22. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto		
23. Ellatur ...	Ditto		
24. Kapat ...	Ditto		
25. Kollam ...	Ditto		
26. Cuddalore ...	Ditto		
27. Trikodi ...	Ditto		
28. Kottakal ...	Ditto		
29. Muttungal ...	Ditto		

PART III.—THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY—*contd.*

Name of port.	Vessels chargeable.	Rate of port-dues.	Due how often chargeable respect of same vessel.
Western Group—contd.		*Foreign Vessels.*	
30. Chombayi ...	Seagoing vessels of fifteen tons and upwards.	(*a*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*b*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at Madras, or at any one port in the Eastern group, or at any one port in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton. (*c*) In the case of a foreign ship or steamer, engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. (*d*) In the case of any other foreign ship or steamer calling at more than one port in the Eastern group, or at more than one port in the Western group, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton. *Coasting Vessels.* (*e*) In the case of a coasting ship calling at any port, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton. (*f*) In the case of a coasting steamer— (1) calling at one or more ports in the Eastern group (save as provided by sub-clause (3) of this clause), or at one or more ports in the Western group, not exceeding three annas a ton; (2) calling at Madras within thirty days after payment of a due in either group, not exceeding one and a half annas a ton; (3) calling at Madras otherwise than as provided in sub-clause (2) of this clause, not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.	The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the ship or steamer for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable once for the voyage. The payment of the due at the port will exempt the ship for a period of sixty days from liability to pay the due again at that port. The payment of the due at the first port called at in the group will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group. The due is payable on each entry into the port. The payment of the due will exempt the steamer for a period of thirty days from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group.
31. Kallai ...	Ditto		
32. Talai ...	Ditto		
33. Dharmapatnam ...	Ditto		
34. Egara ...	Ditto		
35. Pudiangadi ...	Ditto		
36. Baliapatam ...	Ditto		
37. Etticollam ...	Ditto		
38. Kavai ...	Ditto		
39. Katkacheri ...	Ditto		
40. Bekal ...	Ditto		
41. Kásaragód ...	Ditto		
42. Kumbla ...	Ditto		
43. Manjeshwara ...	Ditto		
44. Mulki ...	Ditto		
45. Padubidri ...	Ditto		
46. Yermal ...	Ditto		
47. Uchil ...	Ditto		
48. Kap ...	Ditto		
49. Uddyavar ...	Ditto		
50. Malpe ...	Ditto		
51. Bárkúr, or Hangarkotta.	Ditto		
52. Kundapura ...	Ditto		
53. Baindur ...	Ditto		
54. Naikinkatta ...	Ditto		
55. Serur ...	Ditto		

Definitions.

In this Part of the Schedule—

(1) "ship" means a sailing vessel, and "steamer" a steam-vessel:

(2) "coasting ship" or "coasting steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer which at any port discharges cargo exclusively from, or takes in cargo exclusively for, any port on the continent of India or in the island of Ceylon:

(3) "foreign ship" or "foreign steamer" means respectively a ship or steamer not being a coasting ship or coasting steamer.

NOTE.—As regards the levy of port-dues, each of the following pairs of ports (namely), Cocanada and Coringa, Negapatam and Nagore, Calicut and Beypore, shall be treated as if it were only one port; every vessel in respect of which such dues have been charged and taken at one of any of the said pairs being exempted from the charge on entering the other of the same pair.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE case which gives rise to this Bill is as follows. Certain steamers are engaged in the coasting trade of the Madras Presidency, but are not "coasting steamers" within the meaning of the expression as defined in Part III of the Schedule to the Indian Ports Act, 1875. Therefore they have to pay port-dues at every port they call at in a group instead of only paying them (at a rate which may be half as much again as an ordinary single rate) at the first port they call at and being free at every other port in the group for a period of thirty days. The owners of these steamers have represented to the Government that the levy of these full port-rates at every port the steamers call at is a considerable hardship and is detrimental to the trade which their steamers are fostering, and they have asked that their steamers may be treated as coasting steamers. The Government of India is of opinion that the law, as it stands at present, bears hardly not only on these steamers engaged in the coasting trade, but also on other steamers and sailing vessels, and that the law should be amended generally for all vessels calling at ports in the Madras Presidency. The present Bill has, therefore, been prepared in consultation with the local authorities and Chamber of Commerce. With the object of settling the port-dues on as fair and liberal a basis as is consistent with obtaining a sufficient income, the Bill recasts Part III of the First Schedule to the Indian Ports Act on the following lines :—

(*1*) It declares that the following rates of duty shall be paid in the case of vessels calling at one port only, namely :—

(*a*) in the case of foreign ships or steamers calling at Madras or at any port in the Eastern or Western group—a rate not exceeding three annas a ton;

(*b*) in the case of coasting ships calling at any port—a rate not exceeding one and a half annas a ton;

(*c*) in the case of coasting steamers calling at Madras (except within thirty days after visiting another port in either group, when the due is not to exceed one and a half annas a ton)—a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton.

(*2*) It exempts, on payment of the above dues, foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements and coasting ships from liability to pay dues again at the same port for a period of sixty days.

(*3*) It exempts the following vessels on payment of the dues specified from payment of any further due at the same or certain other ports for a fixed period :—

(*a*) foreign ships or steamers engaged in trade with the Straits Settlements, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the ship or steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of sixty days;

(*b*) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding three annas a ton at the first port in the Eastern group or in the Western group called at by the steamer, from liability to pay the due again at that or any other port in the group for a period of thirty days;

(*c*) coasting steamers, on payment of a due not exceeding four and a half annas a ton at Madras, from liability to pay the due again at Madras or at any port in the Eastern group for a period of thirty days.

A. COLVIN.

The 29th June, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 14th idem :—

NO. 13 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

VI of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

VI of 1882. Insertion of new section after section 200. 1. After section 200 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 4.] Wages and salaries to be preferential claims and to rank equally. "200A. (*1*) In the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up under this Act, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

"(*a*) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and [Indian Bankruptcy Bill, s. 33, cls. (*b*) and (*c*): 55 Law J. Rep. Q. B. 288.]

"(*b*) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up.

"(*2*) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the assets of the company are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

"(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the cost of administration or otherwise, the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator shall discharge the foregoing debts forthwith, so far as the assets of the company are and will be sufficient to meet them, as and when the assets come into the hands of the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator." [46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 6.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn, by a recent decision of Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court (I. L. R. 10 Bom. 211), to the absence of any provision in the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), similar to that contained in section 4 of the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 28, under which, in the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up, the wages of clerks and workmen are, subject to certain restrictions, given priority over other debts. With the view of remedying this defect in the Indian law, the present Bill has been prepared. While following generally the lines of the English Statute, the Bill adopts the modifications of the law regarding the priority of the wages of workmen, in the case of the bankruptcy of private employers, made by section 40 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52). As these provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act have been followed in the Indian Bankruptcy Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, it seems desirable that the amendment which this Bill makes in the Indian Companies Act should be drawn so far as possible in identical terms.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 7th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

NO. 14 OF 1886.

THE PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

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A Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in the Punjab with respect to the powers of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the maintenance of records-of-rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1886. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1.]

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including the pargana of Spiti, but not so as to affect any Regulation made under the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, for any portion of those territories; and [Regulation I of 1873, s. 14.]

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification appoint in this behalf.

(*4*) Any power conferred on the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner to make rules, or on the Local Government to issue orders, make appointments or confer powers, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule, order, appointment or power so made, issued or conferred shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all rules, appointments and assessments made, notifications and proclamations issued, authorities and powers conferred, farms and leases granted, records framed, revised or confirmed, rights acquired, liabilities incurred, and times and places appointed under any of the repealed enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued, conferred, granted, framed, revised, confirmed, acquired, incurred and appointed under this Act; and

(*3*) All suits, appeals, applications and proceedings instituted, made or commenced under any of those enactments and pending at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been instituted, made and commenced under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "land" means land assessed or liable to be assessed to land-revenue, or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village: [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3.]

(*2*) "estate" means any area—

(*a*) for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed; or [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1; Act XIX, 1873, s. 3; and Act VIII, 1879, s. 2.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-9.)

(*b*) which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land-revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed; or

(*c*) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate:

(3) "tenant," "landlord," "rent," "arrear of rent" and "tenancy" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886:

[Cf. Act VIII, 1879, ss. 11 and 12.] (4) "landowner" includes any person, other than a tenant, in possession of an estate or any share or portion thereof, or in enjoyment of any part of the profits of an estate:

(5) "holding" means a share or portion of an estate held by one landowner or jointly by two or more landowners:

(6) "arrear of land-revenue" means land-revenue which remains unpaid after the date on which it becomes payable:

(7) "defaulter" means a landowner liable for an arrear of land-revenue, and includes a person who is responsible as surety for the payment of the arrear:

(8) "village-officer" includes a chief-headman, a headman and a patwári:

V of 1878. XX of 1883. (9) "village-cess" includes any cess other than (*a*) the cess or other impost leviable under this Act for the maintenance of village-officers, and (*b*) any rate, tax or fees leviable under the Punjab Local Rates Act, 1878, or Punjab District Boards Act, 1883:

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 1.] (10) "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the sixteenth day of June, or on such other date as the Local Government may in the case of any local area appoint:

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 3, and rules under Act XXXIII, 1871 F. II 28.] (11) "incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of a private grant or contract:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (12) "recognized agent" means a person authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do other acts on his behalf in the proceeding, or belonging to any class which the Local Government may by notification authorize in this behalf:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (13) "legal practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent: and

(14) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

[Act VI, 1867; Act XIX, 1873, s. 14; and Act X, 1882, s. 7.] **4.** The Local Government may vary the limits of the tahsils, districts and divisions into which the territories administered by it are divided, and may alter the number of those tahsils and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number of those districts and divisions.

Power to vary limits and alter number of tahsils, districts and divisions.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

Classes and Powers.

5. There shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely:— [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 2; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 5 and 6.]

Classes and grades of Revenue-officers.

(*a*) the Financial Commissioner, who shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, be the chief controlling revenue-authority;

(*b*) the Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a division;

(*c*) the Deputy Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a district; and

(*d*) subordinate Revenue-officers, who may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Assistant Commissioner;
(ii) the Extra Assistant Commissioner;
(iii) the Tahsildar; and
(iv) the Naib-tahsildar.

6. (*1*) The Financial Commissioner shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 3.]

Appointment of Financial Commissioner.

(*2*) The Local Government may, with the like sanction, appoint a second Financial Commissioner, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 52.]

(*3*) When a second Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may make rules as to the distribution of business between the two Financial Commissioners.

7. (*1*) Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 4.]

Appointment of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.

(*2*) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint the same person to be Deputy Commissioner of two or more districts. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 20.]

8. The Local Government shall fix the number of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars to be appointed, and when there is a vacancy in that number the Financial Commissioner may, subject to rules made by him with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint such person to fill the vacancy as he thinks fit. [Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 25.]

Appointment of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars.

9. Applications and proceedings of the following classes shall be disposed of by Revenue-officers, and not otherwise:— [Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.]

Applications and proceedings exclusively cognizable by Revenue-officers.

(*a*) proceedings relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents under sections 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886;

(*b*) applications under sections 11 and 12 of that Act for the commutation and conversion of rents;

(*c*) proceedings relating to the remission and suspension of rent under section 19 of that Act;

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(d) applications under sections 20, 21 and 22 of that Act with respect to the division of produce and the estimate and appraisement of crops;

(e) applications under section 23 of that Act with respect to relinquishment of tenancies;

(f) applications under section 25 of that Act for determination of rent payable for land occupied by crops uncut at the time of an order being made for the ejectment of a tenant;

(g) applications under sections 27 and 28 of that Act for ejectment of tenants having a right of occupancy;

(h) applications under section 29 of that Act for the service of notices of ejectment on, and the ejectment of, tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(i) applications under section 30 of that Act for the ejectment of tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(j) applications under section 34 of that Act for the fixing of the value of a right of occupancy;

(k) applications under sections 34 and 36 of that Act for the ejectment of a tenant or other person in occupation of land subject to a right of occupancy sought to be transferred;

(l) proceedings relating to the award of compensation for improvements or disturbance under Chapter VI of that Act; and

(m) applications and proceedings which a Revenue-officer is by this Act empowered to dispose of.

[Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.] Suits exclusively cognizable by Revenue Courts.

10. (*1*) Suits of the classes described in sub-section (*3*) of this section shall be instituted before, and heard and determined by, Revenue-officers and not otherwise.

[Cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 49, s. 50.] (*2*) When a Revenue-officer is exercising jurisdiction with respect to a suit of any of those classes, or with respect to an appeal or other proceeding arising out of any such suit, he shall be called a Revenue Court.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 45.] (*3*) The classes of suits referred to in this section are the following, namely:—

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or of any payments due on account of rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(c) suits for sums payable by co-sharers on account of land-revenue or of village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers in an estate or holding are, as such, responsible;

(d) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses and other dues, or for a settlement of accounts;

(e) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of land-revenue due to them as such;

(f) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of land-revenue or other sums due to them as such;

(g) suits to establish a claim to a right of occupancy, or to prove that a tenant has not a right of occupancy;

(h) suits to eject a tenant from land on the ground that he has used the land in a manner inconsistent with the conditions on which he holds it, or on the ground that he has omitted to use the land in the manner required by those conditions;

(i) suits under section 20 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(j) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land, or by a tenant otherwise than under that Act to recover the occupancy of land of which he has been wrongfully dispossessed; I of 1877.

(k) suits for compensation for wrongful dispossession from a tenancy;

(l) suits relating to the alienation of, or succession to, a right of occupancy in a tenancy;

(m) suits to determine disputes regarding boundaries of land which have been fixed by a Court or Revenue-officer or defined in a record-of-rights; and

(n) suits between landlord and tenant, as such, or between tenant and tenant, as such, which have not been specified in the foregoing part of this section.

Power of Chief Court to validate proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction. [New. Cf. Act XII 1881, s. 206.]

11. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) if it appears to a Civil Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, or

(*b*) if it appears to a Revenue Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit which should have been heard by a Civil Court,

the Civil Court or Revenue Court, as the case may be, shall submit the record of the suit to the Chief Court.

(*2*) If on perusal of the record it appears to the Chief Court that the suit was so determined in good faith, and that the parties have not been prejudiced by the mistake as to jurisdiction, the Chief Court may direct that the decree be registered in the Court which had jurisdiction; and thereafter it shall have effect as if it had been made by that Court.

(*3*) With respect to any proceedings subsequent to the decree, the Chief Court may make such order for their registration in, or transfer to, a Revenue Court or Civil Court as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and convenient to the parties.

(*4*) If it appears to the Chief Court, otherwise than on submission of a record under this section, that a Civil Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, the Chief Court may pass any order which it might have passed if the record had been submitted to it under the foregoing provisions of this section.

Classes and grades of Revenue Courts. [Act XXXII. 1871, s. 2; and Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (*2*).]

12. There shall be the same classes and grades of Revenue Courts as of Revenue-officers, namely:—

(*a*) the Court of the Financial Commissioner;

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(b) the Court of the Commissioner;

(c) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner; and

(d) the Courts of subordinate Revenue-officers, which may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner;
(ii) the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner;
(iii) the Court of the Tahsildar; and
(iv) the Court of the Naib-tahsildar.

Conferment of powers on Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

13. (1) Except where, in the case of a Revenue-officer, the class of the officer by whom any function is to be discharged is expressly stated in this Act, the Local Government may by rule or notification determine the powers to be exercised by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 26 (1).] (2) The powers may be determined with reference to the class or value of cases or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

(3) The Local Government may confer powers on a person by name or by virtue of his office, and on any class or grade of Revenue-officers or Revenue Courts by designation of the class or grade.

[Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (9).] (4) The expression "prescribed Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means a Revenue-officer empowered by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 28.]

Special Revenue-officers.

14. (1) The Local Government may, with respect to particular classes of cases or cases generally in any local area, appoint any person to be a Revenue-officer of any class specified in clause (b), clause (c) or clause (d) of section 5, and may suspend or cancel the appointment.

(2) When a person is so appointed to be a Revenue-officer of any one of those classes, he shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, be deemed to be a Revenue-officer of that class for all purposes.

Administrative Control.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.]

Superintendence and control of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

15. (1) The general superintendence and control over all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts shall be vested in, and all such officers and Courts shall be subordinate to, the Financial Commissioner.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.] (2) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, a Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his division.

(3) Subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his district.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 58.]

Power to distribute business.

16. The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any business cognizable by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control shall be distributed in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any officer or Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of his or its proper jurisdiction.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 57.]

Power to withdraw and transfer cases.

17. (1) The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer under his control, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer under his control and having power to dispose of the same.

(2) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Revenue Courts under his control, the same powers as he may exercise under sub-section (1) as regards the Revenue-officers under his control.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 61.]

Delegation of powers by Deputy Commissioner.

18. A Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Assistant Commissioner in his district the powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner by sections 15, 16 and 17, to be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner in any specified part of the district, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appeal, Review and Revision.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 65 (5) and 66 (2); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 212 to 244 and 249; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 22.]

Appeals.

19. An appeal shall lie from any order made on an application or other proceeding mentioned in section 9, or from any decree or order made in a suit described in section 10—

(a) to the Deputy Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a subordinate Revenue-officer;

(b) to the Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Deputy Commissioner;

(c) to the Financial Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Commissioner:

Provided that—

(a) when the original order or decree of a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is confirmed on appeal, a further appeal shall not lie;

(b) when any such order or decree is modified or reversed on appeal, a further appeal shall lie to the Financial Commissioner; and

(c) an appeal shall not lie from a decree or order made in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 47.] I of 1877.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 245 to 247; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 23.]

Limitation of appeals.

20. (1) Except as provided by sub-section (2) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—

(a) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order or decree complained of; [See rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, rule G II 1, which only allows 30 days for appeal to Commissioner.]

(b) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(c) in the Court of the Financial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 50.] (2) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. XV of 1877.

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[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 26.]

Review by Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

21. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the Financial Commissioner may modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office, and

any other Revenue-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue-officer to whose control he is immediately subject, modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office.

(2) A decree or order of a Revenue Court may be reviewed in accordance with the procedure prescribed for that Court by or under this Act, and not otherwise.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 253 to 255; Act XVII, 1881, ss. 24 and 25.]

Power to call for, examine and revise proceedings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

22. (1) The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court subordinate to him.

(2) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control.

(3) If in any case in which a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner has called for a record he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order made should be modified or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

(4) The Financial Commissioner may in any case called for by himself under sub-section (1) or reported to him under sub-section (3) pass such order as he thinks fit:

Provided that he shall not under this section pass an order affecting any question of right between private persons without having given the parties interested an opportunity of being heard.

Procedure.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 208.]

Power of Revenue-officer or Revenue Court to summon persons, and mode of service of summons.

23. (1) A Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may summon any person whose attendance he or it considers necessary for the purpose of any application, suit or other business.

(2) A person so summoned shall be bound to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, either in person or by his recognized agent or a legal practitioner, as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may direct, and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may require.

(3) A summons issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall, if practicable, be served (a) personally on the person to whom it is addressed, or failing him (b) on his recognized agent or the manager or agent through whom he usually transacts business, or (c) on an adult male member of his family usually residing with him.

(4) If service cannot be so made, or if acceptance of service so made is refused, the summons may be served by fixing up a copy thereof at the usual place of residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or, if he does not reside in the district but has an interest in land therein, by posting a copy in some conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate.

(5) If the summons relates to a case in which two or more persons are jointly concerned, the service may, if the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court so directs, be made on one of those persons for himself and for the other or others.

(6) If the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is satisfied that service can be more conveniently made through the post by registered letter, or by any other method prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons, the summons may be so served. XIV of 1882.

Mode of service of notice or order.

24. A notice or order issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court for service on any person shall be served in the manner provided in the last foregoing section for the service of a summons.

Mode of making proclamation.

25. In addition to any other mode of publication which may be prescribed in any provision of this Act, a proclamation issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall be made by beat of drum or other customary method, and by the posting of a copy of the proclamation, in the language of the office or Court, in a conspicuous place on the property to which the proclamation relates.

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

26. Appearances before a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, and applications to, and acts to be done before, any such officer or Court, may be made or done— [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 20.]

(a) by the parties themselves, or

(b) with the permission of the officer or Court, by their recognized agents or a legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a recognized agent or legal practitioner shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in any case in which personal attendance is specially required by an order of the officer or Court.

Legal practitioners' fees not to be allowed unless for special reasons.

27. The fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, unless that officer or Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by him or it in writing, that the fees should be allowed. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 21.]

Procedure of Revenue-officers.

28. (1) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Local Government may by order invest any Revenue-officer with any powers exercisable by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, and may direct that any provisions of that Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers. [Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 15 and 19.] XIV of 1882.

(2) Subject to any orders made by the Local Government under sub-section (1), that Government may make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Act. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 66 (1); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 10.]

(3) Subject to any orders or rules made under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under section 9 to any Revenue-officer under his control for investigation and report, and may decide the case upon the report. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 16.]

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[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 53.] **29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in matters under this Act for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. XIV of 1882.

Procedure of Revenue Courts.

(*2*) Until rules are made under this section, and subject to those rules when made and to the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as it is applicable, apply to all proceedings in Revenue Courts whether before or after decree; and

(*b*) the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of those cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, all the powers of a High Court under that Code.

[Act XVIII 1884, s. 54.] **30.** (*1*) If, in any suit pending before a Revenue Court exercising original, appellate or revisional jurisdiction, it appears to the Court that any question in issue is more proper for decision by a Civil Court, the Revenue Court may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Court (if any) to the control of which it is immediately subject, by order in writing, require any party to the suit to institute, within such time as it may fix in this behalf, a suit in the Civil Court with a view to obtaining a decision on the question, and, if he fails to comply with the requisition, may decide the question as it thinks fit.

Power to refer party to Civil Court.

(*2*) If the party institutes the suit in compliance with the requisition, the Revenue Court shall, in disposing of the suit pending before it, be guided by the final decision of the Civil Court of first instance or appeal, as the case may be, on that question.

Supplemental Provisions.

31. (*1*) The Local Government may fix the place or places at which any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is to transact business.

Sittings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*2*) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the officer or Court.

(*3*) Except as may be otherwise provided by an order under this section, a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may transact business at any place within those limits.

32. The Financial Commissioner, with the approval of the Local Government, shall publish in the local official Gazette before the commencement of each calendar year a list of days to be observed in that year as holidays by all or any Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

Holidays.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 21; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 12.] **33.** When a Revenue-officer, not being a person appointed under section 14, is transferred from one local area in which he has jurisdiction to another, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exercise in the local area to which he is transferred all the powers which he was legally competent to exercise as a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in the local area from which he is transferred.

Revenue-officers when transferred to retain their powers.

34. When a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district under any orders which may be generally or specially issued by the Local Government in this behalf shall be deemed to be a Deputy Commissioner under this Act. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 20; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 13.]

Discharge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

CHAPTER III.

KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

35. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the appointment, duties, remuneration, punishment, suspension and removal of kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers. [Act XXXIII 1871, s. 6.]

Rules respecting kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers.

36. (*1*) The Local Government may by notification impose on any estate, or on all or any estates in any local area, a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at a rate not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value for the remuneration of village-officers and for the defrayment of other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties: [Act XXXIII 1871, s. 6.]

Village-officers' cess.

Provided that all arrangements now in force in any local area for the purposes mentioned in this sub-section shall be deemed to have been lawfully made, and shall be maintained until the Local Government imposes the village-officers' cess in that local area under this section.

(*2*) "Annual value" in this section has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. XX of 1883

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules for the administration of the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

37. (*1*) The remuneration of a zaildár or village-officer shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court.

Remuneration of zaildárs and village-officers not liable to be attached or capable of being assigned.

(*2*) Every assignment of, and every charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any such remuneration shall be void. [Cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, 141.]

CHAPTER IV.

RECORDS.

Record-of-rights.

38. Save as otherwise provided by this Chapter, a separate record-of-rights shall be made and maintained for each estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 62 et seqq; Act VIII, 1879, s. 7; Act XVII, 1881, s. 79.]

Record-of-rights.

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(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 39-46.)

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14.] Documents to be included in record-of-rights.

39. The record-of-rights for an estate shall include the following documents :—

(*a*) statements showing, so far as may be practicable,—

(i) the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, and the persons who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof;

(ii) the extent and limits of the interests of those persons, and the conditions and liabilities attaching to those interests; and

(iii) the rent, land-revenue, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to each of those persons and to the Government;

(*b*) a statement of customs respecting joint rights and liabilities in the estate;

(*c*) a map of the estate in sufficient detail to illustrate the foregoing statements; and

(*d*) such other documents as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government may prescribe.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 15; Act XIX, 1873, s. 90; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 80.] Language, form and attestation of record-of-rights.

40. The Financial Commissioner shall prescribe the language in which the record-of-rights is to be made, the form of the documents included in it, and the manner in which these documents are to be prepared, signed and attested.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 7 and 11.] Local Government may direct record-of-rights to be made or revised.

41. (*1*) When it appears to the Local Government that a record-of-rights for an estate does not exist, or that the existing record-of-rights for an estate requires revision, it may by notification direct that a record-of-rights be made or that the record-of-rights be revised, as the case may be, and may further direct by the notification that for that purpose a survey be made.

(*2*) The notification may be with respect to records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they are to be made or revised in any local area.

(*3*) The notification shall, with respect to the local area to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in that local area. XVIII of 1884.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 67.] Determination of disputes.

42. If during the making or revision of a record-of-rights a dispute arises as to any matter of which an entry is to be made therein, the prescribed Revenue-officer may of his own motion, but subject to the provisions of the next following section, and after such inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 19.] Revision of record-of-rights.

43. When a record-of-rights is under revision it shall not be altered otherwise than by—

(*a*) making an entry in accordance with facts which have occurred since the record under revision was made or last revised;

(*b*) making such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein, or are supported by a judicial decision;

(*c*) making new maps, where it is necessary to make them, and so amending such of the documents included in the record as are affected thereby that they may accord with those maps:

Provided that an entry as to the rights, interests or liabilities of a person shall not be altered except in the circumstances referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section.

Confirmation of record-of-rights and presumption as to entries therein. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 17; Act XVII, 1881, s. 61.]

44. (*1*) A report of the completion of every record-of-rights made or revised under this Chapter shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, when the Local Government has by notification confirmed the record, all entries therein shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or the record has been revised under this Chapter.

(*2*) The report and the notification may be with respect to the records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they have been made or revised in any local area.

Presumption of ownership of forests and waste lands. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 27 and 28.]

45. (*1*) When in any record-of-rights completed before the eighteenth day of November, 1871, it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the landowners, it shall be presumed to belong to the Government.

(*2*) When in any record-of-rights completed after that date it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the Government, it shall be presumed to belong to the landowners.

(*3*) The presumption created by sub-section (*1*) may be rebutted by showing—

(*a*) from the report made by the assessing officer at the time of assessment, or

(*b*) if the report is silent, then from a comparison between the assessment of villages in which any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land did exist, and the assessment of villages of similar character in which any such accessory interest did not exist,

that the forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest was taken into account in the assessment of the land-revenue.

(*4*) Until the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest shall be held to belong to the Government.

(*5*) When the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest taken into account in the assessment shall be held to belong to the landowners.

Rights of Government in mines, minerals, quarries and fisheries. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 29; and Act XVIII, 1881, s. 151.]

46. (*1*) Unless it is otherwise expressly provided in a record-of-rights or by the terms of a grant made by the Government, the right to all mines, minerals, coals, earth-oil, quarries and gold-washings, and to all fisheries in navigable rivers, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the last foregoing section, be deemed

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(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 47-53.)

to be the property of the Government, and the Government shall have all powers necessary for the proper enjoyment of the right.

(2) Whenever, in the exercise of the right by the Government, the rights of any persons are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of any land, the Government shall pay to those persons compensation for the infringement.

(3) Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, the amount of the compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870. X of 1870.

Exceptional Provision with respect to Record-of-rights.

[Act VIII, 1881, s. 79.]

47. (1) The Financial Commissioner may direct that a record-of-rights shall be made for any group of neighbouring estates instead of separately for each of the estates.

Record-of-rights for group of estates.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to a record-of-rights for an estate shall then apply so far as they can be made applicable to a record-of-rights for a group of estates.

Other Record Operations.

(i) VILLAGE-CESSES.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 76; Act XIX, 1878, s. 66.]

48. (1) At any time while a record-of-rights is being made or revised and before it is confirmed the Local Government may regulate the rate and conditions of any village-cess, or altogether forbid the levy thereof, and may direct that the record be framed accordingly.

Regulation of village-cesses.

(2) A village-cess shall not be recoverable in any Court unless it is entered in the record-of-rights last made or revised, and confirmed, for the estate in which it is claimed to levy the cess.

(3) The Local Government may direct that the whole or any portion of a village-cess entered in the record-of-rights of an estate shall be expended upon conservancy, police or other objects declared by it to be for the benefit of the estate.

(4) In case of doubt the Local Government may declare what shall be deemed to be a village-cess within the meaning of this section.

(ii) PARTITION PROCEEDINGS.

49. Except with the express consent of the Financial Commissioner, to be obtained in each case, no agreement or proceedings for the partition of land held in joint ownership shall affect the joint liability of the land or of the owners thereof for the land-revenue assessed thereon, or operate to create a new estate, and, if any conditions are attached to that consent, those conditions shall be binding on the parties interested.

Restrictions on partition of estates.

[Rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, Rule E II.]

50. (1) Any joint owner of land, or any joint tenant of a tenancy in which a right of occupancy subsists, may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for partition of his share in the land or tenancy, as the case may be.

Procedure in partitions.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall admit the application if it is in accordance with—

(a) a decree of Court, or
(b) an agreement of the sharers, or
(c) an entry in the record-of-rights:

Provided that, if either or any of the sharers objects that any entry in the record-of-rights relating to their shares is incorrect or not in accord with existing facts, the Revenue-officer shall defer for three months making an order on the application.

(3) If within the period of three months the objector institutes a suit for the purpose of establishing his objection, the proceedings shall be further stayed till the final disposal of the suit.

(4) If within that period the objector does not institute a suit for that purpose, the Revenue-officer may admit the application.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Revenue-officer may dispose of any question arising in the proceedings.

(6) The Revenue-officer may for sufficient reason disallow a partition in whole or in part.

(7) The fact that a partition on the application of a joint owner of land would render necessary the severance into two or more parts of the land comprised in the tenancy of a tenant having a right of occupancy may be a sufficient reason for the disallowance of the partition unless the tenant assents to the severance. [Punjab draft of Tenancy Bill, s. 40.]

(8) A person to whom any land or portion of a tenancy is allotted in proceedings for partition shall be entitled to possession thereof as against the other parties to the proceedings and persons deriving title from them.

51. When by established custom the land held by each landowner in an estate is subject to periodical re-distribution, the prescribed Revenue-officer may on the application of the landowners enforce the re-distribution according to the custom, and for this purpose may exercise all the powers of a Revenue-officer in proceedings for partition. [Act XIX, 1878, s. 47; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 67.]

Re-distribution of land according to custom.

(iii) OTHER CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO MAKING OR REVISION OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

52. (1) Within six months after any person other than a tenant from year to year has entered into possession of any land, either as landowner or tenant, he shall report the event to the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

Report of entry into possession of land.

(2) If that person fails to make the report within the six months, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to one rupee for every day during which the default continues after the expiration of that period, but is not to exceed fifty rupees in any case.

53. (1) For each estate or group of estates for which a record-of-rights has been prepared, a register of all changes affecting entries in that record with respect to rights of landowners and of tenants having a right of occupancy shall be kept by such person and in such form, and be attested by such authority and at such times and in such manner, as the Financial Commissioner may by rules in this behalf prescribe. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 39 to 41.]

Register of mutations.

(2) The Local Government may fix a scale of fees for the attestation of all or any classes of entries in the register,

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(3) The fee fixed in that scale for the attestation of an entry shall be payable by the person entering into possession of the land to which the entry relates.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 30 to 41.] 54. (1) Annual records shall be prepared for each estate by the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

Preparation of annual records.

(2) An entry at variance with the record-of-rights respecting the rights of a landowner or of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall not be made in the annual records unless an entry of the change which forms the subject of the entry in those records has been made and attested in the register kept under the last foregoing section.

(3) The Financial Commissioner may issue rules for the preparation of the annual records, for the survey of estates so far as may be necessary for the preparation of those records, for the correction of village-maps, for the survey by village-officers of land which is affected by the action of water or sand or of which the maps are found to be incorrect, and, generally, for the guidance of Revenue-officers and village-officers in these matters.

CHAPTER V.

ASSESSMENT.

Rules of General Application.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 46.] 55. Land-revenue shall be assessed on each estate in cash or in kind for such period and in such form as, subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council of any orders made in this behalf, the Local Government may, with respect to any estate or any class of estates or estates generally in any district or tahsil, direct.

Assessment of each estate to land-revenue.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 146.] 56. In the case of every estate, the entire estate and the landowner, or all the landowners jointly and severally, as the case may be, shall be liable for the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate:

Security for payment of land-revenue.

Provided that—

[New.] (a) with respect to any estate or to any class of estates or estates generally in any local area, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification declare that neither the land of a landowner nor the landowner himself shall be liable for the land-revenue assessed on a holding of which he is not a landowner; and

(b) when there are superior and inferior landowners in the same estate, the Financial Commissioner may by rule, or by special order in each case, determine whether the superior or inferior landowners shall be liable for the land-revenue, or whether both shall be so liable, and, if so, in what proportions.

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 138.] 57. (1) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate or holding shall be the first charge upon the rents and produce thereof.

Further security for payment of land-revenue.

(2) Without the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner, the rents or produce of an estate or holding shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of the estate or holding, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid, or be liable to continue to be so taken unless the land-revenue payable in respect of the estate or holding is paid in advance of the collection of the rents or the removal of the produce. [Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may prevent any produce from being removed from the land on which it was grown until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of that land, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid. [Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

58. (1) A general re-assessment of the land-revenue of a district or tahsil shall not be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 11; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 36 and 39; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 28 and 47.]

Notification of intended re-assessment and instructions as to principles of assessment.

(2) The Local Government shall notify that sanction in the official Gazette, and the notification shall, with respect to the district or tahsil to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in the local area comprised in that district or tahsil. [XVIII of 1884.]

(3) In granting the sanction, the Governor General in Council may prescribe such principles of assessment and give such other instructions as he thinks fit.

59. (1) The assessment shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 31, 32 and 66 (5); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 45 and 257 (e); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 52.]

Mode of determining assessment.

(2) Before making it the Deputy Commissioner shall report his proposed rates and method of assessment for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner in such form as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may prescribe.

(3) The rates and method of assessment proposed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be consistent with the principles prescribed, and the other instructions given, by the Governor General in Council.

60. (1) When the Deputy Commissioner has obtained the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to his proposed rates and method of assessment, he shall make an order determining the assessment proper for each estate and announce it to the landowner or landowners of the estate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 30; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 43 and 44; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 49.]

Announcement of assessment.

(2) At the time of announcing the assessment he shall also declare the date from which it will have effect. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 53.]

(3) An assessment thus announced shall be subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

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Application for re-consideration of assessment.

61. (*1*) A landowner may, within thirty days from the date of the announcement of the assessment, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the amount, form or conditions of the assessment, and stating the grounds of his objection.

(*2*) Where the land-revenue is assigned, the assignee thereof may within thirty days from that date present a like petition to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

Assessment liable to be modified at any time before confirmation.

62. At any time before the assessment is confirmed by the Local Government, the Commissioner, Financial Commissioner or Local Government may modify it or direct its modification.

Enforcement of assessment.

63. Subject to any modification under either of the two last foregoing sections, the assessment announced under section 60 shall be the assessment of the estate with effect from the date declared under that section, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall continue in force until it is revised.

Refusal to be liable for assessment and consequences thereof.

[Cf. Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 36.]

64. (*1*) At any time before the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the assessment of an estate takes effect, the landowner or, where there are two or more landowners, their headman or all their headmen, as the case may be, may give notice to the Deputy Commissioner of refusal to be liable for the assessment.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a notice under sub-section (*1*), he may take possession of the estate and deal with it as nearly as may be as if the annulment of the assessment thereof had been ordered as a process for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue due thereon.

(*3*) While the estate is in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner, the landowner or landowners shall be entitled to receive from the Government an allowance, to be fixed by the Financial Commissioner, which shall not be less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

Preparation of record of liabilities of holdings and tenancies.

65. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, after the assessment of an estate has been announced, cause a record to be made and published showing, according to the nature of the ownership of the estate, the amount or share of the land-revenue for the payment of which each landowner is liable, and the rents, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, or who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason revise the record at any time during the currency of the assessment.

(*3*) In making or revising the record the wishes of the landowners shall be followed as far as may be practicable and equitable.

(*4*) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners acting under this section.

Application for revision of that record.

66. (*1*) Any person liable for or entitled to any payment under the record made under the last foregoing section may, within thirty days from the date of the publication of the record under that section, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the record so far as it affects him, and stating the grounds of his objection.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

Commutation and collection of dues payable to superior landowners.

67. (*1*) Where a superior landowner is entitled to receive from an inferior landowner dues in kind or in cash of fluctuating quantity or amount, the Deputy Commissioner may commute those dues into a fixed percentage on the assessment. [New.]

(*2*) The Financial Commissioner may by special order direct that payments due to a superior landowner shall be collected on his behalf as land-revenue.

Rules with respect to excess Waste-land.

Formation of waste-land into separate estate.

68. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Financial Commissioner, the waste-land of an estate exceeds the requirements of the landowner or landowners for purposes of pasture or agriculture, the Financial Commissioner may direct any portion of that waste-land to be formed into a separate estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 27.]

(*2*) When a separate estate has been formed under sub-section (*1*), the Deputy Commissioner shall assess it to land-revenue and announce the assessment in the manner prescribed under section 60.

(*3*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*4*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of the estate so formed and declare the estate to be at the disposal of the Government.

(*5*) When the estate has been declared to be at the disposal of the Government, there shall be allowed to the person who was the landowner thereof such annual sum as the Financial Commissioner may direct, being not less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

Liability of land added by alluvion to be assessed.

69. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, land added by alluvion to an estate is liable to assessment, and may be assessed by the prescribed Revenue-officer. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 104.]

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Assessment of land added by alluvion and of resumed and other lands, and assessment of miscellaneous revenue.

70. (*1*) The provisions of section 58 shall not apply to any case for which provision is elsewhere made in this Act or to any of the following cases, namely :—

(i) the assessment of land-revenue on estates formed under section 68 ;

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 41. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 132.]

(ii) the assessment of land-revenue on lands of which the land-revenue was released or assigned and has been resumed ;

(iii) the assessment of land-revenue on waste-lands sold, leased or granted by the Government, or on other isolated areas ;

(iv) the revision of assessments of land-revenue due to the action of water or sand or to calamity of season ;

(v) the assessment of revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46, in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in an assessment made under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 257.]

(*2*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of the prescribed Revenue-officers in making and revising assessments under this section, and may confirm assessments so made and revised.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may incorporate in rules under sub-section (*2*) any of the provisions of this Chapter with such modifications as he deems necessary.

CHAPTER VI.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 42; Act XIX, 1873, s. 147; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 90.]

Rules to regulate payment of land-revenue.

71. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything contained in the record-of-rights of any estate or group of estates, the Financial Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner, by, at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, is to be paid.

(*2*) Until the Financial Commissioner otherwise directs, land-revenue shall be payable by the instalments, at the times and places and in the manner, by, at and in which it is payable when this Act comes into force.

Rules to regulate collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue.

72. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue, whether assigned or unassigned, and may by those rules determine the circumstances and terms in and on which assigned land-revenue may be collected by the assignee, and fix the costs to be charged in respect of any process under this Chapter and in respect of the collection by the Government of assigned land-revenue.

[Cf. Mad., Act II, 1864, s. 7.]

Interest on arrears of land-revenue.

73. An arrear of land-revenue shall bear such interest as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 112.]

Costs and interest recoverable as part of arrear.

74. The costs of any process issued under this Chapter, and any interest chargeable on an arrear of land-revenue, shall be recoverable as part of the arrear of land-revenue in respect of which the process was issued or the interest is chargeable.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 149; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 92.]

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

75. A statement of account certified by the prescribed Revenue-officer shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of an arrear of land-revenue, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 150.]

Processes for recovery of arrears.

76. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an arrear of land-revenue may be recovered by the following processes :—

(*a*) by service of a writ of demand on the defaulter ;

(*b*) by arrest and detention of his person ;

(*c*) by distress and sale of his moveable property and crops, including any produce of which the Deputy Commissioner may under section 57 prevent the removal ;

(*d*) by transfer of the holding in respect of which the arrear is due ;

(*e*) by attachment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due ;

(*f*) by annulment of the assessment of that estate or holding ;

(*g*) by sale of that estate or holding ;

(*h*) by proceedings against other immoveable property of the defaulter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 151.]

Writ of demand.

77. A writ of demand may be issued by the prescribed Revenue-officer on or after the day following that on which an arrear of land-revenue accrues.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43; Act XIX, 1873, s. 152; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 95.]

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

78. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued the prescribed Revenue-officer may issue a warrant directing an officer to be named therein to arrest the defaulter and to bring him before the Revenue-officer.

(*2*) The Revenue-officer may thereupon order the defaulter to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner, or may keep him under personal restraint for a period not exceeding ten days and shall then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 96.]

(*3*) When the defaulter is brought before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in the jail for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

(*4*) The process of arrest and detention shall not be executed against a defaulter who is a female, minor, lunatic or idiot.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43.]

Distress and sale of moveable property and crops.

79. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the moveable property or crops of the defaulter may be distrained and sold.

(*2*) The distress and sale shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the attachment and

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sale of moveable property under the decree of a Revenue Court:

Provided that, in addition to the particulars exempted by that law from liability to sale, seed-grain belonging to the defaulter, and so much of the produce of his land as the Deputy Commissioner thinks necessary for the subsistence, until the harvest next following, of the defaulter and his family and of any cattle exempted by that law, shall be exempted from sale under this section.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 157; Act VIII, 1879, s. 14.]

Transfer of holding.

80. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued on a holding, the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the holding, for a term not exceeding fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the transfer to any person being a landowner of the estate in which the holding is situate and not being himself a defaulter, on condition of his paying the arrear before being put in possession of the holding, and on such further conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may see fit to prescribe.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Financial Commissioner any transfer made by him under this section, and the Financial Commissioner may set aside the transfer or alter the conditions thereof, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The transferee shall not either before or after the expiration of the term of the transfer be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding or for any losses sustained by him by reason of the transfer.

(*4*) A transfer under this section shall not affect the joint and several liability of the landowners of the estate in which it is enforced.

(*5*) In respect of all rights and liabilities arising under this Act the person to whom the holding is transferred shall, subject to the conditions of the transfer, stand in the same position as that in which the defaulter would have stood if the holding had not been transferred.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 154, 155 and 156.]

Attachment of estate or holding.

81. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the Deputy Commissioner may cause the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be attached and taken under the management of himself or of an agent appointed by him for that purpose.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner or the agent shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person who immediately before the attachment was in possession of the land attached, and the inferior landowners or tenants, if any, and shall be entitled to manage the land and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of that person until the arrear has been satisfied, or until the Deputy Commissioner restores the land to the person whose interest was attached.

(*3*) All surplus profits of the land attached beyond the cost of attachment and management and the amount necessary to meet the current demand for land-revenue and rates and cesses shall be applied in defraying the arrear.

(*4*) Land shall not be attached for the same arrear for a longer term than five years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the attachment, but, if the arrear is sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the landowner.

[Act XIX 1873, ss. 158, 159, 164 and 165, and Act XXXIII, 1871 s. 51.]

Annulment of assessment of estate or holding.

82. (*1*) When an arrear of land-revenue has been due for a longer period than one month, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of those processes, report the matter to the Financial Commissioner, and the Financial Commissioner may thereupon order the existing assessment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be annulled.

(*2*) The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue which has accrued on land—

(*a*) while under attachment under the last foregoing section, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

(*3*) When the assessment of any land has been annulled, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or let it in farm to any person willing to accept the farm, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner:

Provided that the term for which land may be so managed or farmed shall not be longer than fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the annulment.

(*4*) After the expiration of that term the Deputy Commissioner shall assess the estate or holding at such sum as the Financial Commissioner approves for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, and shall announce the assessment in the manner prescribed in section 60.

(*5*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*6*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, take the estate or holding under direct management or farm it for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, or for any period within that term which the Financial Commissioner may fix.

[Act VIII, 1879, s. 15.]

(*7*) When the assessment of a holding is annulled, the joint responsibility of the other landowners of the estate for the land-revenue of that holding becoming due after the annulment shall be in abeyance until a new assessment takes effect.

(*8*) The Financial Commissioner may direct that any contract made by the person who immediately before the annulment of the assessment of an estate or holding was in possession of the lands comprised therein, or any contract made by any person through whom that person claims, relating to those lands, shall not be binding on the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer during the term of the management or farm.

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[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 160, 161 and 162.]

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of assessment, and consequences of the proclamation.

83. (*1*) When any land is attached under section 81, or when the assessment of any land has been annulled under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner shall make proclamation thereof.

(*2*) No payment made after the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the estate or holding to any person other than the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer shall be credited to the person making the payment, or relieve him from liability to make the payment again to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

(*3*) No payment made before the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset in anticipation of the usual time for the payment shall, without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the payment in account with the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 166.]

Sale of estate or holding.

84. When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of those processes, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, sell the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that land shall not be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section 35 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*) ; or [IV of 1872.]

(*b*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under attachment under section 81 of this Act; or

(*c*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was held under direct management by the Deputy Commissioner, or in farm by any other person, under section 82, after either an annulment of assessment or a refusal to be liable therefor.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 167; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 108.]

Sale free of incumbrances.

85. (*1*) Land sold under the last foregoing section shall be sold free of all incumbrances; and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the land shall become void as against the purchaser at the sale.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall affect—

(*a*) the right of occupancy of a tenant having that right in the land; or

(*b*) any lease at a fair rent, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of a dwelling-house or manufactory, or for a mine, garden, tank, canal, place of worship or burial-ground, so long as the land continues to be used for the purpose specified in the lease; or

(*c*) any incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner and proclaimed as hereinafter provided.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 168.]

Proceedings against other immoveable property of defaulter.

86. (*1*) If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore provided, or if the Financial Commissioner considers the enforcement of any of those processes to be inexpedient, the Deputy Commissioner may, where the defaulter owns any other estate or holding, or any share in any other estate or holding, or any other immoveable property, proceed under the provisions of this Act against that property as if it were the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that no interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by reason only of his interests being proceeded against.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner determines to proceed under this section against immoveable property other than the land in respect of which the arrear is due, he shall issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer or charging of the property.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may at any time by order in writing withdraw the proclamation, and it shall be deemed to be withdrawn when either the arrear has been paid or the interests of the defaulter in the property have been sold for the recovery of the arrear.

(*4*) Any private alienation of the property, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, made after the making of the proclamation and before the withdrawal thereof shall be void.

(*5*) In proceeding against property under this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall follow, as nearly as the nature of the property will admit, the procedure prescribed for the enforcement of process against land on which an arrear of land-revenue is due.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 111.]

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

87. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 75, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear, the person against whom the proceedings are taken may, if he denies that the arrear or any part thereof is due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, and institute a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Procedure in Sales.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 58.]

Proclamation of sale.

88. (*1*) On the receipt of the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to the sale of any immoveable property, the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation of the intended sale, stating—

(*a*) the date, time and place of the sale;

(*b*) the property to be sold, and, if it is an estate or holding, the land-revenue assessed thereon;

(*c*) whether the property is to be sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case the property is to be sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is; and

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

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(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 89-104.)

(2) The proclamation shall also state that any person claiming a right of pre-emption must, on penalty of forfeiting the right, give notice of his claim to the Deputy Commissioner before the commencement of the sale.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 288.] **89.** A Revenue-officer shall not be answerable for any error, mis-statement or omission in any proclamation under the last foregoing section, unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

Indemnity to Revenue-officer with respect to contents of proclamation.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 289.] **90.** *(1)* A copy of the proclamation shall be served on the defaulter, and be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the office of the Tahsildár of the tahsil in which the property to be sold is situate.

Publication of proclamation.

(2) After a copy of the proclamation has been so fixed up in the office of the Tahsildár, a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The proclamation shall be further published in manner prescribed in section 25 and in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner thinks expedient.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 290.] **91.** *(1)* The sale shall not take place on a Sunday or other holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the copy of the proclamation was fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

Time and conduct of sale.

(2) The sale shall be by public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be conducted either by the Deputy Commissioner in person or by a Revenue-officer specially appointed by him in this behalf.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 173.] **92.** If before the day fixed for the sale the defaulter pays, either at the place and in the manner prescribed under section 71 or to the officer in charge of the Government treasury of the district, the arrear in respect of which the land has been proclaimed for sale, the sale shall be stayed.

Stay of sale.

[Cf. Act XLV, 1860, s. 185.] **93.** A defaulter shall be incapable of purchasing land at a sale under this Chapter.

Defaulter incapable of being purchaser.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 188; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 110.] **94.** *(1)* At any time before the close of the day on which the sale is concluded any person who before the commencement of the sale has given notice of his claim to a right of pre-emption may claim to take the property at the sum last bid.

Exercise of right of pre-emption.

(2) If the right is not disputed, he shall be declared to be the purchaser.

(3) If the right is disputed, the Deputy Commissioner shall decide the dispute and declare the purchaser.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 306.] **95.** The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after the declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of the purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of that deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

Deposit by purchaser.

96. The full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the close of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale took place, or, if the fifteenth day is a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office-day after the fifteenth day. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 30.]

Time for payment in full.

97. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last foregoing section, the deposit, after defrayment of the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 308.]

Procedure in default of payment.

98. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under this Chapter, and all expenses attending that re-sale, shall be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue. [Act XIV, 1882, s. 293.]

Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

99. Every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter shall be reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 178.]

Report of sale to Commissioner.

100. *(1)* At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it; [Act XIX, 1873, s. 179.]

Application to set aside sale.

(2) But a sale shall not be set aside on that ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake.

101. *(1)* After the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has not been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale; and, if such application has been made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 180.]

Order confirming or setting aside sale.

(2) An order made under this section shall be final.

102. Whenever the sale of any property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 182.]

Refund of purchase-money on setting aside of sale.

103. A sale made after a postponement, and a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under section 97 or on the setting aside of a sale, shall be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the sale. [Act XIV, 1882, ss. 291 and 309.]

Proclamation after postponement or on re-sale.

104. *(1)* After a sale has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the property sold, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased that property. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 183.]

On confirmation of sale, possession and certificate to be granted to purchaser.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Village Waste-lands.—Sections 105-109.)

(2) The certificate shall state whether the property was sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case it was sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 183, as amended by Schedule III, Act I, 1879.] (3) The certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of the property but need not be registered as a conveyance.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 184.] (4) Any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 187.] (5) The person named in the certificate as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue falling due in respect of the land after the date of the confirmation of the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 185.] **105.** (1) When a sale of immoveable property under this Chapter has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to the payment of any arrears due from the defaulter at the date of the confirmation of the sale, whether the arrears are of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold, or, if the property sold was owned by more than one landowner, then to the landowners either collectively or according to the amount of their recorded interests, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

Application of proceeds of sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 186.] (2) The surplus shall not, except under an order of a Court, be paid to any creditor of a person whose property has been sold.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF OTHER DEMANDS BY REVENUE-OFFICERS.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 116.] **106.** (1) When a village-officer, required by rules made under section 35 to collect land-revenue or other payments recorded under section 65, satisfies the Deputy Commissioner that those payments have not been made to him, the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf, recover them as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Recovery of certain arrears through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

(2) When the Deputy Commissioner enforces the payment of sums due to a village-officer under this section, he may refuse to consider any set-off claimed by the person against whom or whose property he issues process.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 64; Cf. Act XIX, 1873, s. 145; and Bombay Act V, 1879, s. 187.] **107.** In addition to any sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, the following sums may be so recovered, namely:—

Sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

(a) sums payable in respect of land assessed or assessable to land-revenue of the nature of quit-rent or commutation for service, and fees, fines, costs and other charges, including the village-officers' cess, payable under this Act;

(b) village-cesses, so far as they are applicable to conservancy, police or other objects declared by the Local Government to be for the benefit of an estate; [See section 48 of this Bill.]

(c) revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46 in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in the assessment of an estate; [See section 70 of this Bill.]

(d) sums due to the Government from an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner to manage the land of a defaulter, or of a landowner who has refused to be liable for an assessment, or from the farmer of such land, or from the surety of the agent or farmer;

(e) fees leviable under section 33 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; and XX of 1883.

(f) sums leviable by or under the authority of the Government as water-rates, or on account of the maintenance or management of canals, embankments or other irrigation-works, not being sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under any enactment for the time being in force.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 56; Act IX, 1883, s. 22.] **108.** (1) If an order is made by any Court for the attachment of the produce of a tenancy or of any part of a tenancy, the landlord may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to sell the produce and to pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of—

Recovery of rent by sale of produce under attachment.

(a) any arrear of rent legally exigible by him in respect of the tenancy; and

(b) the rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

(2) If the Deputy Commissioner finds the whole or any part of the landlord's claim to be proper, he shall cause the produce, or such portion thereof as he thinks necessary, to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied in the first instance to satisfy the claim or the part thereof found to be proper, and shall give information of his proceedings to the Court which ordered the attachment.

(3) The finding of the Deputy Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be a decree of a Revenue Court in a suit between the landlord and the tenant.

CHAPTER VIII.

VILLAGE WASTE-LANDS.

109. (1) When the majority of the landowners desire, or the Local Government considers it expedient, that a part of the common waste-lands of an estate or holding should be managed for the production of timber, fuel or fodder, the Local Government may by proclamation propose to notify that any part of those waste-lands not exceeding one-fifth of the whole shall be so managed. [New. See Circular of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 16A., dated the 1st March, 1883.]

Notification of waste-land to be managed for production of timber, fuel or fodder.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IX.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 110-117.)

(2) The proclamation shall define the area to which the proposed notification is to apply, and state the purpose for which the area is to be managed, and shall call upon any person objecting to the proposed notification to show cause before the Deputy Commissioner, within three months from the date of the making of the proclamation, why the area should not be notified.

(3) Any objection made under sub-section (2) shall be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner, and be submitted to, and considered by, the Local Government.

(4) When three months from the date of the making of the proclamation have expired, and the Local Government has considered any objection which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may notify the area and the purpose for which it is to be managed.

(5) The Local Government may withdraw any area from the operation of a notification under this section.

Suspension of rights during management.

110. (1) While an area is notified, all rights existing therein shall be suspended, and the area shall be managed in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

(2) When any area is withdrawn from the operation of a notification, the rights suspended under sub-section (1) shall revive and the management under this Act shall cease.

(3) In making any rule under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Management where assessment is made to meet the cost.

111. (1) The persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the notified area may assess themselves by the vote of a majority of their body for the purposes of the management of the area.

(2) The assessment may be in labour or in cash or in both, and shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) When the assessment, or any part of the assessment, of any person consists of labour, the sum to be paid by him in cash in default of performance of the labour shall be determinable by the Deputy Commissioner as an alternative to the assessment or part.

(4) Any sum assessed or determinable under this section may be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear of land-revenue.

(5) When an assessment is made under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may permit the notified area to be managed, under the superintendence of the prescribed Revenue-officer, by the persons paying the assessment, and the profits of the area shall be divisible among those persons in such manner as, subject to any rules under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner deems just.

Management where assessment is not made to meet the cost.

112. When an assessment is not made under the last foregoing section, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

(a) the notified area shall be managed by the prescribed Revenue-officer;

(b) the cost of management shall be defrayed from the proceeds of the produce of the area; and

(c) only the balance, if any, of those proceeds shall be divisible in manner aforesaid among the persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the area.

Prevention of cattle-trespass.

113. While an area is notified, the provisions of Chapter XI of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, shall apply to any part of that area which is closed to grazing. VII of 1878.

CHAPTER IX.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

Power of Financial Commissioner to make rules for demarcation of boundaries and erection of survey-marks.

114. (1) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the manner in which the boundaries of all or any estates in any local area are to be demarcated and as to the survey-marks to be erected within those estates.

(2) Rules under this section may prescribe, among other matters, the form of boundary-marks and survey-marks and the material to be used in their construction.

Power of Revenue-officers to define boundaries.

115. (1) The prescribed Revenue-officer may, for the purpose of framing any record or making any assessment under this Act, define the limits of any estate, holding or field, and, for the purpose of indicating those limits, require boundary-marks and survey-marks to be erected or repaired.

(2) In defining the limits of any land under sub-section (1), the Revenue-officer may lay down or restore any boundary or any boundary-mark or survey-mark already determined or set up by, or by order of, any Court, Revenue-officer or Forest-settlement-officer.

Cost of erection and repair of boundary-marks and survey-marks.

116. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Local Government, boundary-marks and survey-marks shall be erected and kept in repair by and at the cost of the persons interested in the land for the indication of the limits of which they are required:

Provided that the Local Government may in any case direct that the cost of erection in the first instance shall be borne by the Government or be a charge on the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

Recovery of cost incurred by the Government.

117. (1) If the persons interested in the land fail to erect or repair a boundary-mark or survey-mark within fifteen days from the date of their being required by the prescribed Revenue-officer to do so, [Act XIX, 1873, s. 144.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 118-125.)

the Revenue-officer may cause it to be erected or repaired.

(2) Where the Revenue-officer causes a boundary-mark or survey-mark to be erected or repaired, he shall, subject to any rules made under the last foregoing section, apportion the cost among those persons in such manner as he deems just, and certify the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may recover the cost as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 25; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 18.]

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on land for purposes of survey and demarcation.

118. Any Revenue-officer, and any person acting under the orders of a Revenue-officer, may, in the discharge of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land and erect survey-marks thereon and demarcate the boundaries thereof, and do all other acts necessary for the proper performance of that duty.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 40.]

Surveys for purpose of preparation of records.

119. (*1*) When any land is being surveyed in pursuance of a direction of the Local Government or of rules under Chapter IV of this Act, any Revenue-officer directing the survey may, by notice or proclamation, require all persons having rights or interests in the land to indicate, within a specified time, by temporary marks of a kind to be described in the notice or proclamation, the limits of those rights or interests

[Cf. Act V, 1880, s. 30.]

(*2*) If a person to whom the notice or proclamation is addressed fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Bom. Act V, 1879, s. 97.]

Provision of flag-holders and chainmen for those surveys.

120. (*1*) For the purposes of the survey of any land under Chapter IV of this Act, the landowners shall be bound to provide persons to act as flag-holders and chainmen.

(*2*) If the landowners fail to provide persons for that purpose or to provide them in sufficient number, such other persons as the Revenue-officer considers necessary may be employed and the cost of employing them recovered from the landowners as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Professional surveys.

121. (*1*) If it is necessary to make a survey by other agency than that of Revenue-officers or village-officers, the Local Government may publish a notification stating—

(*a*) the local area to be surveyed and the nature of the survey;

(*b*) the names or official designations of the officers by whom the survey is to be made; and

(*c*) the survey-marks to be erected by those officers.

(*2*) From the date of the notification the officers specified therein, and the persons acting under their orders, shall have for the purposes of the survey the powers conferred on Revenue-officers by section 118.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 142.]

Penalty for destruction, injury or removal of marks.

122. *(1)* If any person wilfully destroys, injures or removes without lawful authority a boundary-mark or survey-mark lawfully erected, or if a landowner negligently suffers any such mark to be destroyed, injured or removed without lawful authority, that person or landowner may be ordered by the prescribed Revenue-officer to pay such fine, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, as may, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same and of rewarding the person, if any, who gave information of the destruction, injury or removal.

(2) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Rent and Revenue Deposits.

[Rules under Act XXXIII of 1871, II 9; Compare Act XI of 1881, 60.]

Deposit of sum tendered and refused.

123. If a person liable to pay any sum to a headman or other landowner on account of rent, or of any liability to which that person is subject under this Act, tenders that sum to the headman or other landowner, and the sum is refused or a receipt therefor not forthwith granted, or if that person is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive the sum, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for leave to deposit the amount with the Government, and the Revenue-officer shall receive the deposit if, after such enquiry as he thinks fit, he is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient ground for making the application.

[Compare Act XII of 1881, ss. 52, 55.]

Effect of deposit.

124. *(1)* If the deposit purports to be made on account of any payment due to the Government, it may be credited accordingly.

(2) If it purports to be made on any other account, the Revenue-officer shall issue a notice of the deposit to the person to whose credit the sum has been deposited.

(3) If within three years from the date of the service of the notice that person appears and claims the sum, the Revenue-officer, if satisfied as to his title to receive it, may pay it to him.

(4) If the Revenue-officer is not so satisfied, he may retain the deposit pending the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall then pay the deposit in accordance with that decision.

(5) If the deposit is not so paid within three years, it shall be repaid to the depositor or disposed of as he may desire.

(6) When a deposit has been received it shall, in any question between the depositor and the person to whose credit the deposit was placed, be deemed, while it remains with the Government or after it has been paid under sub-section (*3*) or sub-section (*4*), to be a payment made by the depositor to that person.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 55A]

Saving of liability of Secretary of State and public officers.

125. No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything lawfully done by a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering it from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 126-132.)

Execution of Decrees by Revenue-officers.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment, sale or delivery of land to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

126. Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment, sale or delivery of any land or interest in land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and be executed by the Deputy Commissioner or that Revenue-officer in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the Court and with any rules consistent therewith made by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Chief Court.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment of rents or produce to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

127. (*1*) Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment of the rents or for the attachment or sale of the produce of any land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall be executed under the Deputy Commissioner's direction and control. [Cf. C. P. T. Act, s. 20.]

(*2*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act the attachment of the produce of any land shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing the produce, or doing any other act necessary for its preservation.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers in attaching the rents or attaching and selling the produce of land.

Division of Produce.

Division of produce.

128. In either of the following cases, namely:—

(*a*) where two or more landowners, or two or more tenants, are jointly interested in any produce, and either or any of the landowners or of the tenants, as the case may be, desires the assistance of a Revenue-officer for the purpose of dividing the produce, or

(*b*) where it is necessary to divide any produce for the purposes of this Act,

the rules contained in sections 20 to 22 (both inclusive) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, shall apply so far as they can be made applicable.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

129. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) fixing the number and amount of the instalments of rent and rates and of cesses and other sums of which a record has been made under this Act, and the dates for the payment of those instalments;

(*b*) fixing the dates on which profits shall be divisible by headmen or other persons by whom they are realised on behalf of co-sharers;

(*c*) regulating the procedure in cases where persons are entitled to inspect records of Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts, or records or papers in the custody of village-officers, or to obtain copies of the same, and prescribing the fees payable for searches and copies;

(*d*) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) declaring what shall be the language of any of those offices and Courts, and determining in what cases persons practising in those offices and Courts shall be permitted to address the presiding officers thereof in English;

(*f*) providing for the inspection of those offices and Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*g*) regulating all such matters as he thinks fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the establishments of those offices and Courts, and maintaining proper discipline among the ministerial officers of those establishments; and

(*h*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) Rules under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*h*) may be of general or special application, and may be expressed to supersede anything contained in any record-of-rights.

(*3*) Until rules are made under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the sums therein referred to shall be payable in the instalments and at the times in and at which they are now payable.

(*4*) Rules made under clause (*g*) may provide, among other matters, for fines, to an amount not exceeding one month's salary, being imposed on ministerial officers for misconduct or neglect in the performance of their duties, and for the recovery of fines so imposed by deduction of the amount thereof from any salary which may be or become due to the officers fined.

Powers to make rules subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

130. All powers to make rules under this Act shall be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Procedure for making rules.

131. (*1*) The Local Government and the Financial Commissioner shall, before making any rules under this Act, publish, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with notice of the date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date.

(*2*) Every rule made by the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner shall be published in the local official Gazette, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Jurisdiction with respect to Revenue matters and fluvial Lands.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred in matters within the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

132. *(1)* Except as otherwise provided by this Act, a Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction in any matter which the Local Government or a Revenue- [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 136 and 241; Act XVIII, 1876, s. 219; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 152.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 133-135.)

officer or Revenue Court is empowered by this Act or by the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to dispose of or to hear and determine, or take cognizance of the manner in which the Local Government or any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court exercises any powers vested in it or him by or under those Acts; and in particular—

(2) A Civil Court shall not exercise jurisdiction with respect to—

(a) any claim to compel the performance of any duties imposed by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force on any Revenue-officer, as such;

(b) any claim to the office of kánúngo, zaildár or village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from the office, or to compel the performance of the duties thereof;

(c) any notification directing the making or revision of a record-of-rights;

(d) the framing of a record-of-rights, or the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents included therein;

(e) the correction of any entry in a record-of-rights;

(f) any claim for partition of an estate, holding or tenancy, or any dispute connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for partition, not being a dispute as to the extent of the shares belonging to the parties to the proceedings;

(g) any question as to the distribution of land at the partition of an estate or holding, or as to the distribution of land subject by established custom to periodical re-distribution;

(h) any notification of the undertaking of the general re-assessment of a district or tahsil having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;

(i) the claim of any person to be liable for an assessment of land-revenue or of any other revenue assessed under this Act;

(j) the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any estate or holding under this Act;

(k) the amount of any other revenue to be assessed under this Act, or of any cess or rate to be assessed on an estate or holding under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force;

(l) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any fees, fines, costs or other charges imposed under this Act;

(m) any claim relating to the allowance to be received by a landowner who has given notice of his refusal to be liable for an assessment, or any claim connected with, or arising out of, any proceedings taken in consequence of the refusal of any person to be liable for an assessment under this Act;

(n) the liability of any person to pay a sum appearing from the record prepared under section 65 to be payable by him;

(o) the formation of an estate out of excess waste-land, or the declaration of an estate so formed to be at the disposal of the Government;

(p) any claim to hold free of revenue any land, mills, fisheries or natural products of land or water;

(q) any claim connected with, or arising out of, the collection by the Government, or the enforcement by the Government of any process for the recovery, of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue;

(r) any claim to set aside, on any ground other than fraud, a sale for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue; or

(s) any claim connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for the management of any area for the production of timber, fuel or fodder.

Jurisdiction with respect to land subject to fluvial action.

133. (1) When it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two Civil or Revenue Courts or of two Revenue-officers any land subject to fluvial action is situate, either of those Courts or officers may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and entertain and dispose of any suit or proceeding relating to that land, with respect to which the Court or officer is competent as regards the nature of the suit or proceeding, and the value of its subject-matter, to exercise jurisdiction.

(2) When the Court or officer has recorded a statement to the effect mentioned in sub-section (1), an objection that the suit or proceeding was instituted or had before a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate shall not be allowed by any appellate or revisional Court or officer.

(3) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (1), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court or officer that a decree or order in a suit or proceeding relating to such land as aforesaid was made by a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate, the appellate or revisional Court or officer shall not allow the objection if in its or his opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit or proceeding, any reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court or officer having jurisdiction with respect thereto.

Miscellaneous.

Papers kept by village-officers to be deemed public documents.

134. (1) Any record or paper which a village-officer is required by law or by any rule under this Act to prepare or keep shall be deemed to be the property of the Government. [Act I, 18.., s. 76]

(2) A village-officer shall, with respect to any such record or paper in his custody, be deemed for the purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to be a public officer having the custody of a public document which any person has a right to inspect. [I of 187.]

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records.

135. All persons whose rights, interests or liabilities are required by this Act to be entered in a record-of-rights or other record prepared under this Act shall be

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(The Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

bound to furnish on the requisition of the Revenue-officers or village-officers engaged in preparing the record all information necessary for the correct preparation thereof.

Penalty for failure to attend within limits of estate in obedience to order of Revenue-officer.

136. If a person required by a summons, notice, order or proclamation proceeding from a Revenue-officer to attend at a certain time within the limits of the estate in which he ordinarily resides fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable at the discretion of the Revenue-officer to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Payment for service by a percentage from land-revenue.

137. When service is paid for by a percentage deducted from the land-revenue, assignments of land-revenue shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise determines, be reduced by the same percentage.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 29.]

Treatment of leases for period exceeding or equal to term of assessment of land-revenue.

138. *(1)* Where a lease has been granted, or an agreement has been entered into, by a landowner, fixing for a period exceeding the term of the assessment the rent of any land assessed to land-revenue, and that term has expired, the lease or agreement shall be voidable—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord if the land-revenue of the land has been enhanced and the tenant refuses to pay such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the landlord, determines to be fair and reasonable ; and

(*b*) at the option of the tenant if the land-revenue of the land has been reduced and the landlord refuses to accept such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the tenant, determines to be fair and reasonable.

[Cf. Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 38.]

(2) Any contract or agreement relative to the occupation, rent or produce of any land which has been entered into for the term of the currency of an assessment shall, unless a contrary intention clearly appears in the contract or agreement, or unless the contract or agreement is otherwise terminated by consent of parties or course of law, continue in force until a revised assessment takes effect.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 155.]

Restriction on Revenue-officers trading or holding land.

139. *(1)* A Revenue-officer, or a person employed in a Revenue-office, shall not, except with the express permission of the Local Government,—

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 168.]

(a) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the acquisition, except for public purposes, of any land or interest in land by purchase, mortgage or otherwise, in the district to which he is appointed or in which he is employed ; or

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 1[illegible]]

(b) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in that district.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to Commissioners or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section in the case of any specified class or grade of Revenue-officers.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude any person from becoming a member of a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or other law. VI of 1882.

Powers exerciseable from time to time.

140. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on the Financial Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title or subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act VI of 1867	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to alter the limits of existing districts in any part of the territories under his government.	The whole.
Act XXXIII of 1871.	The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1871.	The whole.
Act IV of 1872	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Section 21.
Act XIV of 1875.	The Punjab Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XVIII of 1884.	The Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	Section 3 (*1*), (*2*), (*4*), (*5*), (*6*) and (*7*) ; the whole of Chapter V ; the last seventeen words of sub-section (*1*) of section 67 ; and section 75.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to the assessment and collection of the land-revenue and other connected subjects is contained in Act XXXIII of 1871. This Act was the first attempt to express in clear and concise language the various rules and orders—based on the "spirit" of the Bengal Regulations—by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab had,

up to that time, been regulated, and which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

The Act under consideration was framed with great care by Sir James Stephen in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir. R.) Egerton, and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. H. Davies, both officers of large revenue and settlement experience. But subsequent experience has shown that it is incomplete in some respects and requires amendment in others. Some of the defects in it have recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and others have been supplied in the enactments on the same subject which have since been framed for other parts of India. Moreover, the recent orders of the Government of India, based on recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, require that the continuous operations by which village-records are maintained correct to date shall be disconnected from those other occasional proceedings by which the assessment of the land-revenue is revised. And in the endeavour to recast the body of rules which have been issued under the authority of the existing law, with a view to the carrying out of those orders, technical difficulties have arisen which render the amendment of the Act a matter of necessity. The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, being under revision at the same time, the Bill has been so framed as to cover the entire jurisdiction of Revenue-officers, whether of a judicial, fiscal or executive character.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

This Chapter contains the necessary definitions—some of which are new and others have been incorporated from the Land-revenue Acts recently passed for other provinces—and a few other preliminary provisions.

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

The classification of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the powers taken for the appointment of the former, and the provisions for the superintendence and control of both, differ little from the corresponding provisions of the existing law, which are scattered over three enactments—the Land-revenue Act, 1871, the Judicial Administration Act, 1875, and the Courts Act, 1884.

Section 9 gives a detail of the applications and proceedings which can be disposed of by Revenue-officers as such, and section 10 of those cases which they will deal with in their judicial capacity as Revenue Courts. The classes of cases of which particulars are given in this latter section are, with some not very important variations suggested by the experience of the last two years, taken from section 45 of the Courts Act, 1884; but the list has been supplemented by including in it suits under several new sections of the Bill now before the legislature for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868. In the Courts Act these suits have been divided into two groups, the first or more important group being reserved exclusively for trial by Deputy Commissioners. But as no such distinction existed before the passing of that Act, and as it has been found to be productive of serious inconvenience, it has been omitted from this Bill. The Local Government will by rule or notification under section 13 determine by what officers or classes of officers these cases will be heard, and the rule adopted will ordinarily, as in former years, be based mainly on the value of the suits.

Experience since the passing of the Courts Act having shown that the subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts do not always succeed in avoiding mistakes as to the respective limits of their jurisdictions, provision has been made in section 11 for obviating by a reference to the Chief Court the inconvenience and expense to the parties of setting aside the proceedings in cases where a Court has acted without jurisdiction, when neither party has been prejudiced by the mistake.

The other provisions of this Chapter which call for special notice are those relating to appeal and revision. The change in jurisdiction to try original revenue suits noted above has necessitated an alteration in the course of appeal, and in place of the somewhat complicated system of appeal laid down in sections 47 and 48 of the Courts Act, the more simple system provided in sections 19 and 20 of the Bill has been devised. Where the order in appeal confirms the original decision, there will be no further appeal; in other cases there will be a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner. By section 22 power has been given to the Financial Commissioner to call for and revise the proceedings of both Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts; as regards the former class of proceedings, this merely continues an authority which he already possesses under section 65 of the Land-revenue Act of 1871. The remaining sections of this Chapter relate to procedure, and for the most part reproduce provisions on the subjects in the Courts Act; where additions have been made, they have been taken from the revenue laws of other provinces.

CHAPTER III.—KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

The provisions of the existing law respecting these officers are contained in one short section. Those of the Bill are in greater detail, and provide expressly for the levy of a cess for the payment of village-officers, for the administration of the cess so levied, and for the control of these officers. Section 36, which authorizes the levy of this cess, also cures a defect

in the present law by enabling the cess to be charged on the owner's and water-advantage rates.

CHAPTER IV.—RECORDS.

In framing this and the following chapter, the language of the existing law, which describes the framing of a record-of-rights and the assessment of the land-revenue by the term "settlement," has been departed from. These two chapters speak (i) of the preparation and maintenance of certain records for each village, and (ii) of the assessment of land-revenue on the basis furnished by those records. The powers necessary for these purposes are taken in the name of the ordinary Revenue-officers; and it is left open to Government to decide from time to time, as occasion arises, how much of these operations can be carried out by the ordinary district staff, and for what operations special and additional officers should be appointed under the authority provided in section 14.

A record-of-rights has now been provided for every district in the Province. Additions to these records are required from time to time as new estates come into existence. And their occasional revision is necessary, usually in connection with re-assessment operations. Under section 41 of the Bill it will be in the discretion of the Local Government to direct the undertaking of record-operations as occasion arises.

The tendency of recent experience is towards a much greater simplification of these records than any that was aimed at when the Act of 1871 was enacted, and therefore the definition of the contents of the record in section 39 of the Bill is briefer and less elaborate than that set out in section 14 of the existing Act. The existing limitations on the alteration of entries are continued by section 13. Section 44 provides for the prompt confirmation of the record. At present this confirmation is often delayed for a long time, because the operations of record and assessment cannot be dealt with separately.

The presumptions in favour of the title of the Government to waste-lands, forests, mines and minerals, which are asserted by the present law, are continued in sections 45 and 46, and words have been added to the latter section which assert the right of the Government to fisheries in navigable rivers, a right which the State has always possessed.

The provisions relating to village-cesses in section 48 give legal sanction to an authority which the Local Government often exercised in connection with the earlier settlements in the Punjab, which is still occasionally needed, and which is provided in the Land-revenue Acts of other Provinces of Upper India.

The rest of the Chapter relates to partition-proceedings, the record of mutations, and the preparation of the annual papers, and in these respects re-produces for the most part the provisions of the existing law and of the rules made under its authority. The only change of importance is the proposal to discontinue the system prescribed by section 21 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, by which all Courts are required to send to the Deputy Commissioner copies of decrees affecting rights in land or the possession thereof. No inconvenience has, it is understood, been experienced in the North-Western Provinces during the last twelve years in consequence of the removal of a provision of this kind from the law applicable to those provinces; and it is believed that, as there the reports of changes of possession which are required to be made by sections 97 and 99 of Act XIX of 1873 have produced the desired effect, so here the somewhat similar provision in section 52 of the Bill will prove equally effective.

CHAPTER V.—ASSESSMENT.

This Chapter is so drafted that while continuing all the provisions of the existing law, it supplies some important omissions in that law and expresses with clearness the procedure which has grown up under it. The opening sections of the Chapter expressly declare that the land-revenue is the first charge on the land, its rents and its produce, and they further provide security against the alienation of the rents and produce until this charge has been satisfied. The absence of any clear provision of this nature has been the cause of some inconvenience during past years. It has not uncommonly happened that a decree-holder has succeeded in attaching rents or produce due to a landowner before the latter has paid his revenue, leaving the Revenue-officers no remedy except that of proceeding against the produce of the next harvest, or against the land itself.

By the procedure laid down in sections 60 to 63 the formality of demanding from the landowners of every estate or their representatives a written engagement accepting the new assessment is dispensed with. But the landowners will still be at liberty to refuse to be liable for the assessment fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the consequences of refusal will be the same as those which follow from refusal to accept an assessment under the present law. Refusals of this kind, however, occur so seldom in the Punjab that the really important point in the procedure connected with the giving of effect to revised assessments lies less in the provisions dealing with these refusals than in those contained in sections 61 and 62 of the Bill, which provide for the hearing of objections and appeals, and for the modification of assessments prior to confirmation. In a country of small holdings cultivated by the owners themselves—and this is the prevailing character of Punjab tenures—an owner is very rarely in a position to decline to pay the new assessment; if he thinks that it is too heavy, the only

remedy practically open to him is to appeal against it, and this is the remedy which he has almost invariably adopted.

Section 67 gives a power of converting the dues of a superior landowner, when leviable in kind or cash of varying quantity or amount, into a fixed percentage on the land-revenue. This authority existed prior to the enactment of the present law, and, in a case of some importance which recently came under consideration and was adjusted by compromise in the manner provided for in this section, the absence of this authority caused serious embarassment both to the Revenue-officers and to those who were liable for the revenue.

CHAPTER VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.

No very material change has been made in this Chapter in the law relating to the recovery of arrears, but in drafting the sections which deal with this subject an attempt has been made to set forth the several processes which can be resorted to for this purpose and their results in as simple a form as possible. The following are the principal alterations made :—(*a*) the period during which a defaulter may be imprisoned has been reduced by section 78 from one year to one month; (*b*) the exemptions from attachment and sale specified in section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure have been extended by section 79 in the case of revenue defaulters to seed-grain, and to so much of the produce of a defaulter's land as is necessary for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of his cattle until the harvest next following the execution of the process; (*c*) in order to render the Chapter complete in itself, the procedure for the sale of a defaulter's land, instead of being dealt with, as in the present Act, by reference to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the sale of immoveable property, has been set out in full by the incorporation of those sections, with some necessary modifications, in the Bill.

CHAPTER VII.—Recovery of other Demands by Revenue-officers.

This Chapter contains provisions for the recovery as arrears of land-revenue of sums due to headmen and other village-officers, and of a number of items of miscellaneous revenue. Almost all that is new in this Chapter is taken from the Revenue and Rent Acts of other provinces.

CHAPTER VIII.—Village Waste-lands.

The provisions of this Chapter are altogether new, but their general policy is believed to be entirely in accordance with the views of the Government of India. They have been framed with the object of securing in suitable estates the management of a portion of the waste-land for the production of timber, fuel and fodder. The area to be so treated is not to exceed one-fifth of the waste, and power is taken by section 110 to make rules for its management on the part of the landowners. Both the order directing that certain areas shall be reserved for these purposes and the rules for their management will be issued by the Local Government, and provision is made that, before the issue of any such order, objections shall be invited and considered.

CHAPTER IX.—Surveys and Boundaries.

This Chapter contains the usual provisions for facilitating the survey of land for revenue purposes. Similar provisions are to be found in all the Land-revenue Acts of other provinces of Upper India, and these do not therefore seem to call for special notice. Some of the remedies for failure on the part of the landowners to erect and maintain boundary-marks, and the penalties for wilfully destroying, injuring or removing such marks after they have been set up, are of a summary nature, the object being to avoid the necessity for the institution of criminal proceedings except where really required by the gravity of the case.

CHAPTER X.—Supplemental Provisions.

This Chapter deals with matters for which provision could not conveniently be made in other parts of the Bill. Of these the following are the most important. The first is that contained in sections 126 and 127. So long as civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction was vested in the same officers, the subordinate revenue establishments, from the Tahsildars downwards, were at the disposal of the Courts for the execution of processes relating to land and its produce. But civil and revenue jurisdiction now vests, for the most part, in separate officers; and consequently the officers presiding over Civil Courts have no longer at their command any organized agency by which those processes can be executed. The object of these sections is to supply this deficiency by continuing the practice which existed before the passing of the Courts Act of 1884. By them the orders of Civil Courts relating to land and the rents and produce thereof will, as before, be executed by the Revenue-officers and their establishments, and the necessity for creating a separate agency for this purpose will be avoided.

By another section (128) the same power is given to a Revenue-officer, in cases of dispute, of dividing produce between co-sharers, as that which has always been possessed by him for the division of produce between landlord and tenant.

Section 129 confers the powers to make rules which are necessary for the proper working of the Act, and section 132 defines the matters in regard to which the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts will be barred. No material change has been made in respect of either of these subjects.

In section 133 provision has been made to meet the uncertainties attaching to jurisdiction in cases relating to alluvial lands on the larger rivers where they form the boundary between districts.

Lastly, section 134 declares that all records and papers which a village-officer is required by law to prepare and keep shall be the property of Government, and makes suitable provision for their production and proof. The object of this section is to render unnecessary the inconvenient practice of summoning patwáris merely for the purpose of proving the authenticity of papers prepared or kept by them.

The 12th July, 1886.

W. G. DAVIES.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE EFFECT OF A LOW RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

No. 2107, dated Simla, 21st July, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce.

Read—

A Note by Mr. J. E. O'Conor on the effect of a low rate of exchange on the Indian export trade.

RESOLUTION.—This Note will form a section of the forthcoming Review of the Trade of India for 1885-86, but may be conveniently published in separate form for general information.

ORDER.—Ordered accordingly that the Note be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

NOTE ON THE EFFECT OF A LOW RATE OF EXCHANGE ON THE INDIAN EXPORT TRADE.

IT has been so often stated recently that a low exchange is a benefit to India by stimulating trade, that it is desirable to examine the statement closely, and to ascertain how far it is in accordance with the facts. The argument briefly stated is this: A low exchange gives the exporter a larger number of rupees in exchange for the sterling price of his merchandise: he is therefore able to sell more cheaply in the consuming market and thus stimulates consumption there: he is also able to give a better price to the cultivator in India and thus stimulates production here. It has also been argued by some that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange, imports are correspondingly restricted because a low rate of exchange requires that a larger number of rupees must be given for the sterling value of the goods imported.

2. It is proposed to prove in this paper that these arguments leave out of sight important factors affecting trade in a greater degree than exchange; that the arguments are not sound in principle and are also opposed to the facts; that, though the exporter is certainly able to sell his goods more cheaply in the consuming markets, this cheapness has not actually had the effect of specially stimulating exports; that the exporter does not actually receive a larger rupee return now for his goods than he did when exchange was higher; that consequently he cannot and does not give a better return to the cultivator; and, therefore, has not specially stimulated production; that the import trade could not be restricted while the export trade was stimulated, for that both must increase or decrease in the same ratio, unless the country is increasing its debt to other countries; that the fall of prices in imported goods having much exceeded the fall in exchange there has been no such increase in their cost as to restrict

consumption, and that in fact there has been no restriction; that the low exchange has really operated merely to counteract partially the loss to Indian trade resulting from low prices; that the export trade has not made such progress since exchange began to fall quickly and heavily (that is, during the last three years) as in previous years when exchange was higher and more stable; that if the trade has not actually fallen off and has even made some though relatively slow progress, the fact is to be attributed to the extension of railways, to the completion on the main lines of through communication with the ports, to the reduction of railway rates and sea freights, and to good seasons in India.

3. The conclusion which is indicated from a consideration of all the facts is that, as the heavy fall in prices, or at any rate great part of the fall, and the low exchange, are both of them the outcome of the one cause, namely the appreciation of gold, an increase in the rate of exchange would be accompanied by a corresponding rise in gold prices, and that no restriction of the Indian export trade would result from a recovery in the rate of exchange.

4. It must be clear that, assuming all other factors in the regulation of prices and profits to remain unaffected, a low rate of exchange between India and England would work thus:

On the one hand a larger number of rupees would be obtained for the sterling price of goods exported.

On the other hand a larger number of rupees would be required for the sterling price of goods imported.

That is, while the return from the exports increases, say, ten per cent, the imports for the purchase of which the exports were shipped also increases in price by the same amount.

There is no special profit to the exporter in such a state of things, and there cannot possibly be such profit as to give a great stimulus to exports unless the price of the goods imported is diminished or not increased while the value of the exports increases.

5. The gold prices of imports into India have certainly fallen and the consumer obtains them more cheaply. If then the gold prices of exports had not fallen or if they had increased, the decline in exchange would undoubtedly have stimulated trade by making it extremely profitable, the country buying cheaply and selling dearly. But in fact the gold prices in other countries of the goods which we export in payment for what we receive have not only not increased but have fallen in quite as great proportion as the goods imported, if not in greater proportion. There has been a general fall of gold prices both in imports and in exports, and the fall in the London markets of the values of Indian produce has been so great that, notwithstanding the fall in exchange, it has certainly not been possible for the exporter to give a higher price to the producer.

Prices of wheat.

6. As so much attention has been given to the wheat trade, we may consider first the prices of wheat. The average price of wheat in the London

market in 1885 was 31·67 per cent less than the average price of 1870, the average of the last three years (1883 to 1885) being 27 per cent less than the average of the 13 years from 1870 to 1882 (see table of prices on page xx). In Calcutta the average price for the last three years has been Rs. 2-7-4, and the average of the previous twelve years was Rs. 3-2-7. As the exporter has actually been paying 22 per cent less for his wheat it is clear that he cannot have given the cultivator better prices than formerly as is alleged.

In Bombay the average price of the last three periods given was Rs. 26 the kandi, while in the previous 14 years the average was Rs. 32-15-10, so that the exporter on that side of India also has been giving 21 per cent less for his wheat and cannot have given better prices to the cultivator than formerly.

At no time since 1871 was wheat so cheap in Calcutta as in 1884 and 1885, and in Bombay wheat was never so cheap as in 1885. The price there has slightly risen since, but it is still lower than in any year since 1870, with three exceptions, as will be seen from the prices quoted below:

Calcutta.

Date		Year	Rs.	A.	P.	
5th December		1871	2	10	0	per maund.
5th	"	1872	3	0	0	"
11th	"	1873	3	14	0	"
3rd	"	1874	3	4	0	"
9th	"	1875	2	10	0	"
7th	"	1876	2	10	0	"
13th	"	1877	3	8	0	"
12th	"	1878	3	11	0	"
4th	"	1879	3	12	0	"
7th	"	1880	3	0	0	"
10th	"	1881	3	2	0	"
14th	"	1882	2	14	0	"
3rd	"	1883	2	10	6	"
8th	"	1884	2	4	0	"
14th	"	1885	2	7	6	"

Bombay.

Month	Year	Rs.	A.	P.	
January	1870	38	12	0	per kandy.
"	1871	39	8	0	"
"	1872	29	8	0	"
"	1873	34	0	0	"
"	1874	26	4	0	"
"	1875	25	4	0	"
"	1876	25	12	0	"
"	1877	30	10	0	"
"	1878	35	14	0	"
"	1879	44	6	0	"
"	1880	46	8	0	"
"	1881	28	0	0	"
"	1882	27	8	0	"
"	1883	30	0	0	"
"	1884	28	0	0	"
"	1885	22	8	0	"
"	1886	27	8	0	"

If prices had not fallen so heavily in England, the rupee return for wheat would, with a falling rate of exchange, certainly have been larger than before, and it could have been said with perfect accuracy that the low rate of exchange had stimulated trade. The rupee outturn for wheat has however not increased: it has actually diminished. Thus in January 1882 with exchange

at over 1s. 8d. and the price of wheat at 45·5s. a quarter, 1,000 tons of Indian wheat which in Calcutta the previous month cost Rs. 85,070 at Rs. 3-2 the maund, returned £10,616 = Rs. 1,27,272. In January 1886, 1,000 tons of wheat, which had cost in Calcutta the previous month, at Rs. 2-7-6 per maund, Rs. 67,205, returned £7,175 = Rs. 95,826, the price being 30·75s. the quarter, and exchange at under 1s. 6d. In the first case the difference between cost and selling price of 1,000 tons was Rs. 42,202; in the second case the difference was only Rs. 28,621.* The rupee return in the first case was at the rate of 49½ per cent on cost, in the last case at the rate of only 42½ per cent. If the price in Calcutta had not fallen from Rs. 3-2-0 to Rs. 2-7-6, the return for Rs. 85,070 would have been only Rs. 95,826, which makes a return of not more than 12½ per cent. Of course if prices in India and exchange had not fallen with prices in London the results would have been disastrous to trade. The table appended, page xxi, shews the position each year since the end of 1881. It is, briefly, that in the period between December 1381 and December 1885 the price of wheat in Calcutta fell 21 per cent, in London it fell 32 per cent, while the fall in exchange was only 11¼ per cent. Whatever profit therefore might have been made by reason of the fall in exchange was cancelled by a fall in prices in London far exceeding the fall in exchange; and ruinous loss to the exporter, and cessation of trade have only been prevented by a fall of prices in Calcutta.

7. If, then, there have in fact been increased profits and a consequent stimulus to trade as alleged, the causes of such stimulus and profits must, it is evident, be sought for elsewhere than in the condition of exchange. These causes will be considered separately further on. At present it is sufficient to draw attention to the fact indicated by the figures given, that the wheat trade has not been stimulated by exchange; that the rupee return is smaller because sterling prices have fallen greatly in excess of the fall in exchange; and that certainly the cultivator has not only not received a higher price for his produce, but has actually obtained less, because it was necessary for the exporter to give him less if trade was to be continued at all.

Prices of other exports.

8. The argument about the stimulus to the export trade has been used in such close and frequent connection with the wheat trade, though it is meant to apply to all trade, that the facts about wheat have been employed first in order to test the validity of the argument. Let us now see whether the other staples of the export trade give any greater support to the argument than wheat has done.

9. The tables of prices and exchange appended (pages xix, xx, and xxiii) shew that the average rate of exchange in 1872-73 was 22·81d. and in 1885-86 18·25d., the difference being almost exactly 20 per cent. Bar silver in London was quoted at 59·75d. the ounce in March 1873 and at 46·93d. in December 1885,

* It should be noted here that this calculation ignores all the other factors which contribute to determine the conditions under which wheat can be profitably exported to England from India. It is intended to shew simply that looking at actual prices in England and Calcutta, the fall in exchange has not made the profit of the exporter.

the difference being 21½ per cent. Prices in London of produce of the kind exported from India in the same period shew a fall in price as under:

Wheat	33·7	per cent.
Wool	53·3	„
Sugar	51·6	„
Coffee	42·2	„
Saltpetre	7·5	„
Tea	34	„
Jute	17·4	„
Linseed	29·3	„
Rapeseed	43·2	„
Rice (Bengal)	18·4	„
Silk (Surdah)	40·6	„
Shell lac (orange)	62·6	„
Indigo	26·2	„ (rise, not fall).
Cotton	38·6	„

These are the goods that comprise the bulk of our export trade. Except in the case of indigo (and saltpetre which is an unimportant trade) the list proves that the fall of exchange has been neutralised by a heavier fall in prices. As regards indigo it is important to note that it is an exceptional article, substantially almost a monopoly; that the price is regulated entirely by the crop in India; and that the high prices of 1885 coincided with an extremely small export, the trade having in fact fallen greatly in the last three years. It is always subject to great fluctuations dependent on the crops, and prices in the consuming market are regulated by the abundance or deficiency of the supply from India. As the trade has actually fallen off, this article will probably not be taken by anybody as an illustration of the prosperity to trade caused by low exchange. Nor can anybody who knows the conditions of the trade contend that the exports of jute have been unusually stimulated during the last few years, or that the trade has been unusually profitable. The rice trade recovered last year after the two most depressed export seasons known for years, and the quantity exported did not equal the quantity exported in 1881-82.

The tables on pages xvi and xvii further shew that prices of most of the great export staples have fallen in Calcutta and Bombay also, though not to such an extent as in London. We find prices in Calcutta to be as follows in January 1886 compared with March 1873*:

Wheat	— 26	per cent.
Linseed	+ 1	„
Rapeseed	— 21	„
Hides	— 13	„
Indigo	+ 7	„
Jute	+ 18	„
Gunny bags	— 15	„
Lac (shell)	— 41	„
Rice (Calcutta)	+ 30	„
Rice (in Rangoon)	+ 15·2	„
Silk (Surdah)	— 21	„
Tea	— 10	„
Saltpetre	— 21	„

It will be noted that only rice and the two very exceptional articles already referred to—indigo and jute—have increased materially in price, an increase dependent on special circumstances. The price of rice has temporarily

* These are prices at the port of shipment of articles constituting the bulk of the export trade. They fluctuate a good deal from year to year in sympathy with prices in the London markets and the condition of local supply in the export market. But it should be borne in mind that they do not afford a fair or satisfactory test of the general level and range of prices in the interior of India, and that no argument in regard to the value of silver in India can properly be based upon them.

risen to a high point owing to failure of crops in Bengal. The price of Burma rice, which constitutes the bulk of our exports of that grain, has risen in the same period in only half that proportion, namely 15 per cent. It is well known that for the last two or three years the exporters of rice have lost heavily.

10. The facts so far afford little support to the argument that the low rate of exchange has stimulated production and trade by enabling the exporter to get a larger return for his exported produce and therefore to pay higher prices to the cultivator. The exporter does not receive a larger return, for prices have fallen in the English markets in a greater ratio than exchange; on the other hand the corresponding fall in prices at the ports in this country has not been so great as in the English markets. The case may be stated roughly somewhat in this style:

Price in India, say 10 per cent less.
Price in London, say 30 per cent less.
Loss by fall of price, 20 per cent.
Gain by exchange, 20 per cent.

The merchant therefore practically stands where he did, the cultivator being apparently slightly worse off. (He is not really worse off, but this will be treated of further on.) If, then, the rate of exchange were the only factor in the situation, it is clear that it has had no appreciable effect on the alleged stimulus to trade.

Progress of trade: there has been no stimulus as alleged.

11. Let us now see whether there has in fact been a stimulus to trade, and if so to what cause or causes it is to be attributed.

The tables appended (pages ii to xv) give the trade year by year in the principal imports and exports for the last ten years, and shew the percentage of increase and decrease in quantity and value, year by year. The table on page i gives the aggregate imports and exports of India for the last 27 years, which years I have divided into nine periods of three years each, giving the average trade in each period. On examination of the figures of the exports it will be found that trade developed at an enormous rate of progress in the three years following 1861-62, the annual rate of increase being more than 28 per cent. This marked progress resulted from the phenomenal increase in the price of Indian cotton caused by the War of Secession in the United States. With the end of that war the prices of cotton were gradually reduced, and in the three years following 1864-65, the export trade shews a decline in consequence of the fall of price in cotton and of the great famine of 1866. The export trade after this period increased irregularly but constantly, and we find the rate of increase since 1873 (when exchange began the fall which has since continued) to be as follows:

1874-75 to 1876-77	2·91 per cent. (Exchange 21·45*d.*)
1877-78 to 1879-80	9·97 per cent. (Exchange 20·18*d.*)
1880-81 to 1882-83	20·84 per cent. (Exchange 19·78*d.*)
1883-84 to 1885-86	6·47 per cent. (Exchange 19·03*d.*)

Now, let us look at the aggregate value from year to year of the exports of Indian goods, and see whether our exports have increased, as the Lords of the Treasury in their recent letter to the India Office on the silver question affirm, by leaps and bounds. The figures for the last ten years are as follows :

		Value.	Yearly increase or decrease.			Value.	Yearly increase or decrease.
		Rs.				Rs.	
1876-77	...	58,93,00,693		1881-82	...	79,25,52,431	+10·1%
1877-78	...	63,14,35,332	+ 7·1%	1882-83	...	80,59,81,554	+ 1·7%
1878-79	...	58,70,79,285	— 7 %	1883-84	...	85,08,57,205	+ 5·6%
1879-80	...	64,95,08,331	+10·6%	1884-85	...	80,31,32,079	— 5·6%
1880-81	...	71,97,40,678	+10·8%	1885-86	...	80,71,72,592	+ 0·5%

It will be seen at a glance that there is no basis in fact for the statement. The export trade increased largely after the cessation of the famine of 1877-79, the progress continuing for three years, but since 1881-82 it has remained almost stationary. But, according to the statement that a low rate of exchange stimulates the Indian export trade, the rate of increase in the exports for the last three years should have been larger than it has ever been before, putting aside the period of the war in the United States which produced phenomenal conditions. The rate of exchange was never so low, as will be seen by reference to the table on page xxiii, and the seasons have been very good. Yet the increase of trade was very much smaller than in the preceding years when exchange ruled much higher, the years 1877-78 to 1879-80 being moreover years of widespread famine as well as of war (with Afghanistan). The export trade of the last two years, when exchange was lower than it had ever been, has actually fallen off in amount instead of increasing. The increase in the import trade has also been smaller in this same period than at any period since 1883-84. There has been a slackening of progress in both.

12. Let us now look at the principal staples of the export trade. The table on pages x—xv states these and the fluctuations of trade in them from year to year from 1876-77 to 1885-86 (ten years). In the exports of cotton, the most important of them all, there has been a serious decline during the last three years, shipments having fallen thus :

1882-83	. . . . . .	cwt. 6,168,278		
1883-84	. . . . . .	„ 5,979,494	=	— 3·1%
1884-85	. . . . . .	„ 5,066,057	=	—15·3%
1885-86	. . . . . .	„ 4,189,718	=	—17·3%

The exports of this last year are 8 per cent less than they were ten years previously. The next most important article, opium, was also 9 per cent short of the quantity exported ten years ago, saltpetre 13·74 per cent, wool 3·77 per cent, cutch 22½ per cent. Some other articles have increased so slowly that they may almost be said to have remained stationary : these are coffee, sugar, silk, teakwood, tobacco. Indigo, lac, coir, silk goods, spices, and rice have increased moderately. Certain articles on the other hand have increased very largely, such as wheat, tea, cotton yarn, and cotton piece goods.

13. Now, let us see the progress or retrogression from year to year of these articles. The figures in the following table indicate the percentage of increase

or decrease in the quantities exported each year as compared with the year preceding it :

	Rice.	Wheat.	Tea.	Cotton.	Cotton yarn.	Cotton piece goods.	Jute.	Gunny bags.	Seeds.	Opium.	Indigo.	Hides and skins.	Wool.	Teakwood.	Shellac.	Spices.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Saltpetre.
1877-78	− 6·8	+ 13·6	+20·4	−24·1	+96·8	+12·0	+20·2	−19·0	+27·2	− 4·2	+20·1	+38·5	− 4·8	+26·2	−19·4	−10·7	−22·8	− 1·7	−16·6
1878-79	+13·2	− 83·5	+ 2·9	−14·3	+36·7	+28·3	+10·5	+71·8	−40·0	− 1·7	−12·0	−10·7	+15·1	−34·3	− 7·2	+61·2	−66·9	+11·8	− 1·7
1879-80	+ 6·2	+ 110·2	+10·9	+33·1	+21·2	+14·6	+10·9	+23·3	− 1·5	+15·7	− 3·9	+18·5	− 0·8	+ 3·2	−31·4	−19·2	+16·	+ 5·3	+33·3
1880-81	+22·2	+ 239·1	+21·6	+15·	+ 4·	+17·9	−13·	− 6·3	+14·2	−12·6	+15·8	−15·3	−14·3	+60·9	+43·9	− 8·5	+61·6	+ 2·8	−30·7
1881-82	+ 6·5	+ 106·8	+ 4·9	+23·9	+14·4	− 1·7	+29·3	−19·7	+ 2·3	− 3·1	+28·7	+ 0·4	− 4·5	−14·1	+38·7	−13·8	+71·5	− 6·2	+ 0·5
1882-83	+ 8·6	− 28·5	+18·6	+ 9·6	+47·4	+39·	+37·8	+11·4	+25·5	+ 2·8	− 6·2	+ 6·3	− 0·1	+ 5·	+10·5	+38·5	+13·7	+ 2·0	+12·6
1883-84	−13·5	+ 48·2	+ 3·7	− 3·1	+ 9·9	+33·7	32·2	+ 4·8	+32·1	+ 0·2	+19·5	+ 5·7	− 7·1	− 21·5	−17·1	−12·2	+23·6	− 3·8	+23·1
1884-85	−19·1	− 24·5	+ 7·1	−15·3	+32·1	−13·7	+10·2	+30·1	+ 5·2	− 5·9	− 8·3	+10·1	− 5·5	+ 2·3	+28·	+21·8	−31·3	− 3·4	− 8·1
1885-86	+28·1	+ 33·	+ 7·2	−17·3	+18·7	+ 7·5	− 7·	−23·	− 5·5	+ 1·6	−14·3	+ 0·5	+22·3	+ 5·3	+8·3	+13·6	+ 9·	+13·1	−11·

Amid all the fluctuations due to various causes to which these figures testify, the fact stands out prominently that during the last three years when, according to the theory that a low exchange stimulates trade, the exports should have increased more largely than in former years when exchange was at a much higher level, all those articles which have continued to increase have done so in a smaller ratio than in previous years, while the exports of many articles have absolutely diminished.

The theory, it is evident, cannot be maintained; and it must be admitted that if there has been a general increase of trade in the face of a fall in prices which is greater in proportion than the fall in exchange, or if trade has not actually fallen off, the fact is to be attributed to other causes than any special stimulus given by the rate of exchange.

Alleged restriction of imports.

14. The answer to the argument that while exports are stimulated and increased by a fall in exchange imports are correspondingly restricted, by reason of higher prices, is, firstly, that it ignores the fundamental principle which regulates the export trade of a country, namely, that exports pay for imports. If, then, the imports are for any reason restricted, exports must also be restricted, and if exports are augmented so must imports be augmented. If exports increase while imports diminish, the fact can only signify, either that the country is borrowing capital in foreign countries, or that it is giving away its produce for nothing. If the value of imports increases in greater proportion than the value of exports, the fact can only signify that the country has been lending money to other countries and is receiving back interest on its capital.

Imports and exports must progress or recede *pari passu*, except in so far as the rate of relative progress is affected by increased indebtedness to other countries. If, in India, exports increase in greater ratio than imports, (meaning by imports all imports for Government as well as those of ordinary trade, merchandise and treasure), then the increasing excess is due to increased borrowings in the London market and increased drawings by the Secretary of State, as well as the increased transfer to England of private savings.

Secondly, the argument also ignores the facts; for, though exchange has fallen, prices have fallen still more heavily, and the imports into this country are sold now at a lower price in Calcutta and Bombay than when exchange ruled high. This is evident from the tables of prices on pages xvi—xvii. Grey cottons are 16 per cent cheaper than in 1873, mule twist is 33 per cent cheaper, Turkey red is 43 per cent cheaper, copper is also 43 per cent cheaper, and iron 50 per cent cheaper. Cotton goods and metals form the bulk of our import trade. To the consumer in the interior of the country prices have been still further reduced and opportunities for consumption facilitated by the extension of railway communication. As has been said before, speaking broadly, whereas exchange has fallen 20 per cent, prices all round have fallen quite 30 per cent, and imported goods can therefore be sold at least 10 per cent more cheaply at the ports than when the rates of exchange were more favourable to the importation of merchandise, and more cheaply still to the consumer far in the interior of the country.

Thirdly, the figures of the trade shew that, while exports have not been specially stimulated, imports have not been specially restricted.

True causes why Indian trade has not been greatly depressed.

15. It has been shewn in the preceding paragraphs that the argument that a low rate of exchange stimulates the export trade is not sustainable, if the argument is to be taken by itself. Qualified with the proviso that prices do not fall in the consuming market in proportion to exchange, the argument may be admitted to be sound; but it is inadmissible when prices fall, as they have done, in the same or a greater ratio. Now, we have before us the following facts:

(1) prices in Calcutta and Bombay of exported produce have not increased; if anything they have fallen. The cultivator therefore has not received from the exporter the increased return which is a stimulus to larger production;

(2) exchange has fallen 20 per cent, which means a gain of 20 per cent to the exporter, but

(3) prices in England have fallen at least 30 per cent all round, and this means a loss of more than 20 per cent to the exporter, allowing for the slight fall in prices in Calcutta and Bombay.

The exporter therefore has not gained directly by the fall in exchange: he has simply been saved from a certain proportion of loss.

16. If the exporter has gained anything, if the cultivator has received a stimulus to increased production, other causes for these facts must be looked for. These causes are to be found in the reduction of cost of transport from the field to the port of shipment, and from the port of shipment to the consuming market, by the extension of railways, by reductions in railway rates of freight, and by reductions of sea freight.

The table on page xxii shews that the rate of sea freight for rice and wheat has fallen by as much as 52 per cent—more than one-half—since 1870. Now, at present prices the freight represents an addition of 20 per cent

to the cost on rice in Calcutta, and of 24 per cent to that of wheat. Therefore it is possible in consequence of the reduction of freight to lay down these grains in London 20 and 24 per cent more cheaply than in 1872. The addition caused by freight to linseed is now 14 per cent, to jute 13 per cent, to cotton 4½ per cent, so that for all these bulky articles, forming some of the most important items of our trade, we have a material reduction in cost of laying down effected by the reduction of rates of sea freight in recent years.*

We have further to consider the material reductions in transport by rail of the same articles effected during the last six years. Thus the charge for grain on the East Indian Railway has fallen between Delhi and Howrah, 964 miles, from ·161 pies per maund per mile in December 1879 to ·107 pies, a reduction of 33⅓ per cent; between Cawnpore and Howrah, 684 miles, from ·177 pies to ·149 pies, being nearly 16 per cent, and from Jabalpur to Howrah, 733 miles, from ·169 pies to ·147 pies, or 13 per cent. Grain transported to Calcutta from the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway costs for freight ·150 pies instead of ·167 pies, a reduction of 10 per cent. From Cawnpore to Bombay, 960 miles, the freight has fallen from ·208 pies to ·162 pies, a reduction of 22½ per cent, and from Delhi to Bombay, 890 miles, the rate has been reduced since May 1883 by 2 per cent for wheat and by 4½ per cent for other grain and seeds, the present rates being ·145 pies and ·148 pies respectively. From Delhi to Karachi, 1,160 miles, the charge has fallen from ·172 pies in July 1882 to ·146 pies, a reduction of 15 per cent. From Jabalpur to Bombay, 616 miles, the charge has fallen from ·203 pies to ·185 pies, a reduction of about 9 per cent.

At the present prices of wheat in Bombay the present charge for railway transport to that port from Delhi represents 16·3 per cent of the price; from Cawnpore 19½ per cent, and from Jabalpur 14½ per cent.

For linseed, at the present price, the present charge for transport to Bombay is from Delhi 10·2 per cent, from Cawnpore 12·1 per cent, from Jabalpur 8·8 per cent, of the price, and for rapeseed from Delhi to Karachi the present charge is 25·4 per cent of the price.

The large reductions in freight must have made an appreciable difference to the producer who is able to sell so much more cheaply to the exporter without receiving a smaller return.

Besides these reductions of railway freight, the increase of conveniences at the ports of Calcutta, Bombay, and Karachi have so reduced the cost of handling goods there, that the exporter is able to pay less for his goods than he did some years ago, and yet not give the cultivator a smaller return.

17. Further, let us consider the development of railway communication in India. A reference to the table on page xxiv will shew that whereas in 1873 there were only 5,880 miles of railway open for traffic, at the end of 1884-85 there were 12,005 miles. This mileage has since been increased materially.

	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.		Sea freight per ton. £	s.	d.	s.	d.	Rs.			
* Wheat, Calcutta club No. 2.	2	8	9	per maund	= 69·33	per ton	1	3	9	@ 1	5½	= 16·64	= 24·	per cent of	price.
Linseed ...	4	9	0	"	= 124·2	"	1	5	0	"		= 17·52	= 14·1	"	"
Jute ...	24	0	0	per 400 lbs.	= 134·4	"		"		"		= "	= 13·03	"	"
Rice, moonghy, 1st ...	2	14	0	per maund	= 78·26	"	1	2	6	"		= 15·8	= 20·2	"	"
Cotton, Dhollera, good (in Bombay).	174	0	0	per candy of 784 lbs.	= 348·	"	1	2	6	at 17½		= 15 67	= 4·5	"	"

Assuming that a railway brings within reach of a port only ten miles of country on each side of the line, there were between 1873 and 1885 about 123,000 square miles of country brought within reach of the consuming markets outside India. Allowing for railways constructed on the frontier, it is well within the mark to say that cultivated and cultivable land stretching over 100,000 square miles of country has been brought within reach of a market, and that the cultivators over this area have been given the stimulus to production which is afforded by the knowledge that the produce can be conveyed easily, cheaply, and safely to the consumer in or out of India.

18. The actual increase of railway mileage would not have been of so much consequence to trade if the ports had not been linked by through communication with the heart of India. On the Rajputana-Malwa line through communication was completed in January 1881; on the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway in June 1883; and Karachi was linked through with Lahore in October 1878. These completions, which brought places 1,500 miles away into uninterrupted railway communication with the sea, have had a most important effect on the development of trade.

19. Further, the great increase in the imports of the Government (mainly railway material) has led of necessity to a corresponding augmentation of the export trade. The imports on account of Government have increased from 112 lakhs in 1870-71 to 384½ lakhs in 1885-86.

20. Lastly, the seasons in India since 1879 have on the whole been very good.

These are some of the factors which have done whatever has been done, during the long period of general depression of trade all over the world, to prevent a serious diminution in the volume of Indian trade.

True effect of exchange on trade.

21. If then it is asked what effect exchange has had on trade, the answer is that it has saved the trade of India, in the face of the low prices ruling in the European markets, from disaster. But it is admitted now by all authorities that some part, at any rate, of these low prices is certainly due to the appreciation of gold. The fall in exchange is also the result of the appreciation of gold. We have therefore the one cause, namely, the appreciation of gold, operating on the trade of India in two different directions. On the one hand it has dealt it a heavy blow by reducing the price of Indian produce; on the other hand it has lessened the force and impact of the blow by lowering the rate of exchange. It has inflicted an injury and simultaneously has prevented that injury from having its full injurious effect. It is not unreasonable to argue that it would be better if no injury at all were inflicted. If gold were not appreciated in value, prices would be regulated by the factors common to all countries and all periods, namely, cost of production, cost of transport, extent of supply and demand. If gold is appreciated in value because, by the withdrawal of silver from currency in all the great commercial countries, more work is thrown upon gold than can be efficiently done by the available stocks of the metal, it is obvious that the re-monetisation of silver will stop its further appreciation,

so far as it is due to this cause, and that the injury of low prices, with its attendant partial redress in a low exchange, caused to Indian trade by the appreciation of gold will cease.

Summary.

22. To summarise now the foregoing paragraphs, it has been shewn :

(1) That exports could not be increased from any cause, increased indebtedness excepted, without *pro tanto* increasing the imports. The admission, therefore, by some of the advocates of a low rate of exchange that such low rate of exchange may restrict imports while stimulating exports refutes their argument, for such restriction of imports and expansion of exports could not co-exist except as a consequence of the country increasing its indebtedness to other countries.

(2) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of restricting imports; for the prices of our principal imports have been much lower in India during the last five years than they were in 1873.

(3) That, in fact, exchange cannot have had the effect of stimulating the export trade, because the prices of almost all Indian produce in the European markets have fallen in much greater ratio than the rate of exchange, and the whole advantage resulting from a low exchange has been neutralised; a balance of disadvantage being left against the exporter, prices paid at ports of shipment in India for produce not having fallen in the same proportion as in Europe.

(4) That in fact, looking at the returns of trade, the export trade has not thriven so well during the last three years, with an unprecedented fall in exchange, as in former periods, although in this period there have been good seasons and generally abundant harvests in India, while in former periods trade has had to struggle under the difficulties caused by bad seasons and by war.

(5) That the causes why the trade of India has not been attended by depression quite equal to that experienced in most other countries are these :

(a) that prices of Indian exports at the ports of shipment have not fallen in anything like the ratio of the fall in the consuming markets ;

(b) that rates of transport by rail and sea have been materially lowered during the last few years;

(c) that railway extensions in the last twelve years, and the complete linking of the main lines with the ports, have assured cultivators over at least 100,000 square miles of India (one-tenth

of the area of the Indian continent) of an external market for their produce, and have thus stimulated production ;

(*d*) that the low rate of exchange has counterbalanced to the extent of about two-thirds, (roughly), the disadvantage of low prices in the consuming markets;

(*e*) that the fall of prices for imported goods being also greater than the fall in the rate of exchange has prevented that restriction of the import trade which would inevitably have been followed by a corresponding restriction of the export trade ;

(*f*) that, speaking generally, the country has had good seasons and abundant harvests for the last five years; and that, without an exception worth consideration, the disturbing elements of war or famine have not interfered with the progress of trade.

(6) That although it is admitted that the fall of exchange has been one of the factors in preventing great depression of trade, it must be recognised that exchange, which is a partial remedy for low prices, has proceeded from the same cause as those low prices, namely, the appreciation of gold.

(7) That it is therefore not a good argument to say that a low exchange benefits trade, seeing that it is at best only a palliative ; in other words, that it insufficiently counteracts the injury to trade occasioned by the appreciatiôn of gold, of which a low exchange is itself a consequence.

Simla, July 13, 1886. J. E. O'CONOR.

APPENDICES.

i

1.—Aggregate value of Imports and Exports from 1859-60 to 1885-86. (Average of periods of 3 years.)

		Imports.	Increase or decrease.	*Exports.*	Increase or decrease.
		Rs.		Rs.	
1859-60 to 1861-62	...	37,35,51,050	...	33,32,65,870	...
1862-63 to 1864-65	...	47,58,79,323	+ 27·39 %	61,77,94,250	+85·38 %
1865-66 to 1867-68	..	48,63,77,687	+ 2·2 %	54,79,75,916	—11·3 %
1868-69 to 1870-71	...	45,98,07,583	— 5·16 %	55,17,61,411	+ 0·69 %
1871-72 to 1873-74	...	39,90,30,780	—13·22 %	59,38,14,325	+ 7·62 %
1874-75 to 1876-77	...	4[illegible],81,07,626	+14·8 %	61,10,66,898	+ 2·91 %
1877-78 to 1879-80	...	52,[illegible]6,61,285	+13·87 %	67,20,01,919	+ 9·97 %
1880-81 to 1882-83	...	62,69,66,690	+20·19 %	81,20,54,739	+20·84 %
1883-84 to 1885-86	...	69,62,41,917	+11·05 %	86,46,14,474	+ 6·47 %

ii

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1876-77.		
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.
			Rs.	
Horses	No.	2,862	8,45,250	2,425
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,176,922	27,06,644	1,328,077
Spirits	"	654,527	62,21,840	737,714
Wines and liqueurs	"	464,242	40,69,755	496,733
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	535,355	27,30,080	815,336
" all other kinds	value	...	38,80,511	...
Salt	tons	298,776	43,08,901	254,231
Spices	lbs.	29,368,456	43,29,893	33,123,137
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	256,304	40,22,105	473,332
Tea	lbs.	1,755,300	14,01,096	2,323,033
Coal, coke and patent fuel	tons	519,749	93,17,105	601,257
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	546,797	24,15,514	456,662
Silk, raw	"	1,461,069	45,18,954	2,102,930
" piece goods	yds.	5,075,749	56,24,627	7,080,711
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	33,270,208	2,73,35,136	36,194,125
" piece goods	yds.	1,186,299,856	15,72,26,133	1,358,710,852
Woollen piece goods	"	6,694,322	66,48,059	7,069,693
" shawls	No.	255,262	7,55,823	271,469
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	41,01,896	...
Copper	cwt.	272,353	1,39,81,017	320,103
Iron	"	2,251,193	1,52,84,057	2,437,721
Steel	"	108,642	11,22,445	87,441
Tin	"	37,296	18,07,943	48,671
Metals (total)	"	2,818,281	3,56,14,078	3,090,470
Machinery and millwork	value	...	88,23,734	...
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	"	...	69,19,076	...
Apparel	"	...	53,81,298	...
Leather and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	"	...	8,34,405	...
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	"	...	52,95,016	...
Books	cwt.	7,644	10,74,520	8,164
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	6,75,247	...
Candles	lbs.	2,402,377	8,92,918	2,176,421
Clocks and watches	No.	23,308	3,56,566	28,056
Corals (real)	lbs.	48,489	7,24,458	65,527
Glass and glassware	value	...	28,03,905	...
Matches	"	...	7,66,483	...
Paints and colours	cwt.	93,600	14,05,482	101,608
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	28,02,332	...
Stationery	"	...	7,33,715	...
Umbrellas	No.	1,798,334	13,66,698	2,430,855
Mineral oils	gals.	439,123	4,91,173	2,405,405

iii

imports.

1877-78.			1878-79.			
Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1876-77. (+) increase (—) decrease		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1877-78. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
	In quantity.	In value.			In quantity.	In value.
Rs.				Rs.		
8,31,820	— 15·3	— 1·6	3,350	12,57,825	+ 38·1	+ 51·2
31,30,700	+ 12·8	+ 15·7	1,089,211	24,45,685	— 18·	— 21·9
64,76,614	+ 12·7	+ 4·1	692,384	54,07,848	— 6·1	— 16·5
43,60,198	+ 7·	+ 7·1	487,787	41,41,744	— 1·8	— 5·
38,55,403	+ 52·3	+ 41·2	654,805	40,39,315	— 19·7	+ 4·8
47,32,563	...	+ 22·	...	57,19,032	...	+ 20·8
40,13,656	— 14·9	— 6·9	274,180	59,36,119	+ 7·8	+ 47·9
48,88,837	+ 12·8	+ 12·9	36,815,063	50,90,428	+ 11·1	+ 4·1
79,67,329	+ 84·7	+ 98·1	918,202	1,47,75,653	+ 94·	+ 85·5
19,06,107	+ 32·3	+ 36·	1,822,345	13,05,185	— 21·6	— 31·5
1,00,81,547	+ 15·7	+ 8·2	475,960	88,94,770	— 20·8	— 11·8
19,39,549	— 16·5	— 19·7	405,988	16,73,742	— 11·1	— 13·7
67,80,692	+ 43·9	+ 50·	1,813,993	56,72,364	— 13·7	— 16·3
70,97,877	+ 39·5	+ 26·2	7,350,804	82,28,406	+ 3·8	+ 16·
2,85,01,034	+ 8·8	+ 4·3	32,145,651	2,77,97,723	— 8·4	— 2·5
16,95,30,619	+ 14·5	+ 7·8	1,127,596,262	13,79,70,812	— 17·	— 18·6
62,88,600	+ 5·6	— 5·4	7,611,549	70,31,993	+ 7·7	+ 11·8
7,09,037	+ 6·3	— 6·2	427,412	9,85,341	+ 57·4	+ 39·
44,82,278	...	+ 1·8	...	42,54,533	...	— 5·1
1,49,81,749	+ 17·5	+ 7·2	289,853	1,28,41,688	— 9·4	— 14·3
1,43,55,611	+ 8·3	— 6·1	2,365,306	1,41,60,151	— 3·	+ 0·7
8,10,631	— 19·5	— 27·8	71,475	6,56,711	— 18·3	— 19·
22,21,571	+ 30·5	+ 22·9	34,989	15,17,401	— 28·1	— 31·7
3,60,54,637	+ 9·7	+ 1·2	2,971,639	3,31,88,301	— 3·9	— 7·9
85,09,969	...	— 3·6	...	86,34,553	...	+ 1·5
90,70,024	...	+ 31·1	...	1,04,68,321	...	+ 15·4
57,11,646	...	+ 6·1	...	52,19,088	...	— 8·6
8,84,410	...	+ 6·	...	8,65,426	...	— 2·1
62,06,479	...	+ 17·2	...	57,79,439	...	— 6·9
11,34,270	+ 6·8	+ 5·6	9,276	12,24,268	+ 13·6	+ 7·9
6,93,747	...	+ 2·7	...	8,91,980	...	+ 28·6
8,23,728	— 9·4	— 7·7	1,929,579	7,61,674	— 11·3	— 7·5
4,19,481	+ 20·4	+ 17·6	36,634	4,83,478	+ 30·6	+ 15·3
6,99,875	+ 35·1	— 3·4	79,643	8,18,621	+ 21·5	+ 17·
29,13,765	...	+ 3·9	...	31,87,044	...	+ 9·4
9,97,609	...	+ 30·2	...	8,64,077	...	— 13·4
17,61,822	+ 8·6	+ 25·4	98,524	15,83,039	— 3·	— 10·1
36,58,422	...	+ 30·5	...	30,81,193	...	— 15·8
8,37,581	...	+ 14·2	...	7,89,502	...	— 5·7
18,85,083	+ 35·7	+ 37·9	3,211,429	23,79,578	+ 31·7	+ 26·2
22,67,582	+ 447·8	+ 361·7	3,775,674	27,17,112	+ 57·	+ 19·8

iv

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1879-80. Quantity.	1879-80. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1878-79. (+) increase (−) decrease. In quantity.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1878-79. (+) increase (−) decrease. In value.
			Rs.		
Horses	No.	3,606	11,67,950	+ 7·6	— 7·1
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,065,317	25,42,620	— 2·2	+ ·4·
Spirits	"	814,334	65,91,197	+ 17·6	+ 21·9
Wines and liqueurs	"	413,985	39,27,310	— 9·	— 5·2
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	832,119	48,79,796	+ 27·1	+ 20·8
" all other kinds	value	...	56,08,526	...	— 1·9
Salt	tons	352,238	76,25,321	+ 28·5	+ 28·5
Spices	lbs.	33,444,205	52,63,283	— 9·2	+ 3·4
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	617,630	1,06,59,414	— 29·5	— 27·9
Tea	lbs.	2,534,518	21,20,624	+ 39·1	+ 62·5
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	tons.	590,923	1,13,82,075	+ 24·2	+ 28·
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	431,740	17,92,609	+ 6·3	+ 7·1
Silk, raw	"	2,005,020	68,32,351	+ 10·5	+ 20·5
" piece goods	yds.	7,467,815	76,55,834	+ 1·6	— 7·
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	33,212,952	2,74,53,060	+ 0·2	— 1·2
" piece goods	yds.	1,333,571,792	16,57,39,081	+ 18·3	+ 20·1
Woollen piece goods	"	7,672,043	74,70,554	+ 0·8	+ 6·2
" shawls	No.	446,582	9,23,554	+ 4·5	— 6·3
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	43,19,283	...	+ 1·5
Copper	cwt.	386,173	1,62,01,547	+ 33·2	+ 26·2
Iron	"	2,111,156	1,22,93,847	— 10·7	— 15·
Steel	"	95,953	8,45,468	+ 34·2	+ 28·7
Tin	"	20,840	9,88,459	— 40·4	— 34·9
Metals (total)	"	2,831,465	3,41,32,648	— 4·7	+ 2·8
Machinery and millwork	value	...	61,68,327	...	— 28·6
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	"	...	1,03,30,492	...	— 1·3
Apparel	"	...	54,61,930	...	+ 4·7
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	"	...	10,02,479	...	+ 15·8
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c.... ...	"	...	61,19,921	...	+ 11·1
Books	cwt.	7,955	11,40,498	— 14·2	— 6·8
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	6,71,324	...	— 24·4
Candles	lbs.	3,156,667	11,54,408	+ 63·6	+ 51·6
Clocks and watches...	No.	40,751	5,42,083	+ 11·2	+ 12·1
Corals (real)	lbs.	71,674	12,38,287	— 10·	+ 51·3
Glass and glassware	value	...	32,93,209	...	+ 3·3
Matches	"	...	9,64,601	...	+ 11·6
Paints and colours	cwt.	110,293	16,25,129	+ 11·9	+ 2·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	31,60,733	...	+ 2·6
Stationery	"	...	9,06,607	...	+ 14·8
Umbrellas	No.	2,845,011	20,39,514	— 11·5	— 14·3
Mineral oils	gals.	7,888,247	48,19,079	+ 108·9	+ 77·4

V

imports—(continued).

1880-81.				1881-82.			
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1879-80. (+) increase (—) decrease		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1880-81. (+) increase (—) decrease	
		In quantity.	In value.			In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				Rs.		
3,475	11,18,495	— 3·6	— 4·2	5,219	20,39,870	+ 50·2	+ 82·4
1,152,678	28,49,349	+ 8·2	+ 12·1	1,199,395	28,46,121	+ 4·1	+ 0·1
848,238	66,31,842	+ 4·2	+ 0·6	842,739	61,08,267	— 0·6	— 7·9
481,153	43,53,157	+ 8·4	+ 10·8	430,900	41,01,120	— 10·4	— 5·8
691,297	34,69,179	— 16·9	— 28·9	712,689	39,06,886	+ 3·1	+ 12·6
...	57,32,636	...	+ 2·2	...	66,23,945	...	+ 15·5
373,376	66,55,174	+ 6·	— 12·7	357,224	56,90,671	— 4·3	— 14·5
37,906,768	54,28,610	+ 13·3	+ 3·1	34,731,058	50,71,379	— 8·4	— 6·6
982,262	1,60,96,243	+ 51·7	+ 51·	772,519	1,24,21,892	— 21·4	— 22·8
3,322,407	27,13,094	+ 31·1	+ 27·9	2,845,212	19,96,906	— 14·4	— 26·4
683,768	1,23,98,552	+ 15·7	+ 8·9	637,124	1,02,00,136	— 6·8	— 17·7
471,689	20,54,332	+ 9·3	+ 14·6	505,724	21,89,672	+ 7·2	+ 6·6
2,511,802	1,06,70,183	+ 25·3	+ 56·2	1,760,595	74,92,107	— 29·9	— 29·8
11,628,163	1,17,51,443	+ 55·7	+ 53·5	10,737,731	1,10,60,480	— 7·7	— 5·9
45,876,575	3,60,91,768	+ 38·1	+ 34·7	40,761,751	3,22,20,648	— 11·1	— 12·9
1,773,964,274	22,38,43,707	+ 33·	+ 35·1	1,623,115,608	20,42,22,603	— 8·5	— 8·8
11,254,429	1,10,94,611	+ 46·7	+ 48·5	8,850,816	92,22,304	— 21·4	— 16·9
499,896	9,62,998	+ 11·9	+ 4·3	395,622	7,65,278	— 20·9	— 20·5
...	55,25,561	...	+ 27·9	...	62,66,132	...	+ 13·4
381,683	1,62,00,173	— 1·2	— 0·01	338,108	1,46,74,619	— 11·4	— 9·4
2,665,604	1,54,75,409	+ 26·3	+ 25·9	2,452,507	1,41,43,838	— 8·	— 8·6
83,047	7,44,091	— 13·5	— 12·	174,789	13,20,968	+ 110·5	+ 77·5
30,957	17,73,831	+ 48·5	+ 79·5	26,977	16,97,151	— 12·9	— 4·3
3,384,493	3,77,96,775	+ 19·5	+ 10·7	3,210,545	3,51,68,734	— 5·1	— 7·
...	76,98,437	...	+ 21·8	...	1,22,10,454	...	+ 58·6
...	1,11,77,649	...	+ 8·2	...	1,07,95,093	...	— 3·4
...	67,34,361	...	+ 23·3	...	65,55,036	...	— 2·7
...	13,75,829	...	+ 37·2	...	16,95,900	...	+ 23·3
...	78,34,076	...	+ 22·	...	77,31,421	...	— 1·3
9,028	12,56,161	+ 13·5	+ 10·1	12,082	13,36,745	+ 33·8	+ 6·4
...	7,44,276	...	+ 10·4	...	10,98,465	...	+ 47·6
2,428,027	8,20,228	— 23·1	— 28·2	2,281,983	7,58,300	— 6·	— 8·6
69,271	8,20,441	+ 70·	+ 51·3	73,989	8,31,905	+ 6·8	+ 1·4
107,373	13,76,330	+ 49·8	+ 11·1	155,296	18,53,544	+ 44·7	+ 34·7
...	38,02,409	...	+ 15·5	...	45,48,024	...	+ 19·6
...	10,14,528	...	+ 5·2	...	14,43,863	...	+ 42·3
95,765	15,64,199	— 13·2	— 3·7	112,639	16,69,402	+ 17·6	+ 6·7
...	47,65,976	...	+ 50·8	...	46,86,901	...	— 1·7
...	11,42,359	...	+ 26·	...	13,31,267	...	+ 16·5
3,675,998	27,29,339	+ 29·2	+ 33·8	2,941,124	20,95,718	— 20·	— 23·2
10,060,026	48,70,580	+ 27·5	+ 1·1	9,883,049	50,40,326	— 1·7	+ 3·5

vi

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1882-83. Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1881-82. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Horses	No.	5,473	18,68,150	+ 4·9	— 8·4
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,170,554	27,23,226	— 2·4	— 4·3
Spirits	„	949,169	67,49,693	+12·6	+10·5
Wines and liqueurs	„	418,160	38,45,705	— 3·	— 6·2
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	771,964	38,37,664	+ 8·3	— 1·8
„ all other kinds	value	...	70,34,198	...	+ 6·2
Salt	tons	338,065	51,51,838	— 5·4	— 9·5
Spices	lbs.	33,463,969	51,08,537	— 3·7	+ 0·7
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	669,348	1,08,56,003	— 13·4	— 12·6
Tea	lbs.	2,751,085	19,30,515	— 3·3	— 3·3
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	tons	638,824	1,01,98,835	+ 0·3	— ·02
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	448,397	20,59,477	— 11·3	— 5 8
Silk, raw	„	2,386,150	1,07,41,556	+ 35·5	+43·4
„ piece goods	yds.	8,518,119	89,02,240	— 20·7	—19·5
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	44,859,175	3,37,81,904	+ 10·1	+ 4·8
„ piece goods	yds.	1,640,595,021	20,95,68,396	+ 1·1	+ 2·6
Woollen piece goods	„	6,932,779	77,52,049	— 21·7	—15·9
„ shawls	No.	349,764	8,09,545	— 11·6	+ 5·8
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	79,17,912	...	+ 26·4
Copper	cwt.	450,098	1,93,83,758	+ 33·1	+ 32·1
Iron	„	3,151,935	1,87,04,937	+ 28·5	+32·2
Steel	„	212,900	16,34,147	+ 21·8	+ 23·7
Tin	„	42,718	27,73,062	+ 58·3	+ 63·4
Metals (total)	„	4,079,085	4,61,59,858	+ 27·1	+ 31·3
Machinery and millwork	value	...	1,34,23,985	...	+ 9·9
Railway plant and rolling stock... ...	„	...	1,11,64,342	...	+ 3·4
Apparel	„	...	78,32,954	...	+ 19·5
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	„	...	19,58,873	...	+ 15·5
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c.	„	...	83,78,253	...	+ 8·4
Books	cwt.	11,134	14,35,510	— 7·8	+ 7·4
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	10,71,658	...	— 2·4
Candles	lbs.	2,704,397	8,89,749	+ 18·5	+ 17·3
Clocks and watches	No.	76,300	9,23,937	+ 3·1	+ 11·1
Corals (real)	lbs.	152,372	19,59,367	— 2·	+ 5·7
Glass and glassware	value	...	48,37,427	...	+ 6·4
Matches	„	...	17,44,301	...	+ 20·8
Paints and colours	cwt.	113,045	18,15,329	+ 0·4	+ 8·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	33,04,784	...	—29·5
Stationery	„	...	14,75,814	...	+10·9
Umbrellas	No.	3,353,055	23,28,292	+ 14·	+11·1
Mineral oils	gals.	21,059,668	92,93,123	+118·1	+ 84·4

vii

imports—(continued).

1883-84.			
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1882-83. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
		In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.		
5,667	20,18,950	+ 3·5	+ 8·1
1,261,444	30,32,236	+ 7·8	+11·3
894,420	68,20,983	— 5·8	+ 1·1
421,925	40,12,778	+ 0·9	+ 4·3
645,178	33,96,856	—16·4	—11·5
...	69,42,468	...	— 1·3
383,090	62,30,110	+13·3	+20·9
37,405,271	55,71,094	+11·8	+ 9·1
729,321	1,14,61,689	+ 9·	+ 5·6
3,065,170	23,76,141	+11·4	+23·1
708,358	1,16,37,904	+10·9	+14·1
463,403	22,37,213	+ 3·3	+ 8·6
2,210,893	96,95,749	— 7·3	— 9·7
9,627,673	1,04,04,154	+13·	+16·9
45,378,956	3,46,59,429	+ 1·2	+ 2·6
1,721,852,195	21,16,54,638	+ 5·	+ 1·
9,316,192	95,70,474	+34·4	+23·5
591,425	13,21,612	+69·1	+63·3
...	81,38,871	...	+ 2·8
530,226	2,20,78,413	+17·8	+13·9
3,543,662	2,14,04,911	+12·4	+14·4
253,426	18,13,790	+19·	+11·
38,988	23,54,167	— 8·7	—15·1
4,608,721	5,17,55,426	+13·	+12·1
...	1,78,90,662	...	+33·3
...	1,63,32,830	...	+40·3
...	87,67,189	...	+11·9
...	22,78,675	...	+16·3
...	87,69,884	...	+ 4·7
14,527	15,68,757	+30·5	+ 9·3
...	13,97,355	...	+30·4
2,639,234	9,92,374	— 2·4	+11·5
80,953	10,34,395	— 6·1	+12·
182,514	23,11,665	+19·8	+18·
...	56,00,615	...	+15·8
...	13,56,960	...	—22·2
144,228	18,94,439	+27·6	+ 4·4
...	36,79,994	...	+11·4
...	16,50,735	...	+11·9
3,869,510	27,59,902	+15·2	+18·5
13,883,638	56,17,163	—34·1	—39·6

F

viii

2.—Principal

Principal articles.		1884-85. Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1883-84. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Horses	No.	5,401	20,16,894	— 4·7	— 0·1
Ale, beer, and porter	gals.	1,066,913	24,99,272	— 15·4	— 17·6
Spirits	"	857,970	62,96,323	— 4·1	— 7·7
Wines and liqueurs	"	381,341	33,60,698	— 9·6	— 16·2
Provisions, fruits and vegetables, dried, salted, &c.	cwt.	692,369	36,68,631	+ 7·3	+ 8·
" all other kinds	value	...	73,64,575	...	+ 6·1
Salt	tons	412,839	64,92,331	+ 7·8	+ 4·2
Spices	lbs.	39,749,713	60,21,649	+ 6·3	+ 8·1
Sugar (refined)	cwt.	1,613,067	2,13,89,937	+121·2	+ 86·6
Tea	lbs.	3,874,412	32,55,477	+ 26·4	+ 37·
Coal, coke, and patent fuel	tons	741,129	1,26,72,128	+ 4·6	+ 9·
Ivory, unmanufactured	lbs.	386,852	19,01,258	— 16·5	— 15·
Silk, raw	"	1,831,702	74,75,633	— 17·2	— 22·9
" piece goods	yds.	10,221,778	1,12,05,998	+ 6·2	+ 7·7
Cotton, twist and yarn	lbs.	45,799,637	3,36,04,196	+ 0·9	— 3·
" piece goods	yds.	1,731,565,005	20,69,51,550	+ 0·6	— 2·2
Woollen piece goods	"	10,700,128	1,00,23,119	+ 14·9	+ 4·7
" shawls	No.	461,069	9,56,196	— 22·	— 27·7
Hardware and cutlery	value	...	84,45,517	...	+ 3·8
Copper	cwt.	552,420	2,07,00,179	+ 4·2	— 6·2
Iron	"	3,602,276	2,01,49,086	+ 1·7	— 5·9
Steel	"	289,928	18,55,553	+ 14·4	+ 2·3
Tin	"	41,177	22,24,538	+ 5·6	— 5·5
Metals (total)	"	4,724,020	4,84,37,330	+ 2·5	— 6·4
Machinery and millwork	value	...	1,48,41,238	...	— 17·
Railway plant and rolling stock ...	"	...	1,59,26,202	...	— 2·5
Apparel	"	...	85,01,352	...	— 3·
Leather, and leather goods (including boots and shoes)	"	...	23,44,599	...	+ 2·9
Chemicals, drugs, narcotics, &c. ...	"	...	87,39,470	...	— 0·3
Books	cwt.	10,635	14,01,214	— 26·8	— 10·7
Building and engineering materials ...	value	...	17,17,997	...	+ 22·9
Candles	lbs.	2,800,705	10,50,227	+ 6·1	+ 5·8
Clocks and watches	No.	75,319	9,44,654	— 7·	— 8·7
Corals (real)	lbs.	172,504	18,24,900	— 5·5	— 21·1
Glass and glassware	value	...	49,97,005	...	— 10·8
Matches	"	...	20,42,854	...	+ 50·5
Paints and colours	cwt.	118,894	15,77,675	— 17·6	— 16·7
Paper (excluding pasteboard)	value	...	34,52,300	...	— 6·2
Stationery	"	...	17,11,770	...	+ 3·7
Umbrellas	No.	4,512,992	33,52,852	+ 16·8	+ 21·5
Mineral oils	gals.	27,306,999	1,15,82,217	+ 96·7	+106·2

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Imports—(concluded).

1885-86.		Percentage of increase or decrease on 1884-85. (+) increase (–) decrease.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86 on 1876-77.	
Quantity.	Value.	In quantity.	In value.	In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				
6,356	25,20,870	+ 17·7	+ 25·	+ 122·1	+ 198·2
1,290,408	30,06,098	+ 21·8	+ 20·3	+ 10·4	+ 11·
936,984	66,76,933	+ 9·2	+ 6·	+ 43·2	+ 7·3
355,770	32,69,817	— 6·7	— 2·7	— 23·4	— 19·6
713,108	40,89,380	+ 3·	+ 11·5	+ 33·2	+ 49·8
...	78,29,435	...	+ 6·3	...	+ 101·8
363,088	59,60,514	— 12·1	— 8·2	+ 21·5	+ 38·3
62,727,670	71,86,785	+ 32·7	+ 19·3	+ 79·5	+ 66·
1,164,056	1,45,58,063	— 27·8	— 31·9	+ 354·2	+ 261·9
4,005,637	30,42,585	+ 3·4	— 6·5	+ 128·2	+ 117·2
790,930	1,30,84,148	+ 6·7	+ 3·3	+ 52·2	+ 40·4
635,390	31,34,861	+ 64·2	+ 64·9	+ 16·2	+ 29·8
1,732,559	72,19,166	— 5·4	— 3·4	+ 18·6	+ 59·8
8,999,359	94,42,414	— 12·	— 15·7	+ 77·3	+ 67·9
45,915,123	3,17,20,832	+ 0·3	— 5·6	+ 38·	+ 16·
1,740,813,831	20,59,66,806	+ 0·5	— 0·5	+ 46·7	+ 31·
11,223,258	1,12,56,264	+ 4·9	+ 12·3	+ 67·7	+ 69·3
616,782	12,18,054	+ 33·8	+ 27·4	+ 141·6	+ 61·2
...	77,65,418	...	— 8·1	...	+ 76·4
652,933	2,09,36,583	+ 18·2	+ 1·1	+ 139·7	+ 49·7
3,493,219	1,93,48,880	— 3·	— 4·	+ 55·2	+ 26·6
278,788	17,45,722	— 3·8	— 5·9	+ 156·6	+ 55·5
36,826	22,18,132	— 10·6	— 0·3	— 1·2	+ 22·7
4,705,640	4,76,70,596	— 0·4	— 1·6	+ 67·	+ 33·9
...	99,15,532	...	— 33·2	...	+ 12·4
...	2,01,80,654	...	+ 26·7	...	+ 191·7
...	93,17,317	...	+ 9·6	...	+ 73·1
...	23,94,600	...	+ 2·1	...	+ 187·
...	86,16,540	...	— 1·4	...	+ 62·7
11,103	16,39,741	+ 4·4	+ 17·	+ 45·3	+ 52·6
...	14,22,895	...	— 17·2	...	+ 110·7
2,522,597	9,42,717	— 9·9	— 10·2	+ 5·	+ 5·6
99,212	10,98,566	+ 31·7	+ 16·3	+ 325·7	+ 208·1
145,721	13,43,124	— 15·5	— 20·4	+ 200·5	+ 85·4
...	50,53,041	...	+ 1·1	...	+ 80·2
...	19,61,560	...	— 4·	...	+ 155·9
125,133	17,31,323	+ 5·2	+ 9·7	+ 33·7	+ 23·2
...	32,79,733	...	— 5·	...	+ 17·
...	18,77,916	...	+ 9·7	...	+ 156·9
2,490,117	18,43,879	— 44·6	— 45·	+ 80·	+ 34·9
21,311,942	85,18,279	— 22·	— 26·5	+ 4,753·3	+ 1,634·3

X

3.—Principal

Principal articles		1876-77. Quantity.	1876-77. Value.	1877-78. Quantity.	1877-78. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1876-77. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		Rs.		
Coffee	cwt.	302,489	1,34,58,217	297,327	1,33,84,992	— 1·7	— 0·5
Rice (not in the husk) ...	„	19,548,741	5,74,25,397	18,211,388	6,88,93,618	— 6·8	+20·
Wheat	„	5,583,336	1,95,63,325	6,340,150	2,85,69,899	+13·6	+46·
Sugar, refined and unrefined	„	1,093,625	92,51,961	844,125	74,58,513	—22·8	—19·4
Spices	lbs.	17,198,466	26,57,800	13,805,035	22,65,150	—19·7	—14·8
Tea	„	27,784,124	2,60,74,251	33,459,075	3,04,45,713	+20·4	+16·8
Cotton, raw	cwt.	4,557,914	11,74,61,836	3,459,077	9,38,35,340	—24·1	—20·1
„ yarn	lbs.	7,926,710	36,73,028	15,600,291	68,20,585	+96·8	+85·7
„ piece goods ...	yds.	15,544,168	37,36,565	17,545,464	37,23,044	+12·9	— 0·4
Hides and skins (all kinds)	cwt.	654,115	2,99,86,835	905,835	3,75,68,878	+38·5	+25·3
Jute	„	4,533,255	2,63,66,466	5,450,276	3,51,81,137	+20·2	+33·4
„ gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	32,859,545	64,64,808	26,406,539	72,96,686	—19·6	+12·9
Saltpetre	cwt.	466,218	38,17,060	389,002	37,90,017	—16·6	— 0·7
Seeds—Linseed ...	„	5,614,617	3,01,54,374	7,198,918	4,22,44,293	+28·2	+40·1
„ Rapeseed ...	„	2,088,760	1,14,29,244	3,193,488	1,91,84,378	+52·2	+67·9
„ Til seed ...	„	1,307,815	86,82,937	1,158,802	84,82,262	—11·4	— 2·3
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,417,893	77,69,036	1,512,819	70,35,493	+ 6·7	— 9·4
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	2,376,126	22,26,985	1,481,256	14,71,697	—37·7	—33·9
Teak wood	cub. ton	45,108	33,27,644	56,939	40,66,524	+26·2	+22·2
Wool	lbs.	24,056,767	1,07,73,720	23,075,323	94,36,448	— 4·8	—12·
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	28,385	16,69,132	32,970	15,08,535	+16·2	— 9·6
Opium	chests	96,870	12,40,47,483	92,820	12,37,43,554	— 4·2	— 0·2
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	10,508,720	7,51,375	10,594,604	7,47,675	+ 0·8	— 0·5
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	264,933	25,07,515	195,320	18,27,563	—26·3	—27·1
Indigo	„	100,384	2,96,27,855	120,605	3,49,43,340	+20·1	+17·9
Myrobolam	„	361,217	13,58,225	537,055	23,05,266	+48·7	+69·7
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage) ...	„	150,350	16,67,511	114,212	12,37,880	—24·	—25·8
Lac, shell and button ...	„	109,206	49,78,410	87,982	31,28,923	—19·4	—37·2
Oils, vegetable ...	„	194,518	6,70,935	181,950	8,27,026	— 6·5	+23·3
	gals.	2,590,756	28,54,997	2,029,580	26,90,153	—21·7	— 5·8

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exports.

1878-79.				1879-80.			
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1877-78. (+) increase (—) decrease.		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1878-79. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
		In quantity.	In value.			In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				Rs.		
341,186	1,54,36,427	+ 14·8	+ 15·3	359,313	1,62,67,465	+ 5·3	+ 5·4
20,621,712	8,81,01,214	+ 13·2	+ 27·9	21,908,045	8,34,16,852	+ 6·2	— 5·3
1,044,709	51,37,785	— 83·5	— 82·	2,195,550	1,12,10,148	+ 110·2	+ 118·2
279,756	20,43,600	— 66·9	— 72·6	324,579	20,58,713	+ 16·	+ 0·7
22,247,517	35,28,337	+ 61·2	+ 55·8	17,971,063	29,55,317	— 19·2	— 16·2
34,432,573	3,13,84,235	+ 2·9	+ 3·1	38,173,521	3,05,10,200	+ 10·9	— 2·8
2,966,060	7,91,30,458	— 14·3	— 15·7	3,948,476	11,14,54,528	+ 33·1	+ 40·8
21,332,508	88,64,812	+ 36·7	+ 30·	25,862,474	1,10,92,336	+ 21·2	+ 25·1
22,517,799	41,77,465	+ 28·3	+ 12·2	25,800,501	44,43,094	+ 14·6	+ 6·4
809,233	3,09,68,471	— 10·7	— 17·6	958,679	3,73,80,052	+ 18·5	+ 20·7
6,021,382	3,80,04,263	+ 10·5	+ 8·	6,680,670	4,37,00,325	+ 10·9	+ 15·
45,354,044	1,04,26,891	+ 71·8	+ 42·9	55,908,731	1,13,21,779	+ 23·3	+ 8·6
382,405	36,17,660	— 1·7	— 4·5	509,372	46,97,968	+ 33·2	+ 30·
3,503,795	2,18,92,113	— 51·3	— 48·2	3,105,058	2,03,06,023	— 11·4	— 7·2
2,165,475	1,36,67,869	— 32·2	— 28·8	1,380,572	85,37,717	— 36·2	— 37·5
1,039,687	79,96,210	— 10·3	— 5·7	1,670,185	1,19,79,042	+ 60·6	+ 49·8
1,329,599	57,02,291	— 12·1	— 18·9	1,401,506	51,61,570	+ 5·4	— 9·5
1,740,003	16,90,098	+ 17·5	+ 14·8	2,203,971	21,78,937	+ 26·7	+ 28·9
37,413	26,89,586	— 34·3	— 33·9	38,620	28,19,590	+ 3·2	+ 4·8
26,568,518	1,05,84,574	+ 15·1	+ 12·2	26,368,794	1,09,59,723	— 0·8	+ 3·5
26,113	12,40,116	— 20·8	— 17·8	21,378	8,88,382	— 18·1	— 28·4
91,200	12,99,39,787	— 1·7	+ 5·	105,507	14,32,33,143	+ 15·7	+ 10·2
13,279,158	11,11,260	+ 25·3	+ 48·6	10,874,623	11,67,025	— 18·1	+ 5·
217,194	18,79,265	+ 11·2	+ 2·8	222,123	28,13,894	+ 2·3	+ 49·7
105,051	2,96,04,625	— 12·[illegible]	— 15·3	100,923	2,94,72,265	— 3·9	— 0·4
541,346	23,45,740	+ 0·8	+ 1·8	354,977	15,80,818	— 34·4	— 32·6
175,755	17,76,571	+ 53·9	+ 43·5	122,328	10,86,738	— 30·4	— 38·8
81,612	27,70,904	— 7·2	— 11·4	56,009	34,67,641	— 31·4	+ 25·1
62,685	2,69,678	— 65·5	— 67·4	85,526	2,97,175	+ 36·4	+ 10·2
3,291,028	49,72,501	+ 62·2	+ 84·8	4,173,052	51,52,549	+ 26·8	+ 3·6

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9.—Principal

Principal articles.		1880-81. Quantity.	1880-81. Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1879-80. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.	1881-82. Quantity.	1881-82. Value.
			Rs.				Rs.
Coffee	cwt.	369,357	1,59,96,688	+ 2·8	— 1·7	346,364	1,44,74,650
Rice (not in the husk) ...	„	26,769,344	8,97,16,609	+ 22·2	+ 7·6	28,519,422	8,24,95,769
Wheat	„	7,444,375	3,27,79,416	+239·1	+192·4	19,863,520	8,60,40,815
Sugar, refined and unrefined	„	534,174	31,17,508	+ 64·6	+ 51·4	917,493	59,82,317
Spices	lbs.	16,444,766	30,38,813	— 8·5	+ 2·8	14,167,472	24,58,900
Tea	„	46,413,510	3,05,42,400	+ 21·6	+ 0·1	48,691,725	3,60,91,363
Cotton, raw	cwt.	4,541,539	13,24,17,341	+ 15·	+ 18·8	5,627,453	14,93,59,595
„ yarn	lbs.	26,901,346	1,28,25,764	+ 4·	+ 15·6	30,786,304	1,36,88,362
„ piece goods ...	yds.	30,424,032	54,07,111	+ 17·9	+ 21·7	29,911,016	55,63,949
Hides and skins (all kinds)...	cwt.	811,989	3,73,35,653	— 15·3	— 0·1	815,210	3,94,87,924
Jute	„	5,809,815	3,93,40,296	— 13·	— 10·	7,510,314	5,03,03,023
„ gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	52,386,227	1,07,66,189	— 6·3	— 4·9	42,072,819	1,08,40,812
Saltpetre	cwt.	352,995	35,17,283	— 30·7	— 25·1	354,860	35,94,367
Seeds—Linseed ...	„	5,997,172	3,69,81,265	+ 93·1	+ 82·1	5,146,110	3,00,91,066
„ Rapeseed ...	„	1,255,580	67,10,338	— 9·1	— 21·4	1,935,621	1,03,19,272
„ Til seed ...	„	1,907,008	1,31,26,933	+ 14·2	+ 9·6	1,917,854	1,21,77,307
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,302,576	54,82,018	— 7·1	+ 6·2	1,117,026	38,82,631
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	21,27,576	20,04,065	— 3·5	— 8·	2,126,635	20,57,722
Teak wood	cub. ton	65,626	50,00,466	+ 69·9	+ 77·3	56,377	50,67,917
Wool	lbs.	22,602,690	1,01,41,371	— 14·3	— 7·5	21,580,618	81,45,513
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	26,601	15,01,786	+ 24·4	+ 69·	16,652	12,41,640
Opium	chests	92,190	13,60,01,477	— 12·6	— 5·	89,338	12,43,21,418
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	13,267,325	12,21,853	+ 22·	+ 4·7	9,791,392	9,55,659
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	320,756	42,66,415	+ 44·4	+ 51·6	198,897	25,30,840
Indigo	„	116,870	3,57,15,814	+ 15·8	+ 21·2	150,263	4,50,90,802
Myrobolam	„	315,628	12,37,087	— 11·1	— 21·7	391,566	14,44,925
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage)	„	119,586	9,82,644	— 2·2	— 9·6	214,600	18,21,136
Lac, shell and button ...	„	80,602	56,24,829	+ 43·9	+ 62·2	111,827	70,84,358
Oils, vegetable ...	„	51,612	1,19,883	— 39·7	— 59·7	49,380	1,07,298
Oils, vegetable ...	gals.	4,967,475	54,28,236	+ 19·	+ 5·4	4,260,279	42,86,969

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exports—(continued).

Percentage of increase or decrease on 1880-81. (+) increase (—) decrease.		1882-83.		Percentage of increase or decrease on 1881-82. (+) increase (—) decrease.		1883-84.		Percentage of increase or decrease on 1882-83. (+) increase (—) decrease.	
In quantity.	In value.	Quantity.	Value.	In quantity	In value.	Quantity.	Value.	In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.				Rs.		
— 6·2	— 9·5	3,53,324	1,39,22,040	+ 2·	— 3·8	340,025	1,43,88,634	— 3·8	+ 3·4
+ 6·5	— 8·	31,029,721	8,44,00,909	+ 8·8	+ 2·3	26,831,715	8,32,88,786	— 13·5	— 1·3
+166·8	+162·5	14,144,407	6,06,89,341	— 28·8	— 29·5	20,956,495	8,87,75,610	+ 48·2	+ 46·3
+ 71·8	+ 91·9	1,318,698	80,87,759	+ 43·7	+ 35·2	1,630,520	94,32,185	+ 23·6	+ 16·6
— 13·8	— 19·1	19,615,627	37,69,109	+ 38·5	+ 53·3	17,227,202	36,54,367	— 12·2	— 3·
+ 4·9	+ 18·2	57,766,225	3,69,94,965	+ 18·6	+ 2·5	59,911,703	4,08,38,805	+ 3·7	+ 10·4
+ 23·9	+ 12·8	6,168,278	16,04,9[illegible],174	+ 9·6	+ 7·5	5,979,494	14,38,37,278	— 3·1	— 10·4
+ 14·4	+ 6·7	45,378,040	1,81,68,185	+ 47·4	+ 32·7	49,876,606	1,92,61,625	+ 9·9	+ 6·
— 1·7	+ 2·9	41,583,408	68.63,190	+ 39·	+ 23·4	55,613,763	86,19,352	+ 33·7	+ 25·6
+ 0·4	+ 5·8	866.164	4,41,37,703	+ 6·3	+ 12·5	915,450	4,66,37,363	+ 5·7	+ 4·9
+ 29·3	+ 27·9	10,318,909	5,84,69,259	+ 37·8	+ 16·2	7,017,985	4,59,26,353	— 32·2	— 21·5
— 19·7	+ 0·7	60,737,651	1,43,15,841	+ 44·4	+ 32·1	63,645,984	1,25,62,589	+ 4·8	— 12·2
+ 0 5	+ 2·2	399,565	38,87,662	+ 12·6	+ 8·2	491,668	46,44,099	+ 23·1	+ 19·5
—14·2	— 18·6	6,737,114	3,52,84.813	+ 30·9	+ 17·3	8.513,766	4.58,40,231	+ 26·8	+ 29·9
+ 54·2	+ 53·8	2,821,420	1,57,05,233	+ 45·7	+ 52·2	3.915,727	2,44,14.331	+ 39·8	+ 55·5
+ 0·6	— 7·2	2,305,414	1,16,23,753	+ 20·2	+ 20·1	2,853,382	1,97,97,536	+ 23·8	+ 35·4
— 14·2	— 29·2	1,359,433	54,41,432	+ 21·7	+ 40·1	1,602,814	62,76,117	+ 17·9	+ 15·3
— 0 04	+ 2·7	2,589,217	25,19,997	+ 21·7	+ 22·5	2,781,182	26,46,187	+ 7·4	+ 5·
— 14·1	+ 1·3	59,187	61,12,597	+ 5·	+ 20·6	46,471	52.54,475	— 21·5	— 14·
— 4·5	— 19·7	21,561,303	79,04,058	— 0·1	— 3·	20,036,196	75,58,409	— 7·1	— 4·4
— 37·4	— 17·3	12,090	7,71,718	— 27·4	— 37·8	12,751	5,42,675	+ 5·5	— 29·7
— 3·1	— 8·6	91,798	11,48,13.764	+ 2·8	— 7·6	91,963	11,29,44.601	+ 0·2	— 1·6
— 26·2	— 21·8	10,653,549	9,89,358	+ 8·8	+ 3·5	18,577,276	14,88,773	+ 74·4	+ 50·5
— 38·	— 40·7	246,506	30,52,434	+ 23·9	+ 20·6	302,302	35,32,000	+ 22·6	+ 15·7
+ 28·7	+ 26·2	141,041	3,91,29,970	— 6·2	— 13·2	168,590	4,64,09,906	+ 19·5	+ 18·6
+ 24·1	+ 16·8	471,167	18,46,976	+ 20·3	+ 27·8	417,719	18,41,059	— 5·	— 0·3
+ 79·5	+ 85·3	161,030	14,26,779	— 25·	— 21·7	153,978	13,71,970	— 4·4	— 3·8
+ 38·7	+ 25·9	133,620	69,17,354	+ 19·5	— 2·4	110,816	55,33,318	— 17·1	— 20·
— 4·3	— 10·5	47,270	98,729	— 4·3	— 8·	70,115	1,38,375	+ 48·3	+ 40·2
— 14·1	— 21·	3,609,075	37,11,154	— 15·5	— 13·4	4,291,629	45,57,536	+ 18·9	+ 22·8

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3—Principal

Principal articles.		1884-85.			
		Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1883-84. (+) increase (—) decrease. In quantity.	In value.
			Rs.		
Coffee	cwt.	328,317	1,24,55,061	— 3·4	— 13·4
Rice (not in the husk) ...	„	21,702,136	7,12,27,870	— 19·1	— 14·5
Wheat	„	15,830,754	6,30,91,402	— 24·5	— 28·9
Sugar, refined and unrefined	„	1,070,919	54,60,695	— 34·3	— 42·1
Spices	lbs.	20,980,220	47,37,176	+ 21·8	+ 29·6
Tea	„	64,162,055	4,04,47,592	+ 7·1	— 1·
Cotton, raw	cwt.	5,066,057	13,28,63,673	— 15·3	— 7·6
„ yarn	lbs.	65,897,183	2,44,11,008	+ 32·1	+ 26·7
„ piece goods ...	yds.	47,968,017	81,86,671	— 13·7	— 5·
Hides and skins (all kinds)	cwt.	1,010,578	4,93,43,401	+ 10·4	+ 5·8
Jute	„	8,368,686	4,66,13,684	+ 19·2	+ 1·5
„ gunnybags (power-loom and hand-loom) ...	No.	82,779,207	1,41,03,226	+ 30·1	+ 12·3
Saltpetre	cwt.	451,917	42,50,004	— 8·1	— 8·5
Seeds—Linseed ...	„	8,746,596	4,91,29,344	+ 2·4	+ 7·2
„ Rapeseed ...	„	4,521,933	2,68,35,906	+ 14·6	+ 9·9
„ Til seed ...	„	2,646,484	1,92,30,128	— 7·3	— 2·9
Silk (including chasam and cocoons)	lbs.	1,567,101	46,37,913	— 2 2	— 26·1
Silk piece goods ...	yds.	3,467,308	31,05,116	+ 24·7	+ 17·3
Teak wood	cub. ton	47,556	53,21,295	+ 2·3	+ 1·3
Wool	lbs.	18,928,173	71,35,760	— 5·5	— 5·6
Woollen goods (shawls) ...	No.	19,759	6,63,057	+ 54·9	+ 22·2
Opium	chests	86,578	10,88,26,060	— 5·9	— 3·7
Tobacco, unmanufactured ...	lbs.	15,620,864	13,09,789	— 15·9	— 12·
Cutch and gambier ...	cwt.	246,159	28,21,085	— 18·6	— 20 1
Indigo	„	154,629	4,06,88,996	— 8·3	— 12·3
Myrobolam	„	553,730	23,90,133	+ 23·7	+ 29·8
Coir, manufactured (excluding cordage) ...	„	221,554	20,22,480	+ 43·9	+ 47·
Lac, shell and button ...	„	141,847	59,74,618	+ 28·	+ 8·
Oils, vegetable ...	„	52,813	1,20,876	— 21·7	— 12 6
	gals.	4,962,774	49,44,839	+ 15·6	+ 8·5

XV

exports—(concluded).

1885-86.					
Quantity.	Value.	Percentage of increase or decrease on 1884-85. (+) increase (—) decrease.		Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1885-86 on 1876-77.	
		In quantity.	In value.	In quantity.	In value.
	Rs.				
371,023	1,34,83,789	+ 13·1	+ 8·3	+ 22·66	+ 0·19
27,809,238	9,16,71,887	+ 28·1	+28·7	+ 42·26	+ 59·64
21,060,519	8,00,23,504	+ 33·	+26·8	+ 277·2	+309·05
1,167,540	52,54,124	+ 9·	— 3·8	+ 6·76	— 43·21
23,831,355	48,62,744	+ 13·6	+ 2·7	+ 38·57	+ 82·96
68,784,249	4,30,61,335	+ 7·2	+ 6·5	+117·56	+ 65·15
4,189,718	10,77,72,041	— 17·3	—18·9	— 8·08	— 8·25
78,238,471	2,75,50,423	+ 18·7	+12·9	+887·02	+650·07
51,574,327	81,32,333	+ 7·5	— 0·7	+231·78	+117·64
1,106,585	5,33,46,025	+ 9·5	+ 8·1	+ 69·17	+ 77·9
7,782,435	4,35,53,625	— 7·	— 6·6	+ 71·67	+ 65·18
63,710,446	98,37,929	— 23·	—30·2	+ 93·9	+ 52·18
402,174	37,02,004	— 11·	—12·9	— 13·74	— 3·01
9,489,753	5,52,13,887	+ 8·5	+12·4	+ 69·	+ 83·1
3,721,598	2,04,92,989	— 17·7	—23·6	+ 78·2	+ 79·3
1,745,828	1,18,47,295	— 34·	—38·4	+ 33·5	+ 36·4
1,438,767	33,22,512	— 8·2	—28·4	+ 1·47	— 57·23
3,728,213	31,12,554	+ 7·5	+ 0·2	+ 56·9	+ 39·77
50,076	55,05,155	+ 5·3	+ 3·5	+ 11·02	+ 65·14
23.148,763	87,23,211	+ 22·3	+22·2	— 3·77	— 19·03
8,885	3,08,731	— 55·	—53·4	— 68·7	— 81·5
87,956	10,73,55,180	+ 1·6	— 1·4	— 9·2	— 13·46
10,752,397	10,65,835	— 31·2	—18·6	+ 2·32	+ 41·85
205,355	25,28,394	— 16·6	—10·4	— 22·49	+ 0·83
132,495	3,78,31,601	— 14·3	— 7·	+ 31·99	+ 27·69
705,931	29,93,647	+ 27·5	+25·3	+ 95·43	+120·41
198,229	17,81,460	— 10·5	—11·9	+ 31·85	+ 6·83
150,746	58,29,651	+ 6·3	— 2·4	+ 38·04	+ 17·1
51,289	1,00,966	— 2·9	—16·5	— 73·63	— 84·95
3,560,687	36,51,186	— 28·1	—26·2	+ 37·67	+ 27·89

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4.—Variations in prices of staple imports and exports

	1873. March.	1874. March.	1875. March.	1876. March.	1877. January 4th.
IMPORTS.					
Grey Shirtings (8¼ lbs.)	100	93	86	86	78
Mule Twist, white, good, No. 40	100	95	92	90	90
,, Turkey red, No. 40-12 lbs. ...	100	112	102	92	85
,, Orange, Nos. 40-60	100	102	93	87	90
Copper, Sheathing	100	100	103	99	92
,, Braziers	100	98	103	99	92
,, Australian	100	115	108	107	100
Iron, flat, bolt, bar and square	100	122	93	79	67
Spelter, hard	100	100	148	151	143
EXPORTS.					
Hides, buffalo, slaughtered, Patna	100	96	83	71	94
Indigo, good	100	Nom	...	Nom	110
Jute, ordinary	100	123	119	119	142
Gunny bags (a)	100	89	111	84	95
Shell lac, fine orange	100	149	183	102	68
Linseed, fine, bold, clean	100	123	96	88	102
Rapeseed (yellow, mixed, 2°/₀)	100	89	83	...	104
Rice, moonghy	100	153	*Nil*	114	150
Saltpetre, 2-4 per cent refraction	100	81	75	70	80
Silk, raw, Surdahs	100	87	60	54	100
Tea, Fine Pekoe	100	119	126	142	148
Wheat, Doodiah	100	107	87	74	87

(a) The figures against this line are for
(b) 28th January 1886.
(c) 28th December 1885.

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at Calcutta ; taking the prices of March 1873 as = 100.

1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.
January 10th.	January 9th.	January 13th.	January 4th.	January 7th.	January 15th.	January 14th.	January 5th.	January 11th.
73	76	81	82	77	82	75	76	84
78	75	84	82	81	74	...	72	67
87	78	75	69	...	54	62	58	57
83	73	87	88	85	80	83	76	73
86	80	83	81	90	80	77	64	57
86	80	83	81	90	80	77	64	57
94	90	89	...	91	83	80	70	60
60	56	73	56	71	60	62	54	50
134	105	114	97	...	79	81	84	97
75	69	96	93	83	87	71	...	87
88	114	112	105	117	107	117	103	107
149	142	163	114	130	87	155	101	118 (b)
101	99	89	111	118	98	106	94	85 (c)
49	63	157	124	93	80	98	56	59
106	Nom	...	...	91	85	96	98	101
110	108	104	Nom	...	93	107	87	79 (e)
155	189	136	89	83	101	142	...	130 (d)
89	84	88	95	90	82	78	66	79 (e)
77	62	85	74	82	79	62	56	79
135	129	126	135	126	110	116	90	...
106	109	...	91	96	84	75	72	74

January, not March, of each year.
(d) 22nd March 1886.
(e) 22nd February 1886.

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5.—Prices in Bombay.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (–) in 1886 on 1873.
	February (24th).	January (19th).	January (13th).	January (10th).	January (8th).	January (14th).	January (13th).	January (17th).	January (8th).	January (12th).	January (19th).	January (18th).	January (9th).	January (1st).	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Cotton, Broach, per candy	255 0 0	225 0 0	204 0 0	216 0 0	222 0 0	211 0 0	200 0 0	251 0 0	243 0 0	229 0 0	200 0 0	216 0 0	229 0 0	207 0 0	— 18·8
" Yarns 20s, per lb.	...	...	...	...	7 21/32	6 17/32	6 5/16	6 13/16	7 11/32	6 7/8	6 3/4	6 11/32	6 5/32	6 5/32	— 20·2*
" T. Cloth 44 inch 24 yards, 8 lbs. per lb.	...	...	...	...	8·5	7·8	7·25	7·67	8·35	8·	7·42	7·125	6·85	7·1	—16·47†
Wheat, Khundwa, Seoni, per candy ...	34 0 0	26 4 0	25 4 0	25 12 0	30 10 0	35 14 0	41 6 0	46 8 0	28 0 0	27 8 0	30 0 0	22 8 0	22 8 0	27 8 0	— 19·6
Wheat No. 1 soft, white, per candy ...	...	...	...	29 0 0	32 0 0	41 0 0	40 0 0	39 12 0	33 0 0	33 8 0	30 0 0	29 8 0	25 8 0	27 9 0	— 4·7†
Linseed (ungarbled) per cwt.	6 2 0	6 0 0	5 13 0	5 9 6	6 3 0	6 8 0	6 2 0	7 2 0	6 8 0	6 4 0	5 3 0	5 11 0	5 15 0	5 15 0	— 3·1

* On 1877. | † On 1876.

6.—Prices in London during the last week of the month in each year.

		1873	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877	1878	1879.	1880.	1881	1882.	1883	1884	1885.	1886	
		April.	April	April.	February	February	February	February	February	February	February	February	February	February	February.	Percentage of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1886 on 1873.
Copper, Chili, bars	Per ton . £	90-5	74-6	51-6	78	71	65 10	55	71	61 5	63-15	65 5	55-5	17 2 6	39-17-6	—55 8
Straits tin	„ . £	138	98	85-10	76	72	63-15	60-10	93-10	86-17-6	111-5	93 10	82 2 6	78-18-9	92	—33 3
Wheat (British) ...	Per quarter s.	49	60	42-6	43-3	51-1	51 3	37-7	43	40 9	45 7	41 9	36 11	32	32 6	—33-7
Cotton (No. 40 mule)	„ lb. d	14¼	13	12⅜	11¼	10⅞	9½	8¼	12½	10½	10⅜	9¾	9½	9⅜	8¾	—38 6
Wool (S. D. Hogs)	„ „ d	22½	16¾	16¾	16½	17	15½	12¾	15½	14½	13½	12	12	10¾	10½	—53 3
Sugar (Manila) ..	„ cwt. .. s	23-3	20-3	19-3	18-6	20	15 3	14-3	16 9	14-6	13 9	12	12	8-9	11 3	—51 6
Coffee (Ceylon) ..	„ „ . s.	97 9	99	106 6	89	85 3	80	64	68 6	59	64	74	69	54 6	56 6	—42 2
Saltpetre (British) ...	„ „ . s.	23-3	27-6	23-6	22-9	24-6	27	23 9	29	28	29	24 9	23 9	22-6	21-6	— 7 5
Tea, Congou ..	„ lb. . d	.	12½	11½	10	10¾	10¾	10½	12¼	8¾	8	6½	8	7¾	8¼	—34
Indigo (Bengal) ...	„ „ .. s	5-3	6 3	5-7½	4-10½	6-1½	6 4	6 3	8 1	7 1½	7-2½	6 8½	7-3	6 5½	6-7½	+26 2
Jute ...	„ ton .. £	17-5	17-5	17 5	17 5	17-5	16 15	13-15	18 10	16 15	16-15	15-15	18 15	14 5	14 5	−17 4
Linseed (Bombay) ...	„ qr. .. s	62-3	61 9	58 6	50	51-7½	50	49	56	50	48 3	45	41 9	46	44	—29 3
Rapeseed (Calcutta) ..	„ „ ... s	59	48-6	49 9	53 3	56 9	52-9	43 6	41 9	43	48 1½	56-6	51 9	37 9	33-6	—43 2
Rice (Bengal)	„ cwt. ... s	12-3	15	11 6	12	12-3	12 6	14-3	13	10 6	9	9 10½	10 3	10 1½	10	—18 4
Silk (Surdah) ...	„ lb. s	24	20	14	12-6	25 9	18 9	14 6	18-3	16-9	17 4½	16 6½	15 6	13	11-3	—40 6
Shell lac, orange (good to fine).	„ cwt. . s	190	196 9	150	110	95	79	81-3	155	158-9	132 6	117 6	116 6	75	71	−62 6

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7.—Comparison of average prices in Calcutta and London of certain staple articles.

	Wheat.		Cotton.		Linseed.		Silk.		Tea.		Silver.
	Calcutta Club No. 2 (average of maximum prices).	British (Gazette average prices).	Dholléra Fair (average prices).	Upland Middling (average prices).	Calcutta (Fine, bold, clean) (average of maximum prices).	Black Sea, Bombay, Azov (average prices).	Surdahs (average of maximum prices).	Italian Trams (average prices).	Indian Pekoe (average of maximum prices).	China Souchong (average prices).	Bar (in London).
	Per B. maund. Rs. A. P.	Per quarter. s. d.	Per candy. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. d.	Per B. maund. Rs. A. P.	Per quarter. s. d.	Per Factory s'r. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. s. d.	Per lb. Rs. A. P.	Per lb. s. d.	Per oz. standard. s. d. d.
Average of 1870 ...	3 4 6	46 10	281 11 0	9[illegible]	4 9 10	58 11¼	21 9 3	41 9	(Not available).	1 9	60 9/16 = 60·56
" 1871	2 5 9	56 8	210 15 0	8[illegible]	4 7 4	61 3[illegible]	22 8 0	35 0	1 1 3	1 8½	60½ = 60·5
" 1872	2 13 1	57 0	297 1 0	10 1/16	4 11 11	61 6[illegible]	22 8 8	39 8	1 1 11	1 9	60 5/16 = 60·31
" 1873	3 8 3	58 8	199 10 0	9	4 11 3	60 6[illegible]	21 7 8	36 4	1 2 0	1 10⅞	59¼ = 59·25
" 1874	3 8 0	55 8	171 14 0	8	4 14 10	55 1½	17 4 4	31 11	1 2 10	2 1	58 5/16 = 58·31
" 1875	2 11 9	45 2	174 3 0	7¾	4 1 7	53 9½	13 2 2	28 0	1 4 0	2 0½	56⅞ = 56·87
" 1876	2 9 9	46 2	174 10 8	6¼	4 3 1	51 8¾	22 0 10	30 0	1 6 7	1 9[illegible]	52¾ = 52·75
" 1877	3 5 3	50 9	193 2 6	6[illegible]	4 9 3	54 1¼	22 7 5	30 5	1 4 4	1 7½	54 13/16 = 54·81
" 1878	3 11 5	46 5	203 5 1	6[illegible]	4 12 4	49 1	17 11 5	26 5	1 5 1	1 4[illegible]	52 9/16 = 52·56
" 1879	3 12 3	43 10	212 2 6	6[illegible]	4 15 11	49 10	17 7 6	21 9	1 4 4	1 3[illegible]	51¼ = 51·25
" 1880	3 3 1	44 4	203 0 1	6[illegible]	4 10 3	53 0	17 7 11	26 0	1 3 5	1 3[illegible]	52¼ = 52·25
" 1881	3 0 3	45 4	189 7 0	6[illegible]	4 4 7	48 7	18 0 10	23 3	1 4 8	1 6	51 11/16 = 51·69
" 1882	2 15 8	45 1	192 10 8	6[illegible]	3 13 2	42 11	18 12 5	24 0	1 0 11	1 4½	51⅝ = 51·62
" 1883	2 12 6	41 7	171 7 3	5¾	3 11 6	41 6	16 4 11	22 9	1 1 8	1 4¼	50 9/16 = 50·56
" 1884	2 7 2	35 8	185 8 9	6	4 4 5	43 1	14 11 9	22 6	0 15 3	1 5	50⅝ = 50·62
" 1885	2 6 10	32 0½	194 14 5	5[illegible]	4 4 6	43 10	13 6 9	22 6	1 0 7	1 4¼	48⅝ = 48·62
Decrease per cent in prices in 1885, compared with those in 1870.	—26·03	—31·67	—31·59	—42·98	—7·22	—25·03	—45·39	—46·11	—3·86 on 1871.	—22·62	—19·71

8.—Rupee return for 1,000 tons of wheat at prices and exchange current at the beginning of each of the last five years.

Prices in Calcutta.	Rs. A. P.	Rise or fall in prices each year compared with December 1881.	Prices in London.	£ s. d.	Rise or fall in prices and exchange compared with January 1882.
1.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1881), @ Rs. 3-2 per maund =	85,070 12 10		Selling price (January 1882), @ 45·5s. per quarter =	10,616 13 4	
			@ 20·02d. (January 1882) = R	1,27,272 11 7	
2.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1882), @ Rs. 2-14 per maund =	78,265 2 4	—8· per cent	Selling price (January 1883), @ 41·87s per quarter =	9,769 13 4	Price —8· per cent.
			@ 19·27d. (January 1883) = R	1,21,677 3 8	Exchange —3·746 per cent.
3.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1883), @ Rs. 2-10-6 per maund =	72,310 2 10	—15· per cent	Selling price (January 1884), @ 35·5s. per quarter =	8,283 6 8	Price —22· per cent.
			@ 19·50d. (January 1884) = R	1,01,480 5 11	Exchange —2·148 per cent.
4.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1884), @ Rs. 2-4 per maund =	61,250 15 7	—28· per cent	Selling price (January 1885), @ 32·75 per quarter =	7,641 13 4	Price —28· per cent.
			@ 19·09d. (January 1885) = R	96,071 3 0	Exchange —4·645 per cent.
5.—1,000 tons Calcutta wheat (December 1885), @ Rs. 2-7-6 per maund =	67,205 14 11	—21· per cent	Selling price (January 1886), @ 30·75s. per quarter =	7,175 0 0	Price —32· per cent.
			@ 17·97d. (January 1886) = R	95,826 6 0	Exchange —11·238 per cent.

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9.—Rates of freight of rice and wheat from Calcutta to London by steamer viâ Canal.

Year—date.		£ s. d. to £ s. d.	Rise or fall per cent each year.
1870 (Decr. 13th) ...	...	2 15 0 @ 3 5 0	
1871 („ 5th) ...	...	3 10 0 „ 3 12 6	+ 18·75
1872 („ 5th) ...	...	3 10 0	— 1·75
1873 („ 11th) ...	...	3 0 0	— 14·29
1874 („ 3rd) ...	...	1 15 0	— 41·66
1875 („ 9th) ...	...	2 8 9 „ 2 11 3	+ 67·86
1876 („ 7th) ...	...	3 17 6 „ 4 0 0	+ 34·04
1877 („ 13th) ...	...	1 10 0 „ 1 15 0	— 58·73
1878 („ 12th) ...	...	1 0 0 „ 1 5 0	— 30·77
1879 („ 4th) ...	...	3 10 0 „ 3 15 0	+222·22
1880 („ 7th) ...	...	2 16 3 „ 2 18 9	— 20·69
1881 („ 10th) ...	...	3 0 0 „ 3 2 6	+ 6·52
1882 („ 4th) ...	...	1 13 9 „ 1 16 3	— 42·85
1883 („ 3rd) ...	...	1 5 0 „ 1 7 6	— 25·
1884 („ 8th) ...	...	1 5 0	— 4·76
1885 („ 14th) ...	...	1 7 6 „ 1 10 0	+ 15·
			Fall since 1870, 52·08 per cent.

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10.—Rates of exchange.

Official year.	Average S. of S.'s drawings.	Rise or fall per cent each year.
	s. d.	
1870-71	1 10·28	
1871-72	1 11·12	+3·77
1872-73	1 10·81	—1·34
1873-74	1 10·35	—2·02
1874-75	1 10·22	—0·58
1875-76	1 9·64	—2·61
1876-77	1 8·49	—5·31
1877-78	1 8·79	+1·17
1878-79	1 7·76	—4·95
1879-80	1 8·	+1·21
1880-81	1 7·95	—0·25
1881-82	1 7·89	—0·3
1882-83	1 7·52	—1·86
1883-84	1 7·54	+0·1
1884-85	1 7·31	—1·18
1885-86	1 6·25	—5·49
		Fall since 1870-71, 18·09 per cent.

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11.—Progress of Railway extension in India.

Number of miles open for traffic in :

1853		.	20½	1869	...	...	4,404¾
1854	...	...	71	1870	...	...	4,915
1855	..	...	170	1871	...	...	5,262½
1856	...	...	272¾	1872	...	...	5,555¼
1857	...	...	288¼	1873	...	...	5,880
1858	...	...	428½	1874	...	...	6,414¾
1859	...	...	626¼	1875	...	...	6,705½
1860	...	...	839¼	1876	...	...	7,020
1861	...	...	1,587¾	1877	...	...	7,509¼
1862	...	...	2,460¼	1878	...	...	8,411
1863	...	...	2,687½	1879	..	...	8,692
1864	...	...	3,104½	1880	...	...	9,644¼
1865	...	.	3,510½	1881	...	...	10,225
1866	...	...	3,706½	1882	...	...	10,498¼
1867	...	...	4,074¼	1883-84	...	...	11,006½
1868	...	...	4,156¼	1884-85	...	...	12,005½

Average annual rate of extension for the last 30 years:

10 years, 1855 to 1864 ...	...	...	...	303 miles.
10 years, 1865 to 1874 ...	...	...	...	331 miles.
10 years, 1875 to 1884-85	...	...	...	559 miles.

During the last five years the average annual rate has been 662 miles.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is reported from all parts of the country during the week under notice. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and in most parts of Bengal the falls have been light.

Agricultural prospects continue fair in Madras and good in Mysore and Coorg.

In Guzerat the *kharif* sowings have been retarded by excessive rain, while more rain is wanted in some of the central districts of the Bombay Presidency. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh and the Central Provinces sowings are almost completed, and in Hyderabad and Rajputana they are progressing satisfactorily. More rain is wanted in the Peshawar district of the Punjab; elsewhere prospects are generally favourable.

In Bengal generally the partial break in the rains has been very beneficial, but in places in Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur more rain is wanted for transplanting late rice. Early rice, jute, and sugarcane are doing well, and the harvesting of the first two crops has commenced. Agricultural prospects continue satisfactory in the Assam Valley districts, but considerable injury has been caused by floods in Sylhet.

In British Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting operations are in progress.

The public health continues generally good.

Prices are rising in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts of the Punjab, and are fluctuating in the Delhi district and in the Bangalore, Shimoga, and Kadur districts of Mysore. Elsewhere they are stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 21st)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, ·34; this week, ·36.	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good, but young dry crops damaged by insects in parts of two taluks; harvest second crop paddy, yield about average. Cattle-disease in taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 1·46; this week, 1·26.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 2·25	Fever in three, small-pox in four, and cattle-disease in two taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average 2·33	Standing crops good. River 3·5 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cholera in two taluks.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·79	Standing crops good; harvest rain-fed crops, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in five, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·41	Standing crops good, but *cumbu* wants rain in one taluk; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever and slight cattle-disease in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 1·72; this week, ·41.	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, 1·03; this week, ·10.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 11·48	First crop paddy cultivation improving. Fever in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore	2·26	Paddy good and in ear. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 21st)		
Kurrachee	5·98; Tatta, 4·53; average of eleven other stations, ·84.	River at Kotri on 19th, 18 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 4 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* crops injured by *kookai* and *taran* turtles and crabs in Shahbandar taluka. Fever in four and cattle-disease in three talukas; small-pox in one village in district, 2 fresh cases remaining.
Hyderabad	Rain in nine talukas aggregating, 9·80.	Preparations for *kharif* cultivation steadily progressing. River at Kotri on 19th, 18 feet 5 inches against 18 feet 4 inches on same date last year. More rain expected. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad taluka only. Wheat 25 pounds 8 ounces, *bajri* 37 pounds 10 ounces, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	5·14; total rainfall 24·96.	Rain throughout the district. Over moisture has retarded the sowing of cotton in Dhandhuka taluka, and injured young crops in Dhaskroi. A break in the weather desirable. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	4·36; total rainfall 18·18.	Public health good. Sowing operations in rapid progress; sugarcane plants in good condition. *Bajri* 27, wheat 21, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all districts; maximum at Chikhli, 13·26; minimum at Mandvi, 3·75.	Young crops doing well in Pardi and Mandvi talukas. Excessive rain has retarded sowing operations in some places and damaged crops in other. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Raintall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	Igatpuri, 13·40; Peint, 0·57; minimum at Nasik, 2·74; minimum at Malegaon, ·58.	More rain wanted in Chandor and Niphad. *Bajri* sowing commenced in all *deshi* talukas, except Chandor; young plants of minor early crops in good condition; transplantation continues in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 30⅝, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy on 14th; total of week, 7·55; total to date, 74·48, being 30·09 above average.	Abnormal temperature rose from 2° cool on 14th to 2° warm on 16th, remained 2° warm on 17th and 18th, and then fell to 1° cool on 20th; vapour in air slightly in excess of normal; wind normal on 14th, abnormal wind veered from west-north-west on 15th to north on 17th, and remained north till 20th.
Poona	Rain throughout district; maximum at Maval, 10·48; minimum at Báramati, ·42	Young crops doing well; transplantation commenced in Maval portion of the district; sowing retarded in some villages to the west and south of Sirur, as well as in Khed taluka. More rain wanted. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 46 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Sheogaon, 4·41; Newasa, 4·32; Jamkhed, 2·3; Nagar, ·80; Shrigonda, ·84; Sangamner, ·81; Kopargaon, ·77; in all other talukas from ·34 to ·72.	*Kharif* sowing in progress throughout the district. Public health good. *Bajri* —maximum 60 pounds in Jamkhed and minimum 38 in Karjat; *juari* —maximum 96 in Jamkhed and minimum 48 in Kopargaon per rupee.
Sholapur	·90; Barsi, 1·80; Madha, 1·05; Karmala, ·63; Pandharpur, ·51; Sangola, ·18; Malsiras, ·25.	*Kharif* sowing operations in progress throughout the district. More rain wanted in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 58 pounds 25 tolas and *bajri* 34 pounds 3 tolas per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Mundargi, varying from 5·10 in Hangal to ·22 in Gadag.	Rice crops good, but require heavy showers; sowing of early *juari* in progress throughout the district; chilly planting commenced in Kod. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Navalgund. Rice 25 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 17·60; Kumpta, 28·28; Sirsa, 12·90; Yellapur, 11·08; Halival, 5·56; total 89·90.	Rice plants healthy. Slight measles in Karwar; anthrax decreasing in Supa Petha, other cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta, and slight in Sirsa; public health generally good. Common rice at Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	0·28; total 22·49	Weather cloudy. Health generally good. Cotton sowing commenced in parts of Halar. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.* —Good rain throughout the Presidency; more rain wanted in parts of Poona, Nasik, Sholapur, and Bijapur. Sowing operations retarded and young crops injured by excessive rain in parts of Guzerat. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 21st)		
Chittagong	1·74	Weather hot, with occasional showers. *Aus* crops somewhat damaged by late heavy rain, otherwise prospects fair. Prices steady. Cattle-disease at Cox's bazaar; public health good.
Dacca	0·30	*Amun* and jute thriving; prospects good; *aus* harvest proceeding; reaping of jute commenced in lowlands. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	Return not received	Prospects of early rice jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *aman* going on. Common rice 14½ to 17 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	1·69	Weather seasonable. All agricultural prospects good. Price of rice stationary. Public health good.
Rungpore	0·36	Weather very hot. Rain wanted. Prospects of crops good; *amun* being transplanted all over the district; *aus* harvest continues; cutting of jute commenced. Public health good.
Burdwan	1·17	Transplanting of *amun* rice proceeding; *aus* rice and sugarcane promising; *til* and oilseeds nearly harvested, with fair outturn. Price of rice 15 to 20 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·01	Break in rains most favourable to crops. A little loss of *aghani* rice in lowlands in north. Public health good. Rice 16 seers 6 chittacks per rupee.
Purneah	0·29	Prospects excellent. High lands still being ploughed. Coarse rice 19 seers per rupee. Health good.
Patna	1·08	Weather close and oppressive. Break in rains. Weeding and transplanting in progress. More rain wanted in some places for transplantation of *bhadoi* crops. A few cases of cholera reported from Harnout outpost.
Durbhunga	0·17	Cultivation of *bhadoi* crops progressing satisfactorily; transplanting of paddy and *marua* going on. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	0·70	Weather unseasonable. Rain much wanted all over the district. Transplanting retarded. General health good.
Cuttack	6·18	Weather cloudy. Rice plants promising well; *sarad* rice being reploughed. Price of rice unchanged. Scattered cases of cholera, public health otherwise good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	1·9	Prospects of crops and public health good.
Khoolna	0·95	Weather cloudy. *Aus* rice doing well; cultivation of *amun* rice continues; prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	13·03	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops good. A few cases of small-pox and cattle-disease. Average price of rice 20 seers per rupee.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	0·72	Excessive heat. Crops doing well; *til*, oilseeds, and *aus* rice being reaped in places. Public health good.
Gya	0·21	Rain wanted for *bhadoi* and rice seedlings. Fever prevalent. Prices moderate.
Chumparun	1·49	Sowing of *bhadoi* crops nearly completed, that of *aghani* progressing; transplanting of paddy commenced in some places. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—General but light rain fell during week. Fair weather has proved very beneficial to agricultural operations in Behar and other parts, which suffered from late excessive rain; but in places in Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur more rain wanted for transplanting late rice; early rice, jute, and sugarcane generally very promising in some places; harvesting of early rice and jute has commenced. Price of rice generally remains stationary. Public health fair.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 21st)		
Benares (July 19th)	At Sadr 1·10	Supplies sufficient. Prices slightly fluctuating. General health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	·30	Weather cloudy and sultry. *Kharif* sowings finished; germination good; weeding in progress. Prices slightly falling. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 20th)	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops have been weeded and promise well. Prices unchanged. General health good.
Lucknow („ 19th)	·60 at tahsil Maliabad only.	Crops sown, have germinated well, and are being weeded; *bajri*, *juari* and *moth* are being sown. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. General health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	·90 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Agricultural operations in full swing. Markets full. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 20th)	*Nil*	There has been a break in the rains which has proved beneficial. *Dhan*, *juari* and *makki* sowings nearly finished, that of *bajri*, *arhar*, and *mash* progressing. *Arhar* and gram somewhat cheaper. General health good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·30 in two tahsils	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* ploughing and sowing continue. Markets full, though prices show a slight rise. A little fever reported; otherwise health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rainfall in seven tahsils averaging from ·10 to 1·40.	A break occurred during the week, and weather is oppressive. Sowing and weeding are in progress. Prices steady. Some cholera in City and Cantonment; cattle-disease in Pargana Rasulabad.
Farakhabad („ „)	Slight showers at Sadr; between 1·3 and 2·60 in district.	A break has set in, which is beneficial. Crops promising. Markets well supplied and prices stationary. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	Varying from ·60 to 3·10.	Sowings are in progress everywhere, and prospects continue good. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	Slight rain in district	More rain wanted. Rice in Baheri still unsown. Prices almost stationary. A good deal of fever reported. Winds easterly.
Banda („ 19th)	Good fall on 17th	Weather seasonable. Break of nine days followed by a good fall of rain on 17th. *Kharif* sowings continue; early sowings germinated and being weeded. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease in five villages.
Ballia („ 20th)	·70	*Kharif* sowing progressing. Public health satisfactory.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain during week.	*Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. General health fair; fever in district; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 19th)	In four parganas from ·10 to ·70.	*Kharif* promising well. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	·10 to ·70	Early crops have germinated. Prices fluctuating. Public health good; cattle-disease in two villages.
Meerut („ 20th)	Slight rain during week.	Weather hot and generally cloudy. Prospects favourable. Prices stationary. Health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall lighter than in previous week, and break in a few places has been beneficial to crops. *Kharif* sowings finished in most districts, in others approaching completion. Markets well supplied, and prices generally steady. Public health fair.
Punjab—(July 21st)		
Hissar	·20 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising.
Delhi	·10	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·03	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	3·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	3·30 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable.
Lahore	2·0	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Mooltan	1·40 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Rawalpindi	1·95	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	1·84	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	·90	Health good. Prices of barley, *bajri*, and *makki* rising, other grains stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, more wanted in Peshawar district. General health good, but some small-pox in Dera Ismail Khan City. Prices rising in the Hissar and Ferozepore districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(July 21st)		
Nagpur	4·77	Weather cloudy and damp. Rice and *juari* still being sown. Small-pox and fever in parts. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·78	Sowings almost finished; prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 20th)	2·75	Sowings progressing. Fever continues. Prices fallen.
Seoni	4·79	Weather cloudy and cool. Transplanting of rice commenced. Small-pox and cattle-disease reported. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	3·29	Small-pox and cattle-disease continue. Prices steady.
Khandwa	1·10	Sowings completed. Twelve cases of cholera, four fatal. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	......	Weather cloudy, but not much rain. Sowings nearly completed. Cholera continues. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (July 17th)	3·59	Weather seasonable. Prospects good. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Rainy weather continues over most of the provinces, and a break would be of service in facilitating weeding. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh.
British Burma—(July 21st)		
Akyab (July 17th)	1·79; total rainfall 53·08.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein	3·33; total rainfall 42·36.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in three circles. Ploughing and sowing going on.
Rangoon	3·80; total rainfall 42·27.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	4·37; total rainfall 67·61.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	3·52; total rainfall 51·66.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada	2·84; total rainfall 38·10.	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Prome	1·31; total rainfall 17·41.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing, but more rain wanted in one township.
Toungho	1·84; total rainfall 31·85.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	0·23; total rainfall 3·77.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowing commenced.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in one township of Henzada district, elsewhere public health good; slight cattle-disease in parts of seven districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting of seedlings progressing throughout the Province. More rain required in one township of Prome.
Assam—(July 21st)		
Gauhati	2·13 during week ending 20th instant.	Weather hot. General health of the station fair, but cholera in the interior of the district; cattle-disease still in some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* commenced.
Sylhet	3·44	Much damage has been done by flood to crops and tea in Karimganj and South Sylhet subdivisions; state and prospects in the remainder of the district good.
Cachar	5·02	Weather hot. Flood not yet subsided. Cultivation for *sali* crops commenced. Common rice 14 seers per rupee. Prospect of tea good. No cholera reported.
Dibrugarh	1·39	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali dhan* continues; prospects of tea good. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 21st)		
Bangalore, Mysore	Rain has been general throughout the State.	Standing crops in good condition. Public health good. Prospects of season favourable. Prices fluctuating in Bangalore, Shimoga, and Kadur.
Mercara	17·64	Prospects of season good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 21st)		
Amraoti	1·63	Weather rainy. Crops in good condition. A break in the weather now looked for. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	8·40	Weather cloudy. A break in the rains needed for the crops.
Hyderabad	Average 3·20; total rainfall since 1st January, 19·02.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings continue. No reports yet received regarding water-supply in tanks. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(July 21st)		
Indore	1·67; total rainfall 21·37.	Weather cloudy, with frequent light rain.
Morar (Gwalior)	·11; total rainfall 11·49.	Health good. Weather cloudy and hot.
Neemuch	2·58; total rainfall 11·40.	Agricultural prospects and health good.
Goona	1·57	Health good.
Sutna	·90	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	2·58	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	2·61	Weather seasonable. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	·32; total rainfall 10·0.	More rain wanted. Heat oppressive. Prospects and health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	3·40; total rainfall 20·05.	Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(July 21st)		
Abu (July 21st)	First heavy rain during week, 20·06; total 32·0.	Weather still very cloudy and dark. More rain threatening.
Sirohi (" 18th)	2·48	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and cool, with showers.
Marwar (" 16th)	·70	More than a year's water in Jodhpore City tanks. Health good. Young crops thriving. Weather cloudy, warm, and close. Prices steady.
Kherwara (" 18th)	2·17	Tanks and wells fairly filled. Crops flourishing. Health good; slight small-pox. Prices steady. Weather showery.
Meywar (" 17th)	1·84	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health satisfactory. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh (" ")	2·72	Health good. Prices steady. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Harowti (" ")	Deoli, ·07; Tonk, 1·38; Shahpur, ·07.	Heavy general rain on night of 18th. Health good. Prospects good.
Jhallawar (" 16th)	2·28	Tanks filling. Health good.
Kotah (" 17th)	2·06	Health good. Weather clear.
Ajmere (" 20th)	*Nil*	Health good. Slight fever and small-pox in some parts of the district. Weather cloudy. Scanty rain throughout district. Sowing in progress.
Jeypore (" ")	Good rain	Prospects favourable.
Dholepore (" 14th)	·62	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Prices stationary.
Bhurtpore (" 17th)	·40	Tanks and wells full. Ploughings and sowings in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur (" 20th)	1·14	Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir (" 17th)	·62	Heavy rain in some districts. Sowing continues. Tanks and wells filling. Small-pox and fever prevalent. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 15th)		
Katmandu (July 16th)	3·10	Indian corn fair. Rice is backward and needs more rain.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

No. $\frac{\text{111Met.}}{\text{12—8}}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 22nd July, 1886.

Read the following:—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of June 1886.

The first week of the month was characterised by a considerable depression of temperature in the Punjab and the adjacent parts of the North-West Provinces; but in the second week the temperature rose quickly, and from the 10th to the middle of the month it was high over the whole of North-Western and Central India; on the hills, as well as on the plains. At Murree the thermometer marked 93° and at Simla 89° on the afternoon of the 14th. In the latter half of the month the rains set in, and the temperature fell all over the country, except in Sind and the Carnatic. The fall was greatest in the Punjab, the North-Western and the Central Provinces, and least in Bengal and the peninsula.

On the mean of the whole month, the temperature was from 1° to 4° below the average, in the Upper Provinces and Rajputana, and 1° to 2° in the Central Provinces. In Assam it was from 1° to 2½° above the average.

The barometer was subject to great oscillation during June, but on the general average of the month the irregularities compensated each other, or nearly so, leaving a slight excess of pressure outstanding over a large portion of Northern India, the Central Provinces, and parts of the Carnatic, and a similar slight deficiency elsewhere.

The dry westerly winds, which were blowing in the Upper Provinces, at the close of May, continued till about the 6th of June, when south-east winds advanced from the Bay of Bengal up the Gangetic plain to the Punjab, but were generally restricted to the submontane districts. On the 13th a small storm was formed off the Orissa coast, and subsequently moved forward, first to Calcutta, and then north-west and west across Western Bengal and Central India. Thence it moved rapidly to Sirsa, and finally to the north of the Punjab. The rainfall accompanying the storm was rather heavy, and it ushered in the monsoon rains over the North-Western Provinces, Central India, and a large portion of Rajputana and the Punjab. In general, the winds were from south-east in the Gangetic plain and under the hills of the Punjab, southerly at the head of the Bay of Bengal, and westerly elsewhere.

On the western coast of the peninsula the monsoon current was weak during the first two weeks, and the rainfall was restricted to the more southern provinces. The rainfall of Malabar was rather below the average, but in the Konkan (except at Goa) there was an excess. In Cutch and Sind there was little or no rain. In the North-Western Punjab, on the Himalayas, in Behar, Northern Bengal, Assam and Burma, the rainfall was more or less below the average, while on the plains of the Central and Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Rajputana and Central India, there was more rain than usual. At the majority of the stations in Lower Bengal, Orissa, Madras, and Ceylon, the total rainfall of the month exceeded the average, but in the Central Provinces it was below it.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average during the month of June 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports:

Districts.	Number of Stations.	Average rainfall in June.	Difference from the average in June 1886.	Remarks.
Punjâb, West	7	1·46	+1·15	
Ditto, East	6	3·69	+0·71	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	6·45	+1·49	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	3·78	+1·83	
Behar	4	7·14	—0·82	
Northern Bengal	2	21·13	—6·40	
Assam, Cachar	5	17·19	—1·12	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	12·77	+2·41	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	7·03	+1·32	
Central Provinces, South	7	8·81	—0·55	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·54	+3·49	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor and Narbudda ...	9	4·77	+0·21	
Sind, Cutch	4	0·74	—0·35	
Guzerat	4	4·97	+1 33	
Konkan	4	22·18	+5 52	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·29	+0·81	
Malabar	5	32·83	—4·57	
Mysore, Bellary	6	3·07	+0·49	
Carnatic	8	1·54	+0·49	
British Burmah	7	23·36	—3·79	
Ceylon	1	8·22	+0·26	

SIMLA; *The 10th July 1886.*

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asstt. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 27th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 26th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,00,813	166	680	1,02,250	150	16,45,806	216	19,43,832	230	2,98,026	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Madras	861	1,69,551	197	861	1,54,565	180	17,94,645	166	18,58,120	174	63,475	...
26th June 1886	South Indian	654	90,114	138	654	1,02,743	157	11,21,747	137	1[illegible],33,968	152	1,12,221	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,70,639	318	1,497	4,94,003	330	1,08,26,403	575	1,18,85,054	639	10,58,651	...
3rd July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,71,802	590	461	2,20,000	477	39,83,684	687	43,08,618	752	3,24,934	...
	TOTAL	4,081	11,08,919	271	4,153	10,73,561	258	1,93,72,285	378	2,12,29,592	412	18,57,307	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886.	East Indian	1,515	8,27,492	546	1,515	8,33,618	550	1,24,82,991	655	1,23,35,843	655	...	1,47,148
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,128	160	57	7,994	140	1,19,487	167	1,27,345	180	7,858	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	960	81	12	963	80	15,768	104	16,952	113	1,184	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,628	88	75	6,082	81	88,801	93	92,086	99	3,285	...
3rd July 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	3,06,876	217	1,411	3,01,000	213	41,70,792	235	46,73,051	266	5,02,259	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Southern Mahratta	214	17,840	83	316	35,679	113	1,56,166	58	4,29,867	109	2,73,701	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Indian Midland	...	...	..	42	1,565	37	...	...	28,494	55	28,494	..
	TOTAL	3,284	11,68,930	356	3,428	11,86,901	346	1,70,34,005	412	1,77,03,038	417	6,69,633	..
	State Lines worked by Government.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Eastern Bengal	233	1,20,196	516	234	1,16,236	497	10,63,770	363	10,65,234	366	1,464	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Nalhati	27	1,552	57	27	1,632	60	17,937	53	21,818	65	3,881	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Northern Bengal	240	43,987	177	249	45,182	181	4,67,077	149	5,72,480	185	1,05,403	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,778	75	37	1,471	40	35,379	76	26,018	57	...	9,361
First 10 days of July 1886.	Tirhoot	246	20,290	90	246	30,105	122	3,64,988	129	3,99,973	131	34,985	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	25,704	104	253	22,905	91	2,17,025	69	2,76,866	88	59,841	...
Last 4 days of June 1886.	Wardha Coal	45	2,248	50	45	13,027	289	1,28,434	227	1,96,116	351	67,682	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	4,459	30	149	16,914	114	4,02,152	263	4,83,644	261	...	8,508
26th June 1886	Burma	254	30,170	119	327	36,333	111	5,76,732	181	5,82,610	144	5,878	..
First 10 days of July 1886.	North-Western	1,803	5,33,933	296	1,803	4,27,827	237	82,75,251	365	64,35,377	287	...	18,39,874
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	7,132	108	66	5,219	79	76,916	92	72,123	88	...	4,793
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	3,192	89	36	1,386	38	19,884	44	28,004	62	8,120	...
19th June 1886	Dacca	...	(a)	...	..	(a)	...	(b) 24,418	211	(c) 53,315	54	28,897	...
20th do. „	Jorhat	25	743	30	30	666	22	5,861	19	7,788	21	1,927	...
	TOTAL	3,399	7,96,488	237	3,502	7,18,903	205	1,17,65,824	274	1,02,21,366	229	...	15,44,458
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,764	30,74,337	286	11,083	29,79,365	269	4,81,72,114	356	4,91,54,596	354	9,82,482	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		.	...		...	...	...	2,21,50,172	164	2,50,68,844	180	.	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	..	...	..	...	...	2,60,12,042	192	2,40,85,752	174	...	19,27,190
	Assisted Companies.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bengal-Central	126	29,128	231	126	24,881	197	1,47,779	93	1,58,685	102	10,906	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	9,838	147	67	8,318	124	68,137	81	87,354	105	19,217	...
19th June 1886	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 51,089	57	(c) 79,092	89	28,003	...
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bengal and North-Western	303	29,984	99	303	44,043	145	3,56,354	94	5,79,205	154	2,22,851	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Tarakessur	22	5,709	262	22	4,671	212	70,286	254	72,513	265	2,227	...
	TOTAL	518	74,719	144	518	81,913	158	6,93,645	92	9,76,849	131	2,83,204	...
	Native States.												
Last 11 days of June 1886.	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	20,751	108	193	13,608	71	3,44,925	142	3,40,029	142	...	4,896
3rd July 1886	Jodhpore	64	2,891	45	64	3,120	49	39,434	49	50,867	64	11,433	...
19th June 1886	Nizam's	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 2,84,934	204	(c) 2,71,806	114	...	13,128
19th do. „	Mysore	..	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 88,618	55	(c) 94,148	59	5,530	...
First 10 days of July 1886.	Rajpura-Patiala	16	167	10	16	1,082	68	10,907	54	15,118	72	4,211	...
	TOTAL	273	23,809	87	273	17,810	65	7,68,818	115	7,71,968	100	3,150	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 21st July, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Subscription for Supplement only .	6	0	0
Postage	3	0	0
For a single copy of the *Gazette* .	0	8	0
For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICE.

Calcutta, the 23rd July 1886.

Mr. R. Hardie has returned from leave and resumed the office of Secretary and Treasurer.

By order of the Board,

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,

Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

INDIAN MUSEUM.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 17th July 1886.

Mr. O. L. Fraser, 2nd Assistant to the Superintendent, Indian Museum, returned from the privilege leave granted to him in Revenue and Agricultural Department Notification No. 22—95-2 Ex., dated Simla, the 16th April 1886, and resumed his duties on the forenoon of the 15th July 1886.

The 19th July 1886.

In continuation of the Notification, dated 25th April 1884, the appointment of Mr. Edward C. Cotes as 1st Assistant to the Superintendent of the Indian Museum, is confirmed by order of the Government of India.

H. B. MEDLICOTT,
Hony. Secy. to the Trustees, Indian Museum.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 12th July 1886.

No. 569.—Mr. G. D. Cusson, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for three months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 25th June 1886.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 25th June 1886.

No. 21.—Second Grade Assistant Surgeon Radhanath Bose, of the Imperial List, is granted furlough for one year from 1st July 1886, or such date as he may be relieved of his duties, under Section 132 of the Civil Leave Code.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Indore Residency, the 17th July 1886.

No. 2675.—The following Officers of the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, returned to duty from the privilege leave granted them in this Office Notifications, respectively, Nos. 1006 and 1796, dated the 20th March and 5th May 1886, on the date specified :—

Captain A. Masters,—2nd July 1886.

Lieutenant C. P. Campbell,—2nd July 1886.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA, P. W. D.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Indore, the 17th July 1886.

No. 1.—Under orders of Government of India conveyed in Military Department telegram, dated 15th July 1886, the Agent to the Governor General for Central India has authorized formation of a separate special executive charge, to be styled " Mhow Water Works Division."

No. 2.—Mr. D. M. Litster, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is appointed to the executive charge of Mhow Water Works Division, which he assumed on the forenoon of the 16th July 1886.

By Order,
C. S. THOMASON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secy. to Agent to Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 15th July 1886.

No. 1749 *G.*—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, returned to duty on the 7th July 1886, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 815 G., dated the 14th April 1886.

No. 1754 *G.*—The privilege leave granted in this Office Notification No. 1081 G., dated the 8th May 1886, to Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, is extended to seventy-five days.

The 17th July 1886.

No. 1774 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Mossa, of the Anadra Dispensary, is granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 27th July 1886, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mahesh Pershad, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, is appointed to act during the absence of Mahomed Mossa.

No. 1782 *G.*—Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 23rd July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah, will hold charge of the current duties of the Jhallawar Agency Office, in addition to his own, during Major Wylie's absence.

The 19th July 1886.

No. 1791 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant Abdul Wahab returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 952 G., dated 28th April 1886, and resumed charge of his duties, on the afternoon of the 30th June 1886, from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Muhesh Pershad, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment.

Hospital Assistant Abdul Wahab is granted three days' leave without pay in addition to the leave sanctioned in the Notification above quoted.

No. 1793 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1032 G., dated the 4th of May 1886, Messrs. J. R. Tregear and R. E. Acklom, respectively, delivered over and received charge of the Office of Superintendent, Rajputana-Malwa Railway Police, on the afternoon of the 12th July 1886.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 20th July 1886.

No. 759-96 *III.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 441-96 III, dated 22nd June 1886, Colonel F. W. Boileau resumed charge of the Office of Cantonment Magistrate, Deoli, from Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, on the forenoon of the 8th July 1886.

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATION.

Agra, the 25th May 1886.

No. 126.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Northern India Salt Revenue, Internal Branch, Upper Division, Agra, is granted forty-five days' privilege leave under Sections 71 to 74, Chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, from such date as he may avail himself of it.

W. SIDDONS,

Personal Asst. to Commr.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 14th July 1886.

No. 60.—Mr. R. C. Dyson, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, on the 6th July 1886.

No. 61.—Mr. R. F. Coppin, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is granted furlough for twelve months with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 1st July 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 15th July 1886.

No. 62.—Mr. C. E. Vining, Class III of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Nagpur-Chhatisgarh State Railway to the North-Western Railway.

No. 63.—Mr. W. Beechey, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, passed the Professional Examination, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18, on the 6th July 1886.

The 17th July 1886.

No. 64.—Messrs. C. S. Killick, and G. F. Thompson, Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, passed the Colloquial Examination in Hindustani on the 28th and the Professional Examination on the 29th May 1886, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18 and 20.

No. 65.—The undermentioned officers passed the Professional Examination and Colloquial Examination in Hindustani as laid down in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraphs 16 to 18 and 20, on the 2nd July 1886 :—

Assistant Engineers.

Lieutenant J. R. L. Macdonald, R.E.
" E. W. Walton, R.E.
" S. L. Craster, R.E.
" G. S. McD. Elliot, R.E.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 8th January 1886, the undermentioned articles, valued at R20-10-6, were found in Surandai village, Tenkasi Taluq, Tinnevelly District, by Madakanur Nadar, while digging in his garden to plant trees :—

	R	a.	p.
1 Gold ring	6	2	0
1 Pair of earrings . . .	13	0	0
11 Kalipanams	1	8	6
TOTAL .	20	10	6

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tinnevelly, at his office, on 15th December 1886, in order that the matter may be inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

S. H. WYNNE,

Acting Collector.

The 16th July 1886.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th July 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 30th June 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,25,48,700	91,66,000	2,60,30,900	2,29,45,200	8,47,96,487	43,99,700	77,02,700	9,70,57,500	10,91,59,900	1,33,800	32,200	19,41,76,487
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th July 1886	...	...	...	...	500	4,600	...	5,100	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,100
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th July 1886	...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th July 1886	...	...	...	64,100	...	80,000	...	1,44,100	...	...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,45,100
	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,26,12,800	91,66,500	2,61,16,500	2,29,45,200	8,49,46,687	43,99,700	77,02,700	9,70,58,500	10,91,60,900	1,33,800	32,200	19,43,27,687
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	18,800	1,67,600	21,000	78,000	32,400	3,17,800	...	10,000	30,500	40,500	...	...	3,58,300
Balance on 15th July 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,06,300	2,24,45,200	91,45,500	2,60,38,500	2,29,12,800	8,46,28,887	43,99,700	76,92,700	9,70,28,000	10,91,20,400	1,33,800	32,200	19,39,69,387

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th May 1886 enfaced from India 5,264 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,671 lakhs.
" 16th May 1886 to 31st " " " " 4 " " " 7 "
" 1st June " to 15th June " " " 3 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 30th " " " " 3 " " " 10 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " 1 " " " 3 "

5,275 lakhs. 4,694 lakhs.
4,694 "

Balance against India . 581 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 16th July 1886.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

Maps of the Survey of India Department, published at the Survey of India Offices, Calcutta and Dehra Dun, for the quarter ending 30th June 1886.

Agents for Sale of Maps:

Calcutta.—No Agent. Maps can be obtained from the Office, 13 Wood Street.
Allahabad.—Curator, Government Books, N.-W. Provinces.
Nagpur.—Curator, Government Books, Central Provinces.
Lahore.—Messrs. E. Gillon & Co., Government Publishers and Booksellers.
Madras.—Messrs. Higginbotham & Co.
Poona.—Superintendent, Government Photo-zincographic Department.
Rangoon.—Curator, Government Book Depôt.
Rajkot.—Mr. Narainjee Sunderjee, for maps of Kattywar only.
Ahmedabad.—The Huzoor Deputy Collector, for maps of Guzerat only.
London.—Messrs. Allen & Co., Waterloo Place.
Do. Mr. Edward Stanford, 6 Charing Cross.
Simla.—Messrs. Williams & Co., Ripon House.

All published maps are sold at the Survey of India Office, Calcutta, for cash prepaid.

N.B.—Maps are issued on the Public Service from the Calcutta Office, and their cost adjusted by book-debit. The *cost of mounting maps, packing, and postage of parcels, must be borne by applicants themselves.* Lists of all newly published maps are periodically notified in the Gazettes of India and of Local Governments, and in the Newspapers "Pioneer," "Madras Mail," and "The Times of India," Bombay.

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored. R a.		Colored. R a.		Date of Publication.
GENERAL MAPS.							
Railway Map of India corrected up to January 1886	1"=32 M.	Each sheet 40"×26" in 6 sheets.	6	0	8	0	March 1886.
India shewing External Trade Routes	1"=80 M.	38"×34"	2	0	2	8	do.
India with Hills. With additions to May 1886	1"=64 M.	Each sheet 20"×20" in 4 sheets	5	0	7	0	May 1886.
India shewing the progress of Imperial Surveys up to October 1885	1"=128 M.	30"×22"	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
Kathiawar	1"=16 M.	22"×15"	0	6	0	8	May 1886.
PROVINCIAL MAPS.							
Provincial Map of Assam	1"=24 M.	30"×22"	0	12	1	0	June 1886.
DIVISIONAL MAPS.							
Patna Division, comprising the District of Champarun, Sarun, Mozufferpore, Durbunga, Shahabad, Patna, and Gya	1"=16 M.	20"×19"	0	6	0	8	May 1886.
DISTRICT MAPS.							
District Bareilly	1"=2 M.	Each sheet 40"×25" in 2 sheets.	1	0	1	4	do.
Garo Hills District, Lower Assam, corrected up to December 1885	1"=4 M.	34"×26"	1	0	1	4	March 1886.
District Midnapur	do.	40"×27"	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
Sketch Map of Country round Mandalé	1"=2 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	May 1866.
ATLAS SHEETS.							
No. 12 S.W. Parts of Districts Hallar and Okhamandal (Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency)	1"=4 M.	27"×20"	0	12	0	12	Dec. 1885.
No. 35 N.W. Parts of Oodeypore, Gwalior, Tonk, and Indore (Native States, Rajputana and Central India Agency)	do.	do.	0	12	0	12	Feb. 1885.
No. 37 S. E. Parts of Khandesh (Bombay Presidency) and Indore (Central India Agency)	do.	do.	0	12	0	12	August 1885.
No. 49 N.E. Part of Districts Moradabad, Meerut, Mozuffernuggur, and Bijnor (N.-W. Provinces), and Delhi and Karnal (Punjab)	do.	do.	0	12	0	12	April 1886.
STANDARD SHEETS.							
BENGAL SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 114. District Mozufferpore	1"=1 M.	40"×27"	1	8	1	12	April 1886.
" 145. Districts Mozufferpore and Durbunga	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	do.
" 170. District Durbunga	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	May 1886.
" 171. Do.	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	do.
" 173. Do.	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	Feb. 1886.
" 199. Do.	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	May 1886.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*continued.*

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy. Uncolored.		Colored.		Date of Publication.
			R	a.	R	a.	
STANDARD SHEETS—*contd.*							
BURMAH SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 94 S.E.—4. Parts of Kadin, Bilin, Mokka, and Minhla, Forest Reserves, District Tharrawaddy	4"= 1 M.	40"× 25"	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
„ 110 S.W.—3. Do. do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
BOMBAY.							
CUTCH SURVEY.							
Reduction of Sheets Nos. 3, 4, 10, and 11	1"= 2 M.	40"× 25"	1	12	2	0	May 1886.
GUJARAT SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 35, Section 4, Part of Chikhli Taluka of the Surat Collectorate	2"= 1 M.	40"× 25"	1	12	2	0	May 1886.
Sheet No. 36, Section 1. Parts of the Bulsar and Chikhli Talukas of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
Sheet No. 36, Section 2. Parts of the Bulsar, Pardi, and Chikhli Talukas of the Surat Collectorate	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
Sheet No. 41 N.E.—2. Parts of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate	4"= 1 M.	do.	1	12	2	0	March 1886.
„ 41 N.E.—4. Do. do.	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
„ 41 N.W.—1. Parts of the Godhra Taluka of the Panch Mahals Collectorate and of the Rewah Kantha States	do.	do.	1	12	2	0	do.
HYDERABAD SURVEY, MOODGUL SIRCAR.							
Sheet No. 30	1"= 1 M.	40"× 25"	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
„ 31	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 32	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 33 and 58 in one sheet	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 54	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 55	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 56	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 57	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 80	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 81	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 82 and 108 in one sheet	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 83	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 84	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 35 S. E. District Aligurh	2"=1 M.	40"× 25"	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
„ 35 S. W. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 35 N. W. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 186 District Mirzapur	1"=1 M.	do.	1	8	1	12	March 1886
„ 186 N. E. Do.	2"=1 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 186 S. E. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 187 Do.	1"=1 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 187 N. E. Do.	2"=1 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 201 S. E. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
„ 202 Do.	1"=1 M	do	1	0	1	4	March 1886.
„ 202 N. E. Do.	2"=1 M.	do.	1	0	1	4	May 1886.
„ 202 N. W. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
OUDH REVENUE SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 150. Districts Barabanki, Fyzabad, Sultanpore, and Rai Bareli	1"=1 M.	38"× 25"	1	8	1	12	May 1886.
„ 163. Districts Fyzabad and Sultanpur	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	do.
„ 164. Do. do.	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	June 1885.
„ 177. Do. do.	do.	do.	1	8	1	12	April 1886.
PUNJAB SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 242 S. E. District Hissar	2"=1 M.	40"× 25"	1	0	1	4	May 1886.
„ 243 N. E. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	do.
„ 243 S. E. Do.	do.	do.	1	0	1	4	April 1886.
TECHNICAL CHARTS.							
Degree Sheet No. XIV, Chart of Triangulation of No. 2 Topographical Party, Bhopal and Malwa Survey	1"=4 M.	30"× 25"	0	8	...		May 1886.
Degree Sheet No. XXV, Chart of Triangulation of No. 6 Topographical Party, North-East Frontier Survey	do.	28"× 24"	0	8	...		do.

MAPS OF THE SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT—*concluded.*

Description.	Scale.	Size and number of sheets.	Price of Map unmounted per sheet or copy.				Date of publication.
			Uncolored.		Colored.		
MISCELLANEOUS MAPS OR PLANS.			R	a.	R	a.	
HOOGHLY RIVER SURVEY.							
Sheet No. 6	6"=1 M.	34"×26"	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 7	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 8	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 1 Q.	16"=1 M.	25"×20"	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 1 R.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 2 C.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 2 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 A.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 3 B.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 C.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 F.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 G.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 I.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 J.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 3 K.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 4 A.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 4 E.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 4 F.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 6 A.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 6 B. and C.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 6 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 6 E.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 6 F.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 6 G.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 6 H.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 6 I.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 A.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 7 B.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 C.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	April 1886.
" 7 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 E.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 7 F.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	April 1886.
" 7 G.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 7 H.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 I.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	April 1886.
" 7 J.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 K.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 L.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 7 M.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 7 N.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 8 A.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 8 B.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 8 C.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 8 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
" 8 E.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 8 F.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	April 1886.
" 8 G.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1885.
" 8 H.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 8 I.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	April 1886.
" 8 J.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	May 1886.
" 8 K.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	do.
" 9 D.	do.	do.	2	0	2	4	June 1886.
INDEX MAPS.							
Index to the Standard Sheets of the Province of Assam	1"=48 M.	17"×14"	0	4	0	4	June 1886.
Index to the Standard Sheets of Bengal	1"=50 M.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Ditto ditto of Burmah	1"=40 M.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Ditto ditto of Punjab	do.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Ditto South Maratha Topographical Survey, No. 10 Party	Nil.	14"×9"	0	4	0	4	do.
Index to the Cadastral Survey of District Mozufferpore, No. 8 Revenue Party	Nil.	17"×13"	0	4	0	4	May 1886.
Index to the Sheets of the Bhopal and Malwa Topographical Survey, No. 2 Party	1"=32 M.	do.	0	4	0	4	January 1886.
Index to the Sheets of the Mysore Topographical Survey, No. 8 Party	do.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Index to the Indian Atlas, showing the state of Engraving and Materials for Engraving up to 1st October 1885	1"=256 M.	do.	0	4	0	4	February 1886.
Index to the Atlas Sheets that have been published up to 18th October 1885	do.	do.	0	4	0	4	March 1886.
Index to the Survey Operations in the Deccan and Konkan, Nos. 10 & 11 Parties	Nil.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Index to the Rajputana Survey	Nil.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Index to the Survey of District Mirzapur, No. 5 Revenue Party	1"=16 M.	do.	0	4	0	4	do.
Index Chart to the Great Trigonometrical Survey of India	1"=96 M.	32"×27"	1	8	......		October 1885.

R. BEAVAN, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Offg. Assistant Surveyor General,
In charge Map Record and Issue Office.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT,
Calcutta, 1st July 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 20th July 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,674	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 1,29,99,816 a. 13 p. 0; Public Deposits at Branches . 2,04,23,164 2 1	3,34,22,980	15	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,02,32,930	7	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,84,745	5	2
Sundries	15,22,202	10	0
RUPEES	9,01,19,534	5	2

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	59,42,550	0	0
Other authorized Investments	57,10,894	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,11,34,896	12	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	89,42,577	10	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,73,52,547	10	0
Balances with other Banks	11,06,320	15	1
Bullion	3,161	1	9
Dead Stock	11,31,556	12	4
Stamps	10,105	10	9
Sundries	8,80,851	7	2
	6,22,15,462	12	2
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,29,87,363 a. 8 p. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,49,16,708 0 5	2,79,04,071	9	0
RUPEES	9,01,19,534	5	2

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 22nd July 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

W. D. CRUICKSHANK,
Offg. Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.
Percentage 42·4.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 21st July 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 14th July 1886	6,03,901	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	15,25,524	
		21,29,425
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	21,094	
Ditto ditto Government	896	
		21,990
DEDUCT—		21,51,415
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	7,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	601	
		7,00,601
Balance on the evening of the 21st July 1886		14,50,814
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	4,04,639	
Ditto ditto Government	10,46,175	
		14,50,814
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,335	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		3,335

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 22nd July 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
11	B 83—36627	50	The District Forest Officer, South Arcot, Cuddalore.
	„ —36644	50	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 15th July 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment of Infantry, dated at Kuldana, this 12th day of July 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1820, Sergeant Thomas James Tomlinson.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 7 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fair; Hair, fair; Eyes, blue.—Rather stout.
Date of Desertion,—11th July 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Sunny Bank, Murree Hills.

Date of Enlistment,—27th January 1880.
At what Place Enlisted.—Manchester.
Parish and County in which Born,—Over, Chester, Cheshire.
Marks,—None.
Trade,—Labourer.
Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,— } Plain clothes, description unknown.
REMARKS,—
Under 7 years' service.

T. BAKER, *Major,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Suffolk Regt.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

Whereas the long memorial stone with a cross standing over A. Yardly's tomb has been broken during a late gale, all surviving relations and friends of the aforesaid A. Yardly are hereby informed that if they do not undertake the cost of repairing it, measures, in accordance to the rules, will be adopted in respect thereof.

W. V. G. TAYLER,
Magistrate.

BANKOORA,
The 5th July 1886.

"OOTACAMUND WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME."

Northern Section.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division, Ootacamund, up to 9th August 1886, for supplying the undermentioned materials either at Metupoliem or Ootacamund. The supply should be completed within six months from the date of acceptance of the tender.

II. The following contract documents can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office, at Ootacamund, on any date between 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. up to 7th August 1886 :—

1st.—A complete set of drawings shewing the general dimensions of the proposed articles to be supplied and, so far as necessary, details of the above.

2nd.—A schedule of the quantities of the materials to be supplied.

3rd.—A set of conditions of contract to be complied with by the person or persons whose tender may be accepted.

III. The tenders should be accompanied by a statement in the form of the under-mentioned abstract shewing the rates at which different materials specified below will be supplied.

IV. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of R500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes and be superscribed "Tenders for Ootacamund Water Works," in default of which the tender will be rejected.

V. All tenders will be opened in the Divisional Office at 12 noon on the date above mentioned in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

VI. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

VII. To allow of a guarantee fund being formed on the part of Government, a deduction of ten per cent. from all payments to the contractor will be made by the Executive Engineer at the time of payment.

VIII. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained until he executes the contract bond, and such time as the above deduction of ten per cent. amounts to R500.

IX. The successful competitor or competitors will be required to sign a contract deed on a stamped paper at his or their own expense on the basis of his or their tender containing penalties for breach of contract on his or their part.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS.

Description	Rate.
1. Cast-iron piping from 11" to 2" diameter	Per ton.
2. Special castings for curved and reduction joint pipes for above	"
3. Pig lead	Per pound.
4. Sluice valves (size 11")	Each.
Do. do. (do. 6")	"
Do. do. (do. 5")	"
Do. do. (do. 3½")	"
Do. do. (do. 3")	"
Do. do. (do. 2½")	"
5. Brass cocks (do. 1")	"
6. Air valves	"
7. Road valve boxes with cover	"
8. Wrought iron	Per lb.
9. Special junction for stand-pipes 11" diameter	Each.
Do. do. 5" diameter	"
Do. do. 3½" do.	"
Do. do. 3" do.	"
Do. do. 2½" do.	"
Do. do. 2" do.	"
10. Cast-iron stand-pipes	"
11. Screw valves 1½" diameter	"

A. C. SMITH, *Major, R.E.*,
Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NILGIRI DIVISION,
OOTACAMUND,
The 8th July 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th July 1886.

No. 5680.—Three months' privilege leave has been granted to Mr. J. Dillon, Comptroller, Post Office, which was availed of by him on the forenoon of the 6th July 1886.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 20th July 1886.

Ammon, A. C.
Fonlyn, M.
Halleburn, H. W.
Kustt, J. S.
Muskewitz, H.
Nicholson, G.
Starling & Co.
Whittom, R. & Co.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ackrill, C.
Andreiff, G.
Barnett, Mrs. James.
Bates, J. N.
Bigex, Mon. E.
Booth, A.
Bose, P. N.
Brookes, Mrs. S. J.
Burke, E. M.
Bush, C.
Campbell, Hon. James.
Capel, Lt.-Col.
Caws, Capt. A. E.
Daly, W. W.
Delany, Mrs. J.
Dimmock, Basil.
D'Mello, Jose.
Dowling, D. G. A.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.
D'Rozario, Miss J.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.
Easton, Percy H.
Fox, R. C. W.
Fraser, H. B.
Gait, E. A.
Gayton, E. Hugh.
"Gertrude."
Gilbert, Mrs. M.
Godfrey, J. B.
Greenhill, E. G.
Griffiths, Morris.
Guerrier, H. J.
"Gusture."
Hair, G.
Hannagan, C. H. M.
Harford, J.
Hoare, R.
Horne, James S.
Hutton, Lt.-Col.
J. M. Mc.
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Kemp, Edwin.
Kennedy, Brig.-Genl. T. G.
Kirkbride, J.
Knight, Capt. M. J.
Kohann, Madame Rosa.
Lee, J. C.
Martin, H.
Martin, Lt. C. W. F.
McCarthy, C. J.
McCreery, James.
McDonald, J.
Miller, Capt. John C.
Morgan, J. C.
Morgan, W.
Morris, Paul.
Mullen, J.
Murdock, Mrs.
Nicholson, Miss A.
Norville, Mrs. L.
Olsen, J.
Poley, J.
Power, J. O.
Rafter, M.
Rancourt, E. deMaille.
Randall, T.
Rice, W. G. L.
Rishworth, B. J.
R. M. E., Miss.
Roberts, H. A.
Robinson, F. A.
Salten, Miss M.
Samml, T.
Schoeman, G. M.
Shaw, Miss E.
Sole, Rev. A. B.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
St. Claire, C. C.
Stewart, C.
Stuart, C. H.
Swingler, Mrs. C.
Sykes, J. H.
Thompson, R. D.
Todd, H. P.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Tracey, A.
Tyrrell, C. A.
Walker, P. C.
Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Williams, C.

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Jones, W.	Sutherland, G.
Guerrier, H. J.	Power, J. O.	Wilson, W. T.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 19th July 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Hart, H.	Patchett, A.
Cameron, A.	Kerr, Major.	Stacey, H. A.
Cress, J.	Leighton, Captain C. K.	Waller, Lieut. J. D. H.
Deburgh, W.	Owen, J.	Wright, H.
Forrester, T. F.	Owen, M. S.	Wright, Miss.
Gianocopulo, C. A.	Patch, J.	Zacheriah, H. C.
Gordon, D.		

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 24th July 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	24th July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	31st ,,	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	30th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	24th ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	3rd Aug.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	4th ,,	Per P. & O. Str. *Parramatta.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	28th July	Per Str. *Wing-sang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	28th ,,	Per Str. *Goalpara.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	28th ,,	Per Str. *Busheer.*
Port Blair and Camorta	29th ,,	Per Str. *Maharani.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

G. BARTON GROVES,
Offg. Presidency Post Master.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايك ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايك مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه '

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايك پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه '

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

On the 2nd of April last the lodging-house of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, Pleader at Saifgunge, in the District of Purneah, together with all his properties, deeds and documents, including 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes mentioned below, have been completely burnt and destroyed by fire :—

1. The Government Promissory Note No. 036975, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R3,000, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.
2. The Government Promissory Note No. 018438, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, and last endorsed to Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.
3. The Government Promissory Note No. 002134, of the 4 per cent. of 1832-33, dated 1st May 1832, for R500 sicca, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.
4. The Government Promissory Note No. 017045, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, dated 31st March 1836, for R500, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and applications are about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

BYKUNT NATH MOOKERJEE,
Baree, District Jessore, Sub-Division Bangong, at present residing at Saifgunge, District Purneah.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost

The Government Promissory Note No. 22103, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R500, originally standing in the name of Parbutty Churn Mookerjee, deceased, and last endorsed to Hurimutty Mookerjee, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

PORESH NATH MOOKERJEE,
Oola, Zilla Nuddea.

Lost

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 205064 and 135234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865 and 1842-43, for R2,000 and R1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Essur Dass Benarsee Dass and Paras Dass, respectively, and last endorsed to Bhajan Lal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BHAJAN LAL,
Anarki Gallee, Delhi.

Destroyed

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 7612 and 7615, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R 1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Prasanna Kumar Sen, and No. 16034 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for R 500, originally standing in the name of Chandra Kumar Sen, and last endorsed to Jahnoba Gupta, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

JAHNOBA GUPTA,

Senhati, District Khoolna.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 30.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 13	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	3 8 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	5 0 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	4 0 0	5 0 0	13 0 0
	Kistna	7 5	...	14 10	15 3	18 11	...	26 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Nellore	9 14	...	11 14	14 0	21 2	...	27 5	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 10	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	7 8 0	7 8 0	15 0 0
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	22 2	16 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	4 1 1	4 8 9	14 7 3
	Bellary	15 6	...	11 3	11 14	25 3	23 0	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 5	4 2 4	4 11 8	13 8 0
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 2	25 5	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 8	4 11 0	4 11 0	18 12 0
	Madras	11 0	...	12 11	14 11	20 3	20 8	26 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	5 0 0	5 8 0	13 9 6
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	14 0	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	4 8 0	6 0 0	14 5 4
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	30 14	...	30 13	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 5	5 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	South Arcot	9 6	...	14 5	14 14	23 8	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	5 0 0	5 0 0	13 2 0
	Tanjore	11 0	...	16 10	...	20 11	23 3	29 6	...	...	...	...	166 3	14 5	2 13 8	4 0 0	11 4 0
	Trichinopoly	12 8	...	15 2	15 10	...	20 5	28 13	...	..	...	...	121 8	16 10	6 0 0	6 8 0	12 3 0
	Madura	12 8	...	14 5	14 13	...	23 8	28 11	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	4 0 0	7 8 0	20 0 0
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	4 8 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Coimbatore	12 5	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	..	.	121 8	14 10	7 8 0	7 8 0	18 12 0
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	7 0 0	8 0 0	25 8 0
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	25 8	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	170 2	15 11	2 8 0	6 0 0	21 9 0
	South Canara	10 3	...	13 2	14 11	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	7 8 0	6 12 0	18 2 0
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 11	12 8	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	11 4 0	5 0 0	16 14 0
Bay.	Bombay	11 1	18 0	7 2	11 0	17 14	12 10	15 14	15 13	15 4	20 10	8 12	54 9	14 6	...	...	...
	Daskrohi	14 0	24 0	6 8	10 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	...	...	...
	Kaira	13 4	24 8	8 6	9 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	80 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	..	...	...
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 5	...	...	14 4	...	...	71 2	16 5	...	...	...
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	90 0	18 0	...	...	...
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	15 3	...	10 8	220 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Násik	16 8	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	22 8	...	17 12	...	7 8	106 8	15 0	...	...	...
	Ahmednagar	15 2	...	8 0	9 3	22 13	18 14	...	...	17 13	...	11 10	95 11	13 11	...	...	...
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 12	8 9	9 13	18 8	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	9 9	60 13	11 2	...	...	...
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	11 0	27 10	20 5	...	14 15	18 4	...	12 15	75 5	13 4	...	...	...
	Bijapur	19 4	15 0	7 1	9 12	30 12	25 8	...	...	15 5	...	11 13	100 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Satara	13 6	...	8 14	10 0	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 4	...	...	116 8	12 6	...	...	...
	Belgaum	15 8	12 0	11 0	11 8	17 8	18 0	23 0	...	12 0	...	8 0	97 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Ratnágiri	10 9	...	8 9	10 9	16 14	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	10 14	105 0	10 6	...	...	...

Bom.	Karwar	10 13½	...	7 0	13 0	16 8	13 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	13 0	213 5½	11 0	...	...	...
	Pánch Mahàls (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4	...	...	...
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	7 0	10 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	..	5 9	65 5	32 0	...	...	...
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 0	...	10 0	12 0	29 0	28 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 2	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11	...	...	...
	Disa Cantonment	16 10	20 0	7 [illegible]	8 8	21 4	21 6	...	...	21 0	...	10 8	120 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	22 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	23 0	18 0	180 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	27 5¼	7 0	8 0	30 10¾	21 0	...	12 5¼	27 0	30 10¾	14 1½	90 0	15 5¼	...	...	...
	Rajkot Station	17 0	...	6 8	9 0	21 0	15 0	...	...	17 0	...	7 12	80 0	35 0	...	...	...
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	22 14	9 11	12 1	22 1	23 11	...	...	19 13	...	11 3	160 0	*12 10	...	...	...
	Karachi	14 0	20 0	9 0	14 0	20 0	18 0	...	20 0	18 0	16 0	7 0	90 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 8	20 8	8 8	12 8	19 8	17 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	13 8	...	...	...
	Shikarpur	13 0	22 0	9 12	11 8	18 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Sukkur	15 8	26 0	10 0	15 8	20 0	21 0	...	...	22 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	160 0	14 12	8-0 to 12-0	10 0 0	19-0 to 39-0
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*																
	Burdwan	16 0	...	15 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	23 8	120 0	13 0 *a*	8 0 0	6 8 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Bankoora	17 0	23 0	19 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	19 0	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 0 *b*	5-8 to 9-0	4-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 15-0
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	15 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	..	160 0	12 0 *c*	4-0 to 6-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 10-0
	Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8 *d*	...	...	...
	Hooghly	16 -	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0 *e*	7 8 0	5 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Howrah	16 0	..	11 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	17 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0	7-8 to 15-0	7 0 0	12-0 to 25-0
	Central Districts.			(New rice)													
	Calcutta	16 0	21 0	8 6	16 8	19 14	12 12	...	18 0	20 0	19 15	18 0	72 0	13 4	12 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 8	8 0	13 6	...	...	...	..	20 0	20 0	20 0	100 0	10 10	10 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Nuddea	17 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 0	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	19 0	...	11 10½ *f*	6 0 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Khoolna	...	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0 *g*	9-0 to 12-0	6-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 16-0
	Jessore	14 8	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	20 0	120 0	10 11 *h*	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Moorshedabad	18 8	..	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	19 0	120 0	11 0 *i*	5 0 0	5 0 0	7 8 0
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 4	7 8 0	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Rajshahye	19 8	33 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	240 0	12 0 *j*	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 14-0
	Rungpore	22 8	..	18 4	20 8	...	...	...	...	22 8	...	13 0	120 0	12 4 *k*	...	...	...
	Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	90 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Pubna	21 12	...	8 0	18 12	...	..	..	...	21 4	..	19 0	200 0	11 4 *l*	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 6-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Darjeeling	10 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	20 0	8 0	140 0	9 0	8 8 0	9 0 0	18-0 to 22-0
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	...	120 0	12 0 *m*	8 0 0	8 0 0	20-0 to 25-0
	Eastern Districts.																
	Dacca	15 8	26 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	...	120 0	12 0 *n*	6-0 to 10-0	8-0 to 15-0	8-0 to 15-0
	Furreedpore	16 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	140 0	12 12 *o*	7 0 0	7 0 0	10-0 to 20-0
	Backergunge	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	11 8 *p*	8 0 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 15-0
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	14 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	16 0	...	10 8 *q*	7-0 to 10-0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Chittagong	16 0	...	11 0	13 0	..	...	...	...	11 0	...	11 0	100 0	12 0 *r*	9-8 to 11-0	7-0 to 8-0	7-0 to 11-0
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	..	...	9 0 *s*	...	...	...
	Tipperah	12 5	...	14 8	16 0	...	..	...	...	15 0	...	8 0	...	10 0 *t*	6-0 to 9-0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	8 0	9 6 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	..	11 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0	8 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 14 seers, Cutwa 13-8 seers, and Raneegunge 12-8 seers.

b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

d In Tumlook retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

e In Jehanabad retail price of salt 13-8 seers per rupee.

f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Chooadanga 11-8 seers, Ranaghat 12-14 seers.

g In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.

i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.

j In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Nilphamari 13 seers, Kurigram 12 seers, and Gaibanda 9-6 seers.

l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

m Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.

n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 11 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 11 seers.

o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.

p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.

q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.

r In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.

s At Panchgachia Haut in Fenny sub-division retail price of salt 10 seers per rupee.

t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
BENGAL—*continued.*	*Behar.*																
	Patna	22 0	30 0	11 8	17 0	16 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	29 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	4-0 to 5-0	4-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Gya	18 0	31 0	9 0	16 8	19 0	...	...	16 0	25 0	...	22 0	200 0	11 0	2-8 to 3-0	3-0 to 5-0	5-8 to 8-0
	Shahabad	18 0	28 0	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	17 0	100 0	12 0u	5 0 0	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-8
	Durbhunga	18 0	23 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	23 0	...	21 0	24 0	20 0	160 0	11 8v	2-13 to 5-0	3-0 to 5 0	3-12 to 9-6
	Mozufferpore	19 0	26 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	...	23 0	31 0	23 0	140 0	12 0v1	...	...	...
	Sarun	18 12	27 8	7 12	19 0	...	...	22 0	16 8	25 0	25 0	26 8	160 0	11 0w	3-12 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	6-9 to 10-0
	Chumparun	16 0	29 0	10 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	12 4z	...	...	...
	Monghyr	21 0	26 4	12 0	15 12	21 0	...	...	16 12	26 4	21 2	21 0	126 0	13 2y	4-0 to 5-0	3-0 to 4-0	5-0 to 12-0
	Bhágalpur	20 3	30 5	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	20 3	170 8	12 0z	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 5-0	6-0 to 10-0
	Purneah	20 0	...	18 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	18 0	128 0	10 8z1	4-11 to 5-10	4-0 to 6-0	7-0 to 16-0
	Maldah	20 0	...	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	16 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	27 0	23 0	200 0	11 8z2	3 12 0	5 0 0	4-0 to 5-0
	Orissa.									Kalai.							
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	5 10 0	4 0 0	7-0 to 10-0
	Pooree	14 7	...	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	...	14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 7	...	...	...
	Balasore	16 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	130 0	10 0z3	5-2-6 to 7-8	4-0 to 6-0	7-8 to 9-0
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*																
	Hazáribágh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	27 0	...	19 0	21 0	18 0	240 0	10 0z4	3 12 0	4 0 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	20 0	22 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	...	18 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0z5	...	...	...
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	3 0 0	4 8 0	5-0 to 12-0
	Manbhoom	18 0	..	15 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 10z6	...	...	...
ASSAM.	Sylhet	14 8	...	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	14 12	...	11 8	108 0	11 0	*7 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Cáchár	13 5 3/10	...	11 6 4/5	14 8 3/5	...	...	...	...	13 5 3/10	...	11 6 4/5	64 0	11 6 4/5	6 0 0	7 0 0	14-0 to 20-0
	Goálpará	22 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	..	13 0	80 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 8-0	15-0 to 35-0
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	..	9 0	160 0	8 0	5-10 to 7-8	7-8 to 10-0	7-8 to 45-0
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	160 0	11 0	7-0 to 8-0	8-0 to 10-0	12 0 0
	Darrang	7 0	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	6-0 to 7-0	8-0 to 10-0	9-0 to 30-0
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	7-0 to 9-0	9-0 to 10-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	9 0	80 0	9 0	6-0 to 9-0	8-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 25-0
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	160 0	9 0	8 0 0	10 0 0	15-0 to 30-0
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	100 0	8 0	8-0 to 25-0	8-0 to 12-0	15-0 to 35-0
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	9-0 to 20-0	9-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 60-0
	Dehra Dún	19 0	30 0	6 0	11 0	15 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	20 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Sahâranpur	20 7	30 1½	7 8½	11 13	17 3	21 8	32 4	32 4	25 13	30 1½	23 10½	107 8	12 5½	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	34 2	6 9	13 4	16 8	19 12	19 12	12 2	26 14	22 0	17 10	110 0	12 10	...	...	...
	Meerut	19 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	31 0	100 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	20 0	31 8	7 0	12 8	16 8	17 0	...	32 0	29 0	24 0	23 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Aligarh	19 0	29 0	5 8	10 4	21 0	17 8	...	15 8	29 0	25 0	35 0	140 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 0	200 0	7 0	...	...	...
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	...	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	9 8	160 0	7 8	...	...	...

N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	19 2	31 8	11 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	22 8	...	...	135 0	10 13	...	...	...
	Moradabad	19 8	30 4	10 0	14 8	20 0	17 8	...	10 8	25 0	28 0	24 8	125 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Budaun	21 0	29 6½	6 0	13 3	14 6½	...	...	14 6½	27 0	15 9½	29 6½	192 0	10 12½	...	...	...
	Bareilly	17 8	26 14	6 4	12 8	16 4	15 0	...	15 0	23 12	20 0	23 12	125 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	35 4	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	...	25 8	150 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Tarái Pergunnahs	21 4	30 0	8 2	13 12	13 12	16 4	...	15 0	21 4	17 8	25 0	100 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Muttra	18 8	26 0	7 8	12 0	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	28 0	35 0	33 0	140 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Agra	16 8	25 8	6 0	12 8	18 8	18 0	...	...	25 12	...	19 0	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Farukhabad	17 12	24 12	6 0	13 0	...	...	13 0	...	25 0	...	25 0	120 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	19 12	26 4	4 8	10 11	...	...	...	...	24 12	...	28 8	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Etáwah	19 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	19 0	19 0	16 0	20 0	25 8	20 0	33 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Etah	19 8	27 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	...	23 0	160 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Jalaun	21 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Jhánsi	21 7	30 0	7 8	15 0	26 11	20 0	...	...	28 2	...	34 0	200 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Lalitpur	22 12	31 0	11 8	13 0	24 0	22 0	34 0	34 0	33 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	9 8	...	...	...
	Cawnpore	20 4	30 0	9 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	22 0	28 0	24 0	29 8†	100 0	12 12	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	17 4	25 8	14 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	31 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Bánda	17 0	26 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	19 0	30 0	21 0	35 0	...	24 0	160 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Allahabad	16 4	27 8	7 12	14 8	29 0	25 8	...	...	28 12	...	21 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hamírpur	18 5	20 14	8 0	12 14	18 4	17 4	...	...	31 6	...	34 8	140 0	10 4	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	19 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	30 8	...	29 0	155 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	18 7	30 9½	9 7	16 10½	19 13	19 13	25 3	25 3	27 14½	27 0	27 0	160 0	11 9½	...	...	...
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	15 0	29 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Azamgarh	19 3	18 0	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2	...	...	...
	Mirzapur	19 0	29 0	8 0	15 0	26 0	23 0	20 0	16 0	26 0	28 0	25 0	90 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Benares	17 14	24 6	10 0	16 8	21 6	20 14	15 3	21 11	24 6	22 12	24 11	100 0	10 11	...	...	...
	Gházipur	14 10½	25 12	6 7	12 4	14 2½	21 4	...	15 7	26 6½	..	27 0½	128 12	10 5	...	...	...
	Balia	19 4	27 8	9 0	14 0	...	...	20 8	12 14	27 0	...	24 8	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Philibhít	18 12	34 0	12 8	16 4	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	17 8	150 0	11 4	...	...	...
	Almora	No return	received.														
Oudh.	Sultánpur	22 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Partábgarh	20 8	32 7	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	21 11	180 0	10 15	...	...	...
	Fyzabad	18 4	29 0	10 0	15 12	...	...	16 0	15 0	28 4	...	28 8	100 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Kheri	25 0	36 8	10 0	15 8	26 0	29 3	36 0	27 0	30 0	27 0	18 0	140 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Lucknow	19 7	29 10	6 0	14 0	17 0	16 12	...	19 0	27 4	...	26 12	100 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Bára Banki	19 0	30 0	8 0	13 0	...	20 0	...	20 0	29 0	...	29 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Bahraich	24 0	42 0	12 0	17 0	32 0	22 0	33 0	10 0	35 0	32 0	30 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Rai Bareli	20 0	28 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Sitapur	23 8	36 0	8 0	15 0	...	16 0	...	10 0	32 0	...	30 0	160 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Gonda	23 8	34 8	14 14	17 12	24 12	25 0	29 4	18 8	33 8	29 8	31 8	200 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Unáo	18 8	27 0	8 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	29 0	160 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hardui	21 0	35 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	26 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
Punjab.	Hissar	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	37 0	20 0	...	*100 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Rohtak	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	28 0	20 0	...	...	34 0	24 0	...	80 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Gurgaon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Delhi	20 0	29 0	...	12 0	20 0	18 0	...	19 0	29 0	20 0	31 0	80 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Karnál	21 0	35 0	...	11 0	20 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Umballa	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	21 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	31 0	25 0	25 0	140 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Simla	14 0	17 0	...	8 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	70 0	9 8	...	...	...
	Kángra	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Hoshiárpur	21 0	33 0		8 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	22 0	29 0	20 0	...	105 0	13 12	...	...	...
	Jullundur	22 0	36 0	...	8 0	28 0	18 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	...	110 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Ludhiána	21 0	35 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8	...	...	...

* Inclusive of Food.
† Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Madhubani 11 seers and Tajpore 11-8 seers.
v1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 11-4 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 12 seers.
x In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Beguserai 11 seers and Jamui 12 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
z1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11 seers.
z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur and Pakour 12 seers, and Rajmehal and Godda 11 seers.
z3 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z4 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
z5 At Daltongunge retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z6 In Govindpur retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Punjab—*continued*.	Ferozepore	20 0	36 0	...	11 0	20 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	16 0	...	95 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Mooltan	16 0	25 0	...	11 0	19 0	16 0	...	20 0	24 0	23 0	...	80 0	14 8	...	...	...
	Jhang	16 0	25 0	...	10 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	24 0	14 0	12 0	200 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Montgomery	17 0	26 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	27 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	10 0	15 0	16 0	...	20 0	28 0	17 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Amritsar	22 0	38 0	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	22 0	17 0	90 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	13 0	16 0	14 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	...	140 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Siálkot	19 0	35 0	...	12 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	26 0	...	12 0	132 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Gujrát	23 0	36 0	...	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	23 0	...	100 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Gujránwála	18 0	32 0		13 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	28 0	22 0	...	90 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Shahpur	21 0	29 0	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	23 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Jhelum	21 0	30 0	...	12 0	17 0	16 0	...	10 0	26 0	22 0	14 0	120 0	16 0	...	...	...
	Ráwalpindi	24 0	38 0	...	11 0	19 0	25 0	...	23 0	28 0	28 0	25 0	106 0	15 9	...	...	...
	Hazára	18 0	28 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	...	18 0	23 0	...	100 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Peshawar	21 0	42 0	...	13 0	18 0	22 0	...	30 0	22 0	25 0	33 0	106 0	46 4	...	...	...
	Kohát	20 0	31 0	...	15 0	17 0	25 0	...	20 0	24 0	25 0	10 0	102 0	58 11	...	...	...
	Bannu	No return	received.	...											...	...	...
	D. I. Khán	22 0	33 0	...	8 0	34 0	28 0	15 0	6 0	32 0	...	13 0	113 0	31 4	...	...	...
	D. G. Khán	18 0	24 0	...	9 0	17 0	21 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	17 0	24 0	...	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	...	...	...
Central Provinces.	Saugor	21 0	...	9 10	10 7	...	...	...	...	28 3	...	16 0	240 0	9 2	...	...	...
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	...	...	...	...	32 0	...	12 13	200 0	9 13	...	...	...
	Jubbulpore	17 8	...	9 12	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 8	120 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	...	13 0	256 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Seoni	22 6	...	10 15	13 9	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	10 15	200 0	9 2	...	...	...
	Narsinghpur	17 0	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	24 2	...	16 1	140 0	11 3	...	...	...
	Hoshangabad	14 0	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 0	200 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Nimár	17 10	...	7 8	10 15	27 9	...	...	...	18 9	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	...	...	...
	Betúl	18 9	...	9 10	11 4	18 13	...	...	...	22 0	...	9 10	320 0	11 2	...	...	...
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 14	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	21 11	...	10 4	120 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	...	...	...
	Nágpur	No return	received.												...	...	...
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 3	19 6	...	...	...	17 10	...	13 11	675 0	10 12	...	...	...
	Bhandára	17 8	...	8 12	13 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	11 4	160 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Bálaghát	21 0	...	14 7	20 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 12	144 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Raipur	29 8	...	13 11	23 0	...	...	...	...	21 15	...	20 6	60 0	10 11	...	...	...
	Bilaspur	39 15	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	33 8	...	19 11	128 0	8 0	...	...	...
	Sambalpur	26 4	...	21 0	22 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	...	...	...
	Arakan Division.																
	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	160 0	35 0	15-0 to 18-0	10 0 0	15-0 to 25-0
	Northern Arakan	No return	received.														
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 6	14 14	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	10 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Sandoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	12 0 0	10 0 0	15 0 0

BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*																
	Rangoon Town	16 2	...	12 8	13 6	...	...	...	...	16 4	...	...	320 0	29 3	30 0 0	15 0 0	25 0 0
	Pegu	...	...	8 4	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	30 0 0	12 0 0	15 0 0
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	17 13	...	535 11	25 1	22 8 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Prome	12 2	...	10 12	12 7	...	...	...	...	11 13	17 21	...	167 9	18 10	17 8 0	13 8 0	45 0 0
	Irrawaddy Division.																
	Bassein	...	...	12 10	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 12	...	...	280 0	28 6	15 0 0	14 0 0	40 0 0
	Henzada	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	15 0 0	12 0 0	22 0 0
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	11 4	...	...	...	...	13 7	...	..	244 14	35 7	25 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Thayetmyo	13 6	...	10 3	11 14	...	...	...	...	12 5	28 3	...	367 8	18 15	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Tenasserim Division.																
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	10 8	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	25 0 0	12 0 0	25 0 0
	Tavoy	...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	30 0 0
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	12 9	...	...	27 0	18 12	15 0 0	14 0 0	45 0 0
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	18 14	15 0 0	12 0 0	30 0 0
	Salween	No return received.															
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received.															
	Bolarum	No return received.															
	Chadarghat	No return received.															
	Amráoti	17 6	...	8 6	11 0	25 12	19 0	...	...	15 3	...	11 6	*	12 0	...	...	...
	Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	...	20 0	*	11 0	...	...	...
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	11 0	*	11 0	...	...	...
	Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	24 0	...	16 0	*	11 0	...	...	...
	Wun	18 0	...	8 8	11 8	27 8	12 0	...	...	17 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	...	...	...
	Básim	24 5	...	8 2	11 0	38 0	38 0	...	...	21 8	...	19 4	*	10 0	...	...	...
MYSORE.	Bangalore	11 5	12 6	8 8	10 1	23 0	...	29 4	...	11 8	...	11 8	96 0	11 8	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	12 12	10 4	11 8	...	...	32 0	...	12 4	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Túmkúr	13 0	11 0	10 8	11 0	...	...	36 0	...	11 8	...	14 0	340 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	25 0	20 0	25 0	16 0	11 12	...	11 4	84 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	34 0	...	13 0	...	12 0	96 0	10 0	...	..	...
	Shimoga	12 10	14 11	10 8	13 10	25 3	...	33 10	...	13 10	...	13 10	480 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	15 4	15 0	12 8	13 1	32 13	17 8	33 12	28 13	15 6	...	13 5	320 0	11 6	...	...	...
COORG.	Coorg	10 4	9 12	12 14	14 7	...	...	28 5	...	20 1	...	...	110 0	13 2	7 8 0	8 0 0	22 8 0
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	18 0	27 0	4 8	8 4	27 0	22 0	...	24 0	26 8	25 8	35 0	115 0	15 0	...	...	...
	Kishengurh	19 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	27 0	...	...	31 8	33 0	...	...	15 8	...	...	...
	Kerrowlee	20 10	25 14	12 8	13 14	28 2	20 0	...	20 0	26 4	...	37 8	200 0	11 14	...	...	...
	Ulwur	19 14	27 10	6 12	9 12	23 0	21 13	...	15 0	28 0	27 8	38 9	200 0	14 4	...	...	...
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 8	27 4	8 1	9 13	20 8	14 10	...	15 0	28 4	30 0	32 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Ajmere	16 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	...	80 0	13 0	...	...	...
	Deoli Cantonment	22 0	13 15	5 8	11 0	40 0	31 0	...	...	29 13	...	...	230 0	12 8	...	...	...
	Erinpura	No return received.															
	Sirohee	No return received.															
	Abu	No return received.															
	Anadra	No return received.															
	Bálmere	No return received.															
	Jeysalmere	No return received.															
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	24 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	21 0	...	†	11 0	5 4 0	4 8 0	12-3 to 15-0
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	15 0½	17 15½	8 15¾	9 12½	16 6½	12 1¼	...	14 1	16 6½	16 6½	10 2½	200 0	11 5¼	4-0 to 5-0	5-0 to 6-0	20-0 to 25-0
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 6	25 0	6 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 8	34 8	...	...	12 8	4 0 0	4 0 0	9-0 to 15-0
	Partábgarh (")	20 10	25 0	9 6	12 8	26 4	16 14	...	...	27 8	23 12	21 14	...	17 8	6 0 0	4 8 0	12-0 to 13-8
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	No return received.															

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Eight pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	11 12	...	3 6	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 0	100 0	14 0	4 1 0	5 0 0	5-10 to 11-12
	Boondee	25 0	36 8	10 0	10 8	36 8	...	...	...	38 8	...	...	160 0	11 0	5 10 0	5 10 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Kotah	22 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	30 0	20 0	...	...	35 0	25 0	27 8	240 0	10 8	...	...	..
	Tonk	19 0	28 12	8 8	11 12	33 8	...	...	12 0	31 9	...	...	120 0	12 12	3 12 0	2 13 0	7-8 to 15-0
	Jhallawar	No return received.															
	Shahpoora	22 8	29 0	9 12	15 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	24 0	30 0	...	160 0	12 4	3 12 0	4 11 0	5-10 to 9-6
	Dholpur	17 10	23 4	9 0	10 0	22 0	18 10	...	19 0	23 0	...	23 0	90 0	12 10	...	...	...
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	28 3	19 3	*	*	22 15	28 3	10 0	100 0	12 0	6-0 to 7-0	7 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Gwalior	17 4	22 7	7 12	9 12	18 2	15 6	*	14 8	23 0	*	29 15	135 15	10 14	4 11 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Goona	27 4	20 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	*	*	*	35 8	25 0	16 8	200 0	11 12	4-0 to 5-0	4-0 to 6-0	8-0 to 15-0
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	20 8	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	29 8	*	35 0	200 0	9 12	3 8 0	4 8 0	12 8 0

* Not sold.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 999 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 10th JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	Revised.														
Rajpootana.	Banswara (Meywar Agency)	26 4	30 0	6 4	15 0	...	...	...	...	37 8	33 12	...	...	12 8	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1886.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

No. 257.

Simla, the 24th July, 1886.

A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the death of the Hon'ble Major-General Thomas Elliott Hughes, C.I.E., R.A., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE TOMKYNS CHESNEY, C.S.I., R.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY has this day, forenoon, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 31.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1886.

No. 257.—A vacancy having occurred in the office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India by the death of the Hon'ble Major-General Thomas Elliott Hughes, C.I.E., R.A., Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, has been graciously pleased to appoint MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE TOMKYNS CHESNEY, C.S.I., R.E., to be an Ordinary Member of the said Council.

MAJOR-GENERAL CHESNEY has this day, forenoon, under the usual salute, taken his seat as an Ordinary Member of the Governor-General's Council.

MEDICAL.

The 30th July, 1886.

No. 361.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 13, dated 2nd January 1880, and in modification of the orders marginally noted, the Governor-General in Council is pleased, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to issue the following orders regarding the administrative staff of the Indian Medical Service in the several Provinces of India.

Home Department Notification No. 160, dated 15th March 1880.
Home Department Resolution Nos. $\frac{F.}{330-42}$, dated 30th July 1880.

2. The administrative appointments are the following :—

	Monthly salary. Rs.
1 Surgeon-General and Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India ...	2,700
1 Secretary to the Surgeon-General and Special Assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.	1,200 rising to 1,400.
1 Deputy Surgeon-General with title of Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals for civil medical administration in Bengal ...	2,250
1 Ditto ditto for North-Western Provinces and Oudh	2,250
1 Ditto ditto for Punjab ...	2,000
1 Deputy Surgeon-General for civil medical administration in the Central Provinces ...	1,800
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras ...	2,500
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras	800 consolidated.
1 Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay ...	2,500
1 Secretary to Surgeon-General with the Government of Bombay	800 consolidated.

3. The Surgeons-General with the Government of India and with the Governments of Madras and Bombay will, in addition to performing civil administrative duties, be Heads of the Indian Medical Departments in their respective Presidencies. It will be their duty, among other matters, to propose transfers between the Military and Civil Departments, to recommend for promotion to the administrative grades, and to advise the Government on all questions relating to the admission of officers and subordinates to the Indian Medical Service, to the conduct and services of Indian Medical officers of all grades, and to the supply of medicines and hospital stores. The Surgeon-General with the Government of India will be entitled to receive any information he desires from the Deputy Surgeons-General attached to the Local Governments and Administrations, and to communicate with these officers in regard to the operation of departmental rules and orders; but he will exercise no direct authority over these officers, who will be solely under the orders of the Local Government or Administration to which each belongs.

4. Officers will be selected for the above-named administrative offices by the Government of India for the Bengal Presidency, and by the Governments of Madras and Bombay for those Presidencies respectively. Selections will be made in each Presidency from the whole Indian Medical Service of that Presidency; and the principles of selection hitherto followed in all other respects in making such appointments will be observed.

5. The Deputy Surgeon-General for the Central Provinces will also be Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces. As already notified in the Military Department order of the 2nd January 1880 above quoted, the Deputy Surgeon-General of the Eastern Frontier District will, in addition to his military duties, carry on the civil medical administration of Assam, and will also perform the duties of Sanitary Commissioner in that Province. The Deputy Surgeon-General of the Punjab Frontier Force will also exercise the civil medical administation of that circle; and in respect of these civil duties, he will be subject to the orders of the Provincial Deputy Surgeon-General, styled Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals.

6. In Central India, the Presidency Surgeon at Indore will perform the duties of an administrative medical officer as regards all civil medical officers and subordinates employed under the orders of the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India. He will exercise a general supervision over these officers, and advise the Agent to the Governor-General on all civil medical arrangements.

7. In Berar, the Sanitary Commissioner will be entrusted with the medical administrative duties of the Province, instead of the Deputy Surgeon-General at Hyderabad, who is now a purely military officer.

8. The administrative medical and sanitary duties, including vaccination, will, for the Province of Burma, be performed by the Inspector-General of Jails, in addition to his other duties.

9. In the Andamans, the Senior Medical Officer will be entrusted with the medical administrative duties of the Settlement, including the Nicobars.

10. In Rajputana, the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries and Vaccination will exercise the functions of an administrative medical officer in respect of all civil medical duties.

11. In Biluchistan, the Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will exercise the functions of an administrative medical officer in respect of the civil medical duties in Biluchistan, at Sibi, and on the Bolan and Sind-Peshin State Railways.

12. In minor matters, such as the submission of periodical returns and furnishing information, the officers above-named, *viz.*, the Residency Surgeon, Indore, the Sanitary Commissioner, Berar, the Inspector-General of Jails, Burma, the Senior Medical Officer of the Andamans, and the Superintendent-General of Dispensaries, Rajputana, and the Residency Surgeon, Quetta, will communicate direct with the Surgeon-General with the Government of India; but all matters of importance should be submitted to the Government of India by the Agent to the Governor-General for Central India, the Resident at Hyderabad, the Chief Commissioner of Burma, the Superintendent of Port Blair, or the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana or Biluchistan, as the case may be.

13. In all Provinces for which a separate Sanitary Commissioner is sanctioned, the Sanitary Department will, except in regard to leave, pensions, and such questions, remain distinct from, and not subordinate to, the Medical Department; and in selection for such posts, knowledge and experience as a sanitary officer will be specially considered. The Sanitary Commissioners of such Provinces shall no longer, in virtue of their appointments as such, have the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General. This rule will apply to all officers appointed as Sanitary Commissioners after the 19th March 1886, the date of receipt of the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 37 (Military), dated London, 25th February 1886. As a compensation for the withdrawal from Sanitary Commissioners of the rank and privileges of a Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Government have sanctioned the annual grant of four extra pensions of £100 each to senior officers of the Indian Medical Department in the proportion of two for the Bengal and one each for the Madras and Bombay Medical Services. The conditions attaching to the grant of these pensions are embodied in India Army Circulars of 1886, clause 91, issued by the Military Department.

14. The supervision of the Vaccination Department will form an important part of the duties of the Sanitary Commissioner in each Province. The Superintendents of Vaccination are Deputy Sanitary Commissioners, under the orders of the Sanitary Commissioner, who will utilise not only them, but also the whole vaccination staff, on sanitary work. Civil Surgeons will also assist the Sanitary Department as far as practicable in this important duty.

15. Although the administration of the Indian Medical Service is divided into two branches, Civil and Military, Indian Medical officers will remain, as now, military officers, those in civil employment being only lent to the Civil Department, and being liable to be called on for military duty in the event of their services being required.

JUDICIAL.

The 30th July, 1886.

No. 1048.—As some misapprehension appears to exist regarding the proceedings to be taken under the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881 (Statute 44 and 45 Vic., Cap. 69), it is deemed expedient to republish the Statute, in continuation of Home Department Notification No. 215, dated the 12th February 1886, which published for general information an Order of Her Majesty in Council,

wherein it is directed that, on and after the 1st day of July 1886, Part II of the above Statute shall apply to the group of British Possessions mentioned in the margin.

Her Majesty's East Indian Territories.
Ceylon.
The Straits Settlements.

2. In thus republishing the Statute, the Governor-General in Council considers it desirable to invite the attention of all officers concerned to those of its provisions which relate to the issue and endorsement of warrants for the arrest of fugitive offenders. Thus it will be noticed that when a warrant has been issued in one part of Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a fugitive offender from that part, a Judge of a Superior Court in another part of Her Majesty's dominions in, or on the way to, which the fugitive is or is suspected to be, is, for the purposes of Part I of the Statute, empowered by section 3 to endorse the warrant, and it is necessary that the proper endorsement should be effected before an arrest can legally be made thereunder. By section 4 of the Statute a Magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions is empowered, under circumstances therein described, to issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive. The corresponding provisions of Part II of the Statute are contained in sections 13 and 16 respectively, under which the necessary power in both classes of cases is vested in Magistrates. A summons requiring the attendance of a witness, issued by a Judge or Magistrate having lawful authority in this behalf in a British possession of a group to which Part II of the Statute applies, may, under section 15, be endorsed by a Magistrate in any other British possession concerned of the same group, and, when so endorsed, may be legally enforced. Section 26 of the Act further empowers the authority endorsing a warrant to name in the endorsement certain persons, who shall, in addition to the persons to whom the warrant was originally addressed, be authorised to execute the same.

3. The Governor-General in Council trusts that, when it is necessary to take action under the Statute in question, the provisions above referred to, as also all other provisions thereof, will be carefully observed.

Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.

[44 & 45 VIC., CHAP. 69.]

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41. Repeal of Act in Schedule.

SCHEDULE.

CHAPTER 69.

An Act to amend the Law with respect to Fugitive Offenders in Her Majesty's Dominions, and for other Purposes connected with the Trial of Offenders. [*27th August, 1881.*]

Be it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows (that is to say)—

Short title. **1.** This Act may be cited as the Fugitive Offenders Act, 1881.

PART I.

RETURN OF FUGITIVES.

Liability of fugitive to be apprehended and returned. **2.** Where a person accused of having committed an offence (to which this part of this Act applies) in one part of Her Majesty's dominions has left that part, such person (in this Act referred to as a fugitive from that part) if found in another part of Her Majesty's dominions shall be liable to be apprehended and returned in manner provided by this Act to the part from which he is a fugitive.

A fugitive may be so apprehended under an endorsed warrant or a provisional warrant.

Endorsing of warrant for apprehension of fugitive. **3.** Where a warrant has been issued in one part of Her Majesty's dominions for the apprehension of a fugitive from that part, any of the following authorities in another part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on the way to which the fugitive is or is suspected to be (that is to say)—

(1) a judge of a superior court in such part; and

(2) in the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State and one of the magistrates of the metropolitan police court in Bow Street; and

(3) in a British possession, the governor of that possession,

if satisfied that the warrant was issued by some person having lawful authority to issue the same, may endorse such warrant in manner provided by this Act, and the warrant so endorsed shall be a sufficient authority to apprehend the fugitive in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which it is endorsed, and bring him before a magistrate.

Provisional warrant for apprehension of fugitive. **4.** A magistrate of any part of Her Majesty's dominions may issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of a fugitive, who is or is suspected of being in or on his way to that part on such information, and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which the fugitive is accused had been committed within his jurisdiction, and such warrant may be backed and executed accordingly.

A magistrate issuing a provisional warrant shall forthwith send a report of the issue, together with the information or a certified copy thereof, if he is in the United Kingdom, to a Secretary of State, and, if he is in a British possession, to the governor of that possession, and the Secretary of State or governor may, if he think fit, discharge the person apprehended under such warrant.

Dealing with fugitive when apprehended. **5.** A fugitive when apprehended shall be brought before a magistrate, who (subject to the provisions of this Act) shall hear the case in the same manner and have the same jurisdiction and powers, as near as may be (including the power to remand and admit to bail), as if the fugitive were charged with an offence committed within his jurisdiction.

If the endorsed warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive is duly authenticated, and such evidence is produced as (subject to the provisions of this Act), according to the law ordinarily administered by the magistrate, raises a strong or probable presumption that the fugitive committed the offence mentioned in the warrant, and that the offence is one to which this part of this Act applies, the magistrate shall commit the fugitive to prison to await his return, and shall forthwith send a certificate of the committal and such report of the case as he may think fit, if in the United Kingdom, to a Secretary of State, and, if in a British possession, to the governor of that possession.

Where the magistrate commits the fugitive to prison, he shall inform the fugitive that he will not be surrendered until after the expiration of fifteen days, and that he has a right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*, or other like process.

A fugitive apprehended on a provisional warrant may be from time to time remanded for such reasonable time, not exceeding seven days at any one time, as under the circumstances seems requisite for the production of an endorsed warrant.

Return of fugitive by warrant.

6. Upon the expiration of fifteen days after a fugitive has been committed to prison to await his return, or if a writ of *habeas corpus* or other like process is issued with reference to such fugitive by a superior court, after the final decision of the court in the case,—

(1) if the fugitive is so committed in the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State; and

(2) if the fugitive is so committed in a British possession, the governor of that possession,

may, if he thinks it just, by warrant under his hand order that fugitive to be returned to the part of Her Majesty's dominions from which he is a fugitive, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, or some one or more of them, and to be held in custody, and conveyed by sea or otherwise to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, to be dealt with there in due course of law as if he had been there apprehended, and such warrant shall be forthwith executed according to the tenor thereof.

The governor or other chief officer of any prison, on request of any person having the custody of a fugitive under any such warrant, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses, shall receive such fugitive and detain him for such reasonable time as may be requested by the said person for the purpose of the proper execution of the warrant.

Discharge of person apprehended if not returned within one month.

7. If a fugitive who, in pursuance of this part of this Act, has been committed to prison in any part of Her Majesty's dominions to await his return, is not conveyed out of that part within one month after such committal, a superior court, upon application by or on behalf of the fugitive, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given, if the said part is the United Kingdom, to a Secretary of State, and, if the said part is a British possession, to the governor of the possession, may, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order the fugitive to be discharged out of custody.

Sending back of persons apprehended if not prosecuted within six months or acquitted.

8. Where a person accused of an offence and returned in pursuance of this part of this Act to any part of Her Majesty's dominions, either is not prosecuted for the said offence within six months after his arrival in that part, or is acquitted of the said offence, then, if that part is the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State, and, if that part is a British possession, the governor of that possession, may, if he think fit, on the request of such person, cause him to be sent back free of cost, and with as little delay as possible, to the part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on his way to which he was apprehended.

Offences to which this part of this Act applies.

9. This part of this Act shall apply to the following offences, namely, to treason and piracy, and to every offence, whether called felony, misdemeanor, crime, or by any other name which is for the time being punishable in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which it was committed, either on indictment or information, by imprisonment with hard labour for a term of twelve months or more, or by any greater punishment; and for the purposes of this section, rigorous imprisonment, and any confinement in a prison combined with labour, by whatever name it is called, shall be deemed to be imprisonment with hard labour.

This part of this Act shall apply to an offence notwithstanding that by the law of the part of Her Majesty's dominions in or on his way to which the fugitive is or is suspected of being it is not an offence or not an offence to which this part of this Act applies; and all the provision of this part of this Act, including those relating to a provisional warrant and to a committal to prison, shall be construed as if the offence were in such last-mentioned part of Her Majesty's dominions an offence to which this part of this Act applies.

Powers of superior court to discharge fugitive when case frivolous or return unjust.

10. Where it is made to appear to a superior court that by reason of the trivial nature of the case, or by reason of the application for the return of a fugitive not being made in good faith in the interests of justice or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facilities for communication, and to all the circumstances of the case, be unjust or oppressive or too severe a punishment to return the fugitive either at all or until the expiration of a certain period, such court may discharge the fugitive, either absolutely or on bail, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premises as to the court seems just.

Power of Lord Lieutenant in Ireland.

11. In Ireland the Lord Lieutenant or Lords Justices or other chief governor or governors of Ireland, also the chief secretary of such Lord Lieutenant, may, as well as a Secretary of State, execute any portion of the powers by this part of this Act vested in a Secretary of State.

PART II.

INTER-COLONIAL BACKING OF WARRANTS AND OFFENCES.

Application of part of Act.

Application of part of Act to group of British possessions.

12. This part of this Act shall apply only to those groups of British possessions to which, by reason of their contiguity or otherwise, it may seem expedient to Her Majesty to apply the same.

It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time, by Order in Council, to direct that this part of this Act shall apply to the group of British possessions mentioned in the Order, and by the same or any subsequent Order to except certain offences from the application of this part of this Act, and to limit the application of this part of this Act by such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient.

Backing of Warrants.

Backing in one British possession of warrant issued in another of same group.

13. Where in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies a warrant has been issued for the apprehension of a person accused of an offence punishable by law in that possession, and such person is or is suspected of being in or on the way to another British possession of the same group, a magistrate in the last-mentioned possession, if satisfied that the warrant was issued by a person having lawful authority to issue the same, may endorse such warrant in manner provided by this Act, and the warrant so endorsed shall

be a sufficient authority to apprehend, within the jurisdiction of the endorsing magistrate, the person named in the warrant, and bring him before the endorsing magistrate or some other magistrate in the same British possession.

14. The magistrate before whom a person so apprehended is brought, if he is satisfied that the warrant is duly authenticated as directed by this Act and was issued by a person having lawful authority to issue the same, and is satisfied on oath that the prisoner is the person named or otherwise described in the warrant, may order such prisoner to be returned to the British possession in which the warrant was issued, and for that purpose to be delivered into the custody of the persons to whom the warrant is addressed, or any one or more of them, and to be held in custody and conveyed by sea or otherwise into the British possession in which the warrant was issued, there to be dealt with according to law as if he had been there apprehended. Such order for return may be made by warrant under the hand of the magistrate making it, and may be executed according to the tenor thereof.

Return of prisoner apprehended under backed warrant.

A magistrate shall, so far as is requisite for the exercise of the powers of this section, have the same power, including the power to remand and admit to bail a prisoner, as he has in the case of a person apprehended under a warrant issued by him.

A. D. 1881.

15. Where a person required to give evidence on behalf of the prosecutor or defendant on a charge for an offence punishable by law in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies is or is suspected of being in or on his way to any other British possession of the same group, a judge, magistrate, or other officer who would have lawful authority to issue a summons, requiring the attendance of such witness, if the witness were within his jurisdiction, may issue a summons for the attendance of such witness, and a magistrate in any other British possession of the same group, if satisfied that the summons was issued by some judge, magistrate, or officer having lawful authority as aforesaid, may endorse the summons with his name; and the witness, on service in that possession of the summons so endorsed, and on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for his expenses, shall obey the summons, and in default shall be liable to be tried and punished either in the possession in which he is served or in the possession in which the summons was issued, and shall be liable to the punishment imposed by the law of the possession in which he is tried for the failure of a witness to obey such a summons. The expression "summons" in this section includes any subpœna or other process for requiring the attendance of a witness.

Backing in one British possession of summons, &c., of witness issued in another possession of same group.

16. A magistrate in a British possession of a group to which this part of this Act applies, before the endorsement in pursuance of this part of this Act of a warrant for the apprehension of any person, may issue a provisional warrant for the apprehension of that person, on such information and under such circumstances as would in his opinion justify the issue of a warrant if the offence of which such person is accused were an offence punishable by the law of the said possession and had been committed within his jurisdiction, and such warrant may be backed and executed accordingly: provided that a person arrested under such provisional warrant shall be discharged unless the original warrant is produced and endorsed within such reasonable time as may under the circumstances seem requisite.

Provisional warrant in group of British possessions.

17. If a prisoner in a British possession whose return is authorized in pursuance of this part of this Act is not conveyed out of that possession within one month after the date of the warrant ordering his return, a magistrate or a superior court, upon application by or on behalf of the prisoner, and upon proof that reasonable notice of the intention to make such application has been given to the person holding the warrant, and to the chief officer of the police of such possession or of the province or town where the prisoner is in custody, may, unless sufficient cause is shown to the contrary, order such prisoner to be discharged out of custody.

Discharge of prisoner not returned within one month to British possession of same group.

Any order of refusal to make an order of discharge by a magistrate under this section shall be subject to appeal to a superior court.

Sending back of prisoner not prosecuted or acquitted to British possession of same group.

18. Where a prisoner accused of an offence is returned in pursuance of this part of this Act to a British possession, and either is not prosecuted for the said offence within six months after his arrival in that possession or is acquitted of the said offence, the governor of that possession, if he thinks fit, may, on the requisition of such person, cause him to be sent back free of cost, and with as little delay as possible, to the British possession in or on his way to which he was apprehended.

Refusal to return prisoner where offence too trivial.

19. Where the return of a prisoner is sought or ordered under this part of this Act, and it is made to appear to a magistrate or to a superior court that by reason of the trivial nature of the case, or by reason of the application for the return of such prisoner not being made in good faith in the interests of justice or otherwise, it would, having regard to the distance, to the facilities of communication, and to all the circumstances of the case, be unjust or oppressive, or too severe a punishment, to return the prisoner either at all or until the expiration of a certain period, the court or magistrate may discharge the prisoner either absolutely or on bail, or order that he shall not be returned until after the expiration of the period named in the order, or may make such other order in the premises as to the magistrate or court seems just.

Any order or refusal to make an order of discharge by a magistrate under this section shall be subject to an appeal to a superior court.

PART III.

Trial, &c., of Offences.

Offences committed on boundary of two adjoining British possessions.

20. Where two British possessions adjoin, a person accused of an offence committed on or within the distance of five hundred yards from the common boundary of such possessions may be apprehended, tried, and punished in either of such possessions.

Offences committed on journey between two British possessions.

21. Where an offence is committed on any person or in respect of any property in or upon any carriage, cart, or vehicle whatsoever employed in a journey, or on board any vessel whatsoever employed in a navigable river, lake, canal, or inland navigation, the person accused of such offence may be tried in any British possession through a part of which such carriage, cart, vehicle, or vessel passed in the course of the journey or voyage during which the offence was committed; and where the side, bank, centre, or other part of the road, river, lake, canal, or inland navigation along which the carriage, cart, vehicle, or vessel passed in the course of such journey or voyage is the boundary of any British possession, a person may be tried for such offence in any British possession of which it is the boundary:

Provided that nothing in this section shall authorize the trial for such offence of a person who is not a British subject, where it is not shown that the offence was committed in a British possession.

Trial of offence of false swearing or giving false evidence.

22. A person accused of the offence (under whatever name it is known) of swearing or making any false deposition, or of giving or fabricating any false evidence, for the purposes of this Act, may be tried either in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such deposition or evidence is used, or in the part in which the same was shown, made, given, or fabricated, as the justice of the case may require.

Supplemental provision as to trial of person in any place.

23. Where any part of this Act provides for the place of trial of a person accused of an offence, that offence shall for all purposes of and incidental to the apprehension, trial, and punishment of such person, and of and incidental to any proceedings and matters preliminary, incidental to, or consequential thereon, and of and incidental to the jurisdiction

of any court, constable, or officer with reference to such offence, and to any person accused of such offence, be deemed to have been committed in any place in which the person accused of the offence can be tried for it; and such person may be punished in accordance with the Courts (Colonial) Jurisdiction Act, 1874.

37 and 38 Vic., c. 27.

24. Where a warrant for the apprehension of a person accused of an offence has been endorsed in pursuance of any part of this Act in any part of Her Majesty's dominions, or where any part of the Act provides for the place of trial of a person accused of an offence, every court and magistrate of the part in which the warrant is endorsed or the person accused of the offence can be tried shall have the same power of issuing a warrant to search for any property alleged to be stolen or to be otherwise unlawfully taken or obtained by such person, or otherwise to be the subject of such offence, as that court or magistrate would have if the property had been stolen or otherwise unlawfully taken or obtained, or the offence had been committed wholly within the jurisdiction of such court or magistrate.

Issue of search warrant.

25. Where a person is in legal custody in a British possession either in pursuance of this Act or otherwise, and such person is required to be removed in custody to another place in or belonging to the same British possession, such person, if removed by sea in a vessel belonging to Her Majesty or any of Her Majesty's subjects, shall be deemed to continue in legal custody, until he reaches the place to which he is required to be removed; and the provisions of this Act with respect to the retaking of a prisoner who has escaped, and with respect to the trial and punishment of a person guilty of the offence of escaping or attempting to escape, or aiding or attempting to aid a prisoner to escape, shall apply to the case of a prisoner escaping while being lawfully removed as aforesaid, in like manner as if he were being removed in pursuance of a warrant endorsed in pursuance of this Act.

Removal of prisoner by sea from one place to another.

PART IV.

SUPPLEMENTAL.

Warrants and Escape.

26. An endorsement of a warrant in pursuance of this Act shall be signed by the authority endorsing the same, and shall authorize all or any of the persons named in the endorsement, and of the persons to whom the warrant was originally directed, and also every constable, to execute the warrant within the part of Her Majesty's dominions or place within which such endorsement is by this Act made a sufficient authority, by apprehending the person named in it, and bringing him before some magistrate in the said part or place, whether the magistrate named in the endorsement or some other.

Endorsement of warrant.

For the purposes of this Act, every warrant, summons, subpœna, and process, and every endorsement made in pursuance of this Act thereon, shall remain in force, notwithstanding that the person signing the warrant or such endorsement dies or ceases to hold office.

27. Where a fugitive or prisoner is authorized to be returned to any part of Her Majesty's dominions in pursuance of Part One or Part Two of this Act, such fugitive or prisoner may be sent thither in any ship belonging to Her Majesty or to any of her subjects.

Conveyance of fugitives and witnesses.

For the purpose aforesaid, the authority signing the warrant for the return may order the master of any ship belonging to any subject of Her Majesty bound to the said part of Her Majesty's dominions to receive and afford a passage and subsistence during the voyage to such fugitive or prisoner, and to the person having him in custody, and to the witness, so that such master be not

required to receive more than one fugitive or prisoner for every hundred tons of his ship's registered tonnage, or more than one witness for every fifty tons of such tonnage.

The said authority shall endorse or cause to be endorsed upon the agreement of the ship such particulars with respect to any fugitive prisoner or witness sent in her as the Board of Trade from time to time require.

Every such master shall, on his ship's arrival in the said part of Her Majesty's dominions, cause such fugitive or prisoner, if he is not in the custody of any person, to be given into the custody of some constable, there to be dealt with according to law.

Every master who fails on payment or tender of a reasonable amount for expenses to comply with an order made in pursuance of this section, or to cause a fugitive or prisoner committed to his charge to be given into custody as required by this section, shall be liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds, which may be recovered in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in like manner as a penalty of the same amount under the Merchant Shipping Act, 1854, and the Acts amending the same.

17 & 18 Vic., c. 104.

Escape of prisoner from custody.

28 If a prisoner escape, by breach of prison or otherwise, out of the custody of a person acting under a warrant issued or endorsed in pursuance of this Act, he may be retaken in the same manner as a person accused of a crime against the law of that part of Her Majesty's dominions to which he escapes may be retaken upon an escape.

A person guilty of the offence of escaping or of attempting to escape, or of aiding or attempting to aid a prisoner to escape, by breach of prison or otherwise, from custody under any warrant issued or endorsed in pursuance of this Act, may be tried in any of the following parts of Her Majesty's dominions, namely, the part to which and the part from which the prisoner is being removed, and the part in which the prisoner escapes, and the part in which the offender is found.

Evidence.

Depositions to be evidence, and authentication of depositions and warrants.

29. A magistrate may take depositions for the purposes of this Act in the absence of a person accused of an offence in like manner as he might take the same if such person were present and accused of the offence before him.

Depositions (whether taken in the absence of the fugitive or otherwise) and copies thereof, and official certificates of or judicial documents stating facts, may, if duly authenticated, be received in evidence in proceedings under this Act :

Provided that nothing in this Act shall authorize the reception of any such depositions, copies, certificates, or documents in evidence against a person upon his trial for an offence.

Warrants and depositions, and copies thereof, and official certificates of or judicial documents stating facts, shall be deemed duly authenticated for the purposes of this Act if they are authenticated in manner provided for the time being by law, or if they purport to be signed by or authenticated by the signature of a judge, magistrate, or officer of the part of her Majesty's dominions in which the same are issued, taken, or made, and are authenticated either by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of a Secretary of State, or with the public seal of a British possession, or with the official seal of a governor of a British possession, or of a colonial secretary, or of some secretary or minister administering a department of the government of a British possession.

And all courts and magistrates shall take judicial notice of every such seal as is in this section mentioned, and shall admit in evidence without further proof the documents authenticated by it.

Miscellaneous.

30. The jurisdiction under Part One of this Act to hear a case and commit a fugitive to prison to await his return shall be exercised,—

Provision as to exercise of jurisdiction by magistrates.

(1) In England, by a chief magistrate of the metropolitan police courts or one of the other magistrates of the metropolitan police court at Bow Street; and

(2) In Scotland, by the sheriff or sheriff substitute of the country of Edinburgh; and

(3) In Ireland, by one of the police magistrates of the Dublin metropolitan police district; and

(4) In a British possession, by any judge, justice of the peace, or other officer having the like jurisdiction as one of the magistrates of the metropolitan police court in Bow Street, or by such other court, judge, or magistrate as may be from time to time provided by an Act or Ordinance passed by the legislature of that possession.

If a fugitive is apprehended and brought before a magistrate who has no power to exercise the jurisdiction under this Act in respect of that fugitive, that magistrate shall order the fugitive to be brought before some magistrate having that jurisdiction, and such order shall be obeyed.

31. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty in Council from time to time to make Orders for the purposes of this Act, and to revoke and vary any Order so made, and every Order so made shall, while it is in force, have the same effect as if it were enacted in this Act.

Power as to making and revocation of Orders in Council.

An Order in Council made for the purposes of this Act shall be laid before Parliament as soon as may be after it is made if Parliament is then in session, or, if not, as soon as may be after the commencement of the then next sessions of Parliament.

Power of legislature of British possession to pass laws for carrying into effect this Act.

32. If the legislature of a British possession pass any Act or Ordinance—

(1) For defining the offences committed in that possession to which this Act or any part thereof is to apply; or

(2) For determining the court, judge, magistrate, officer or person by whom and the manner in which any jurisdiction or power under this Act is to be exercised; or

(3) For payment of the costs incurred in returning a fugitive or a prisoner, or in sending him back if not prosecuted or if acquitted, or otherwise in the execution of this Act; or

(4) In any manner for the carrying of this Act or any part thereof into effect in that possession,

it shall be lawful for Her Majesty by Order in Council to direct, if it seems to Her Majesty in Council necessary or proper for carrying into effect the objects of this Act, that such Act or Ordinance, or any part thereof, shall with or without modification or alteration be recognized and given effect to throughout Her Majesty's dominions and on the high seas as if it were part of this Act.

Application of Act.

33. Where a person accused of an offence can, by reason of the nature of the offence, or of the place in which it was committed, or otherwise, be, under this Act or otherwise, tried for or in respect of the offence in more than one part of Her Majesty's dominions, a warrant for the apprehension of such person may be issued in any part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he can,

Application of Act to offences at sea or triable in several parts of Her Majesty's dominions.

if he happens to be there, be tried; and each part of this Act shall apply as if the offence had been committed in the part of Her Majesty's dominions where such warrant is issued, and such person may be apprehended and returned in pursuance of this Act, notwithstanding that in the place in which he is apprehended a court has jurisdiction to try him:

Provided that if such person is apprehended in the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State, and, if he is apprehended in a British possession, the governor of such possession, may, if satisfied that, having regard to the place where the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence are to be found, and to all the circumstances of the case, it would be conducive to the interests of justice so to do, order such person to be tried in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he is apprehended, and in such case any warrant previously issued for his return shall not be executed.

Application of Act to convicts.

34. Where a person convicted by a court in any part of Her Majesty's dominions of an offence committed either in Her Majesty's dominions or elsewhere is unlawfully at large before the expiration of his sentence, each part of this Act shall apply to such person, so far as is consistent with the tenor thereof, in like manner as it applies to a person accused of the like offence committed in the part of Her Majesty's dominions in which such person was convicted.

Application of Act to removal of person triable in more than one part of Her Majesty's dominions.

35. Where a person accused of an offence is in custody in some part of Her Majesty's dominions, and the offence is one for or in respect of which, by reason of the nature thereof or of the place in which it was committed or otherwise, a person may under this Act or otherwise be tried in some other part of Her Majesty's dominions, in such case a superior court, and also, if such person is in the United Kingdom, a Secretary of State, and, if he is in a British possession, the governor of that possession, if satisfied that, having regard to the place where the witnesses for the prosecution and for the defence are to be found, and to all the circumstances of the case it would be conducive to the interests of justice so to do, may by warrant direct the removal of such offender to some other part of Her Majesty's dominions in which he can be tried, and the offender may be returned, and, if not prosecuted or acquitted, sent back free of cost in like manner as if he were a fugitive returned in pursuance of Part One of this Act, and the warrant were a warrant for the return of such fugitive, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly.

Application of Act to foreign jurisdiction.

36. It shall be lawful for Her Majesty from time to time by Order in Council to direct that this Act shall apply as if, subject to the conditions, exceptions, and qualifications (if any) contained in the Order, any place out of Her Majesty's dominions in which Her Majesty has jurisdiction, and which is named in the Order, were a British possession, and to provide for carrying into effect such application.

Application of Act to, and execution of warrant in, United Kingdom, Channel Islands, and Isle of Man.

37. This Act shall extend to the Channel Islands and Isle of Man as if they were part of England and of the United Kingdom, and the United Kingdom and those islands shall be deemed for the purpose of this Act to be one part of Her Majesty's dominions; and a warrant endorsed in pursuance of Part One of this Act may be executed in every place in the United Kingdom and the said islands accordingly.

Application of Act to past offences.

38. This Act shall apply where an offence is committed before the commencement of this Act, or, in the case of Part Two of this Act, before the application of that part to a British possession or to the offence, in like manner as if such offence had been committed after such commencement or application.

Definitions and Repeal.

Definition of terms.
"Secretary of State":
"British possession":

39. In this Act, unless the context otherwise requires,—

The expression "Secretary of State" means one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State:

The expression "British possession" means any part of Her Majesty's dominions, exclusive of the United Kingdom, the Channel Islands, and Isle of Man; all territories and places within Her Majesty's dominions which are under one legislature shall be deemed to be one British possession and one part of Her Majesty's dominions:

"Legislature":

The expression "legislature," where there are local legislatures as well as a central legislature, means the central legislature only:

"Governor."

The expression "governor" means any person or persons administering the government of a British possession, and includes the governor and lieutenant-governor of any part of India:

"Constable":

The expression "constable" means out of England, any policeman or officer having the like powers and duties as a constable in England:

"Magistrate":

The expression "magistrate" means, except in Scotland, any justice of the peace, and in Scotland means a sheriff or sheriff substitute, and in the Channel Islands, Isle of Man, and a British possession means any person having authority to issue a warrant for the apprehension of persons accused of offences and to commit such persons for trial:

"Offence punishable on indictment":

The expression "offence punishable on indictment" means, as regards India, an offence punishable on a charge or otherwise:

"Oath":

The expression "oath" includes affirmation or declaration in the case of persons allowed by law to affirm or declare instead of swearing, and the expression "swear" and other words relating to an oath or swearing shall be construed accordingly:

"Deposition":

The expression "deposition" includes any affidavit, affirmation, or statement made upon oath as above defined:

"Superior court."

The expression "superior court" means:

(1) In England, Her Majesty's Court of Appeal and High Court of Justice; and

(2) In Scotland, the High Court of Justiciary; and

(3) In Ireland, Her Majesty's Court of Appeal and Her Majesty's High Court of Justice at Dublin; and

(4) In a British possession, any court having in that possession the like criminal jurisdiction to that which is vested in the High Court of Justice in England, or such court or judge as may be determined by any Act or Ordinance of that possession.

Commencement of Act.

40. This Act shall come into operation on the first day of January one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

Repeal of Act in Schedule.

41. The Act specified in the Schedule to this Act is hereby repealed as from the commencement of this Act:

Provided that this repeal shall not affect—

(a) Any warrant duly endorsed or issued, nor anything duly done or suffered before the commencement of this Act; nor

(b) Any obligation or liability incurred under an enactment hereby repealed; nor

(c) Any penalty, forfeiture, or punishment incurred in respect of any offence committed against any enactment hereby repealed; nor

(d) Any legal proceeding or remedy in respect of any such warrant, obligation, liability, penalty, forfeiture, or punishment as aforesaid; and any such warrant may be endorsed and executed, and any such legal proceeding and remedy may be carried on, as if this Act had not passed.

Schedule.

Year and Chapter.	Title.
6 & 7 Vic., c. 34.	An Act for the better apprehension of certain offenders.

PATENTS.

The 26th July, 1886.

No. 895.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 124 *of* 1885.—Herbert Eastwick Compton, of Palampur, in the Kangra Valley, in the Province of the Punjab, Tea Planter, for a machine for rapidly drying tea during the process of its manufacture, called "The Desideratum Desiccator."

No. 10A *of* 1886.—William James Bayford, of Byculla, Bombay, India, Mechanical Engineer, for improvements in baling presses for cotton and other fibre.

No. 11 *of* 1886.—Muncherjee Cursetjee Ratnagur, Mill Manager, residing at Grant Road, Bombay, for the anti-balooning thread guide.

No. 85 *of* 1886.—Richard Thorneloe, of Coventry, in the County of Warwick, England, Watch Manufacturer, for improvements in watches.

No. 124 *of* 1886.—John Dick, of 218, Saracen Street, Possilpark, Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, North Britain, Engineer, for improvements in pneumatic drying machines.

No. 126 *of* 1886.—Isaac Thomas Townsend, of Coventry, in the County of Warwick, England, Tricycle Manufacturer, for improvements in racquet bats.

No. 127 *of* 1886.—Thomas English, of Hawley, near Dartford, in the County of Kent, England, for apparatus for boring under water.

No. 128 *of* 1886.—Charles Tellier, of No. 20, Rue Felicien David, Paris, in the Republic of France, Civil Engineer, for a method and apparatus for utilizing atmospheric or solar heat for raising water and other purposes.

FORESTS.

The 29th July, 1886.

No. 632 *F.*—Mr. D. E. Hutchins, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Bengal, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Indian Forest Service, with effect from the 1st January, 1886.

The 30th July, 1886.

No. 636 *F.*—Mr. E. P. Dansey, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 4th (officiating 3rd) Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is appointed to act, until further orders, as Assistant Inspector General of Forests and Superintendent of Working-Plans, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of the duties of that appointment.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

NOTIFICATIONS.

JUDICIAL (CIVIL) DEPARTMENT.

The 17th July, 1886.

No. 558—*VII-281-3.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend section 9 of Act I of 1877 (The Specific Relief Act, 1877) to—

the Province of Kumaon and Garhwal,

the Tarai Parganas,

the scheduled portion of the Mirzapur District, and

Pargana Jaunsar Bawar in the Dehra Dun District.

No. 559—*VII-281-4.*—In exercise of the power conferred by section 5 of Act XIV of 1874 (The Scheduled Districts Act, 1874), the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend Act XXIV of 1868 (*An Act to prohibit the practice of inoculation in Kumaon and Garhwal*) to the Tarai Parganas.

W. C. BENETT,

Offg. Secretary to Government,

N. W. Provinces and Oudh.

INDIAN EMPIRE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th July, 1886.

No. 34 *I. E.*—Under the authority of Her Majesty's Warrant for the Institution of the Order of the Indian Empire, the undermentioned gentleman is declared to be, *ex-officio* and for life, a Companion and Member of the aforesaid Order :—

The Hon'ble Major-General George T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., Member of the Council of the Governor-General.

No. 37 *I. E.*—The following extract, which appeared in the second Supplement to the *London Gazette*, dated the 25th June, 1886, is republished for general information :—

India Office, June 28, 1886.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint—

George Watt, Esq., M.D., Bengal Educational Service, in charge of the Imperial Indian Economic Court at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

John William Tyler, Esq., M.D., Superintendent of the Central Prison, Agra, in charge of Indian Jail Manufactures at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

Colonel Augustus Le Messurier, R.E., Consulting Engineer in Mysore and Commissioner of His Highness the Maharajah at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

Major Richard Nevill, Commandant of the Hyderabad Reformed Troops and Commissioner for His Highness the Nizam at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

Mancherjee Nerwanjee Bhownaggree, Esq., Commissioner for His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Bhaunagar, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

Joseph Ralph Edward John Royle, Esq., Clerk in the Statistics and Commerce Department, India Office, Assistant Secretary to the Royal Commission, and Official Agent for the Government of India, Colonial and Indian Exhibition,

to be Companions of the Order of the Indian Empire.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Order of the Indian Empire.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1886.

No. 1496 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Berar Commission :—

Messrs. Deo Rao Jeykrishna and Vishwanath Narayan Dandekar, Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 5th Class, to be Extra Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Class.

The 29th July, 1886.

No. 1505 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Infantry Branch of the Erinpura Irregular Force, with effect from the dates specified :—

Jemadar Bena to be Subadar, from the 1st May, 1886, *vice* Jeyteea, invalided.

Jemadar Malleea to be Subadar, from the 30th May, 1886, *vice* Goma, deceased.

Havildar Munneea to be Jemadar, from the 1st May, 1886, *vice* Bena, promoted.

Havildar Chattar Singh to be Jemadar, from the 1st May, 1886, *vice* Velleea, invalided.

Havildar Buddhu Khan to be Jemadar, from the 30th May, 1886, *vice* Malleea, promoted.

No. 1508 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the Bhopal Battalion, with effect from the 19th April, 1886 :—

Jemadar Rughunath Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Ganesh Singh, transferred to the pension establishment.

Havildar Buta Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Rughunath Singh, promoted.

No. 1511 *G.*—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre, Suffolk Regiment, Wing Officer, on probation, 40th Bengal Infantry, is appointed to officiate as Adjutant in the Malwa Bhil Corps, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Lieutenant P. A Watson, deceased, or until further orders.

No. 1513 *G.*—Colonel J. C. Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is granted two months' privilege leave, with effect from 8th July, 1886.

No. 1515 *G.*—Major F. H. Jackson, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, is appointed to officiate as a Resident of the 2nd Class, and as Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with effect from the 8th July, 1886, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel J. C. Berkeley.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott, Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Amreli Mehals, *vice* Major F. H. Jackson.

Mr. H. Harrison, Commandant of His Highness the Gaekwar's Dhari Battalion, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, in charge of the Okhamandal District, and Commandant of the Waghir Corps, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel W. Scott.

The 28th July, 1886.

No. 2554 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that His Highness the Maharajah Holkar has abolished, from the 12th July, 1886, all transit duties hitherto levied in the Indore State.

The 29th July, 1886.

No. 2557 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council hereby notifies that the Cantonment of Morar was, on the 10th March, 1886, ceded to the Gwalior State.

No. 2559 *I.*—It is hereby declared that in the case of the Cantonments of Sipri, Nowgong and

Sutna, the Agent to the Governor-General in Central India shall be the Government for the purpose of Paragraph 28, section 17 of the Bengal Army Regulation.

The 30th July, 1886.

No. 2589 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Krishnálál Ochhavrám, 2nd clerk to the Collector of Ahmedabad, the title of "Rao Sahib," as a personal distinction.

No. 2590 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Krishnarao Gajanan, City Police Inspector, Broach, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 2591 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Senior Hospital Assistant Azam Hossein Khan, of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the title of "Khan Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

No. 2592 *I*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following rules relating to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending the British Criminal Courts in Rajputana, which were established by the Notifications cited marginally, for the purposes of inquiries, trials or other proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure:—

No. 286-I., dated the 23rd January, 1884.
No. 1008-I., dated the 21st March, 1884.
No. 1915-I., dated the 28th May, 1884.

The Courts are authorised to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses: *1st*, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders, or with the sanction of, the British Government, or of any British Judge, or Magistrate; *2ndly*, in all cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; *3rdly*, in bailable cases in which the presiding officer of the Court if a Magistrate of the 1st class, or the District Magistrate on the recommendation of any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required; *4thly*, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Court under the provisions of section 540 of the Code. No payment shall be made to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under section 244 unless the prosecution appears to the Court to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows:—

(*a*) for the ordinary labouring class of natives, 2 annas per diem,

(*b*) for natives of higher rank in life, 4 annas per diem;

(*c*) for Europeans and Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, a diet allowance according to circumstances. Such allowance shall not generally exceed Rs. 3 per diem, but the Court shall have discretion in special cases to fix it at a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses will be given only when the journey could not with reasonable ease and expedition have been performed on foot, or in the case of persons whose age, position, and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. In such cases, in addition to diet allowance, travelling allowance shall be given at the following rates:—

(*a*) when the journey is by rapid dâk by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum limit of 4 annas a mile;

(*b*) where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) for Natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class;

(2) for Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of superior rank, second class railway fare; but the Court may at its discretion award first class fare when the persons concerned would, from their social position, ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. From the above rules are excepted—

(*a*) Government servants, who shall receive no diet allowance, but shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

(*b*) Witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, who shall receive an allowance, not exceeding Rs. 5 per diem, according to circumstances; and when they have to travel a distance exceeding five miles, their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding 8 annas a mile) or first class railway fare.

The number of days which should be allowed for the journey to and fro will be determined by the Court ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should, if possible, be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each 'thana' from the sudder station and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or water-ways.

Government of India (Department of Finance and Commerce) Resolution No. 3050, dated 11th August, 1882.

5. A Medical Officer other than a Civil Surgeon or Officer in medical charge of the civil station summoned to give evidence in a Criminal Court, touching the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, will not be entitled to any remuneration other than the usual expenses paid to a witness.

The 30th July, 1886.

No. 1738 *E.*—The designation of the Political Agent at Jacobabad, which was published in the Notification of the Foreign Department, No. 43 G., dated the 6th January, 1883, is hereby changed to Political Agent in South-Eastern Baluchistan.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 27th July, 1886.

No. 2191.—*Erratum.*—In the Notification of this Department No. 1982, dated the 15th July, 1886, published at page 423 of Part 1 of the *Gazette of India* of the 17th idem, *for* "Class V" in lines 19 and 23, *read* "Class VI."

CODES.

The 27th July, 1886.

No. 2177.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGES 70 AND 71.

Section 129.

Rule 9.

Insert the following Exception under this Rule:—

Examiners of Public Works Accounts will keep the service registers and service books of officers and subordinates of the Public Works Department transferred to foreign service, and will issue their last-pay certificates, all contributions paid into the treasuries on account of these officers being reported to the Examiners by the Civil Accountant-General.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 30th July, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 506.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

The following appointments are made in the Military Department of the Government of India:—

Colonel O. R. Newmarch, Bengal S. C., Accountant General, to be Secretary, with the local rank of Major-General, *vice* Major-General G. T. Chesney, C.S.I., R.E., appointed an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India;

Major T. Deane, Bengal S. C., Assistant Secretary, to be a Deputy Secretary, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, appointed Accountant-General,—

with effect from the 24th July, 1886.

No. 507.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT, ACCOUNTS BRANCH.

Lieutenant-Colonel E. H. H. Collen, Bengal S. C., Deputy Secretary, to be Accountant General, *vice* Colonel Newmarch, appointed Secretary. Dated 24th July, 1886.

No. 508.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon (now Deputy Surgeon-General) W. Collis to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, with effect from 4th to the 11th May, 1886.

No. 509.—NATIVE ARMY—

17th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 1st June, 1886:—

Kádir Khán to be Jemadar.

No. 510.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

4th Sikh Infantry.

Lieutenant H. G. Burton, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 6th Punjab Infantry, to be officiating Wing Officer, on probation. Dated 8th July, 1886.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lieutenant G. R. MacMullen, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant E. W. Cunliffe, seconded. Dated 23rd March, 1886.

Lieutenant D. J. O. Taylor, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, *vice* Lieutenant MacMullen. Dated 23rd March, 1886.

Lieutenant J. W. C. Hutchinson, officiating Wing Officer, 4th Sikh Infantry, to be Wing Officer. Dated 9th July, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 511.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Fitzgerald, General List, Infantry, Commandant, 17th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major W. Finden, 13th Bengal Infantry, (m. c.) for 183 days, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 512.—The furlough granted to Major J. E. P. Mosley, Bengal S. C., in G. G. O. No. 596 of 1885 will hold good. This cancels G. G. O. No. 196 of 1886, so far as it relates to Major Mosley.

No. 513.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, Merwara Battalion, (m. c.) for one year.

No. 514.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel W. C. S. Clarke, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 122 days.

Major and Brevet Colonel A. R. Badcock, C.B., Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 515.—The following extracts are published for general information:—

"London Gazette," dated the 25th June, 1886, page 3033.

"INDIA OFFICE;
25th June, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant William Forbes Mackenzie Ian Fraser, from the Connaught Rangers.

Dated 17th December, 1884, but to rank from 12th February, 1881.

Lieutenant Harry Troup Brown, from the Royal Warwickshire Regiment. Dated 29th November, 1883, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

Lieutenant Frank Duncan, from the Somersetshire Light Infantry. Dated 16th November, 1884, but to rank from 22nd October, 1881.

The Queen has also approved of the transfer of the undermentioned officers to the temporary Half-Pay List :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Captain Turner Severin Macleay Woolley. Dated 4th June, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

Major Arthur John Tregonwell Welchman. Dated 9th June, 1886."

PENSIONS.

No. 516.—Deputy-Assistant Commissary and Honorary Lieutenant James Keenan, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 517.—First Class Apothecary John L. Parnham, of the Subordinate Medical Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 518.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon James Howard Thornton, C.B., M.B., with effect from the 30th June, 1886, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Dale, M.B., whose tour of service has expired.

No. 519.—NATIVE ARMY—

Bengal Sappers and Miners.

Jemadar Prág Tewári to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Súrjú Chaubé, invalided ;

Havildar Andermin Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dáiál Singh, invalided ;

Havildar Rám-sarúp Misr to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Prág Tewári, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

7th Bengal Infantry.

Drill Havildar Rámratan Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Atar Singh, transferred to the Burma Police,—with effect from the 9th May, 1886.

10th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Búta Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Máumráj, invalided ;

Drill Havildar Hattí Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Shiúlochan Pathak, invalided ;

Pay Havildar Sankar to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Búta Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

15th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Bishan Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Léhna Singh, invalided ;

Pay and Color Havildar Bisán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kán Singh, invalided ;

Color Havildar Dáiál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kauda Singh, invalided ;

Havildar Major Pakhar Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bishan Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

32nd Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Gúrmúkh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Súrmúkh Singh, invalided ;

Havildar Rám Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Assa Sing, invalided,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment.

Jemadar Indarbir Thápa to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kúlputti Gúrung, transferred to the 2nd Battalion ;

Havildar Kurbir Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chandarbir Gúrung, transferred to the 2nd Battalion ;

Havildar Nand Rám Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jágbir Rána, transferred to the 2nd Battalion ;

Havildar Singbir Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Chandarbir Thápa, transferred to the 2nd Battalion ;

Havildar Bahádur Sing Allea to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Indarbir Thápa, promoted ;

Havildar Moti Gharti to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Indarbir Kawar, transferred to the 2nd Battation,—

with effect from the 22nd April, 1886.

No. 520.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

William Kennedy,—31st December, 1885.

Walter Hume,—31st December, 1885.

Thomas Legat,—1st January, 1886.

REWARDS.

No. 521.—GOOD SERVICE PENSIONS—

It is notified that on the recommendation of the Government of India, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confer good service pensions on the undermentioned officers, with effect from the dates specified :—

From the 11th June, 1885, in room of Colonel Ernest Augustus Green, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL CHARLES JAMES MERRIMAN, C.S.I., ROYAL (LATE BOMBAY) ENGINEERS.

Dates of Commissions.

2nd Lieutenant ...	... 14th June, 1850.
Lieutenant ...	... 1st August, 1854.
Captain ...	... 27th August, 1858.
Lieutenant-Colonel	... 18th December, 1869.
Brevet Colonel ...	... 18th December, 1874.
Colonel ...	... 24th August, 1878.
Major-General ...	... 18th January, 1882.
Lieutenant-General	... 21st June, 1884.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, Sappers and Miners,—from 23rd October, 1852, to 4th September, 1853.

Assistant Engineer,—from 5th September, 1853, to 31st October, 1856.

Assistant Field Engineer, and Field Engineer, Persia,—from November, 1856, to 31st August, 1857.

Executive Engineer, 1st September, 1857, to 30th April, 1868.

Superintending Engineer, from 1st May, 1868, to 19th March, 1876.

Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, and Under Secretary to Government, Irrigation Branch,—from 20th March, 1876, to 2nd March, 1880.

Chief Engineer, 1st Class, and Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch,—from 3rd March, 1880, to 13th April, 1885.

War Services.

Persian Expedition, 1856-57.—Attack on the fort Reshire, capture of Bushire, battle of Khooshab (*medal*).

From the 12th June, 1885, in room of Colonel John Durham Hall, Bombay Staff Corps, succeeded to the Colonel's allowance:—

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN WATSON, V.C., C.B., BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Dates of Commissions.

Ensign	3rd February, 1848.
Lieutenant	27th July, 1852.
Captain	18th February, 1861.
Brevet Major	19th February, 1861.
Major	3rd February, 1868.
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel ...	22nd July, 1869.
Lieutenant-Colonel ...	3rd February, 1874.
Brevet Colonel	28th May, 1870.
Major-General	1st July, 1881.

Appointments.

Regimental duty, 24th Regiment, Bombay Infantry,—from 4th April, 1848, to 25th November, 1851.

Adjutant, 1st Biluch Battalion,—from 26th November, 1851, to 12th May, 1852.

Adjutant, 1st Punjab Cavalry,—from 13th May, 1852, to 27th November, 1856.

2nd-in-Command, 3rd Punjab Cavalry,—from 28th November, 1856, to 8th April, 1857.

2nd-in-Command, 1st Punjab Cavalry,—from 9th April, 1857, to 24th February, 1858.

Commandant, 4th Sikh Cavalry,—from 25th February, 1858, to 14th September, 1871.

Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa,—from 15th September, 1871, to 13th April, 1877.

Resident, 2nd Class, and Political Agent, Gwalior,—from 14th April, 1877, to 3rd January, 1882.

Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry Brigade, Malta Expeditionary Force,—from 25th April to 31st August, 1878.

Brigadier-General Commanding Punjab Chiefs' Contingent in Afghanistan,—from 8th December, 1878, to 31st July, 1879.

Brigadier-General Commanding Kuram Field Force and political charge,—from 4th November, 1879, to 21st March, 1880.

Major-General Commanding Kuram Field Force and political charge,—from 22nd March to 23rd November, 1880.

Resident, 1st Class, and Agent to the Governor-General, Baroda,—from 4th January, 1882, to date.

War Services.

Punjab Campaign, 1848-49.—Siege of Multan, battle of Goojerat, and pursuit to Peshawar (*medal and two clasps*).

Bozdar Expedition, 1857.—(*Medal*).

Indian Mutiny, 1857-58.—Siege of Delhi, second relief of Lucknow, battles of Bahandhubar, Allyghur, Agra, Cawnpore, and various other engagements (slightly wounded on three occasions) (*medal and three clasps, Brevet of Major, V. C, and C. B.*).

North-Western Frontier of India Campaign, 1863.—Umbeyla Expedition (*clasp*).

Afghan War, 1879-80.—Commanded Kuram Field Force (*despatches, received thanks of both Houses of Parliament, 5th May, 1881, medal*).

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 34.—The following appointments to the Indian Marine have been made by the Secretary of State for India, with effect from the 11th May, 1886.

To be Assistant Engineers.

Mr. John James Lusted.
Mr. Frederick Featherstone Pickard.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 35.—Mr. George Sabbage, Assistant Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service from 1st August, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 30th July, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 24th and the 30th July, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Major W. F. Trotter ...	13th July, 1886	Manipur ...	...	
Bengal Staff Corps ...	Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane	19th July, 1886	Bareilly ...	...	

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th July, 1886.

No. 199.—Mr. W. Hanby, passed student of the Seebpore College, is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, and posted to Bengal.

The 26th July, 1886.

No. 200.—Babu Krith Chunder Chowdry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, and Babu Aughore Nath Mookerjee, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporarily employed in Beluchistan, are retransferred to Bengal.

The 27th July, 1886.

No. 201.—The services of Major W. J. Engledue, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 1st August, 1886.

The 28th July, 1886.

No. 202.—Lieutenant Herbert Christopher Impey Birdwood, R.E., is temporarily appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, and his services placed at the disposal of the Director-General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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SIMLA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor General on the 16th July, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVI OF 1886.

An Act to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to make provision for the more speedy trial of certain accused persons in custody in Lower Burma; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Lower Burma Gaols Delivery Act, 1886.

(2) It extends to such districts of Lower Burma as the Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette declare to be disturbed; and

(3) It shall come into force at once.

Construction.

2. *(1)* This Act shall, so far as is consistent with the terms thereof, be construed as one with the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882. X of 1882.

(2) "Lower Burma" in this Act means the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885 : and

(3) "Scheduled offence" means an offence mentioned in the schedule to this Act.

Conferment of powers of Court of Session on Magistrates.

3. *(1)* The Local Government may by notification in the official Gazette confer on any Magistrate of the first class the powers of a Court of Session as a Court of original jurisdiction for the trial of persons accused of scheduled offences.

(2) A Magistrate on whom those powers of a Court of Session have been so conferred may take cognizance of—

(a) any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, and

(b) such cases in which persons accused of any scheduled offence have been committed to the Court of Session by Magistrates as the Local Government by general or special order directs him to try or as the Sessions Judge of the Division makes over to him for trial.

(3) When a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session takes cognizance of any scheduled offence without the accused person being committed to him by a Magistrate, he shall follow the procedure prescribed by the Code of Criminal Procedure for the trial of warrant-cases by Magistrates, and the provisions of that Code relating to trial before a Court of Session shall not apply. X of 1882.

(4) Proceedings pending before a Magistrate under Chapter XVIII of the Code of Criminal Procedure at the time of the conferment on him of those powers of a Court of Session may be continued by him under Chapter XXI of that Code as if they had been commenced under the latter Chapter :

Provided that the accused person may demand that any witness who has given evidence before the conferment of the powers be re-summoned and re-heard.

(5) Sentences, judgments and orders passed by a Magistrate in exercise of those powers of a Court of Session shall be subject to confirmation, appeal and revision as if they had been passed by a Court of Session.

4. *(1)* The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint such person or persons as it thinks fit to be an Additional Judicial Commissioner or Additional Judicial Commissioners, and to sit as such in any districts mentioned in the notification.

Appointment of Additional Judicial Commissioner.

(2) An Additional Judicial Commissioner shall, with respect to scheduled offences, exercise within any districts in which he is appointed to sit such jurisdiction and powers of the Judicial Commissioner as the Local Government may prescribe.

(3) Every enactment for the time being applicable to the Judicial Commissioner shall apply to an Additional Judicial Commissioner when exercising any jurisdiction or powers under subsection *(2)*.

5. The Local Government may withdraw any powers, and cancel any appointment, conferred or made under this Act.

Withdrawal of powers and cancelment of appointment under this Act.

6. Notwithstanding anything in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), but subject to the provisions of sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, a person convicted of a scheduled offence may be sentenced to whipping either in lieu of or in addition to any other punishment to which he may be liable under the Indian Penal Code.

Modification of Whipping Act.

X of 1882.

XLV of 1860.

7. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, the period of limitation for an appeal to the Judicial Commissioner or an Additional Judicial Commissioner from a conviction of a scheduled offence shall, except in the cases provided for by No. 150 and No. 157 of the second schedule to that Act, be thirty days from the date of the conviction.

XV of 1877.

Limitation for appeal from conviction of scheduled offence.

8. This Act shall expire on the thirtieth day of June, 1887, or on such earlier date as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification in the official Gazette appoint in this behalf.

Expiration of Act.

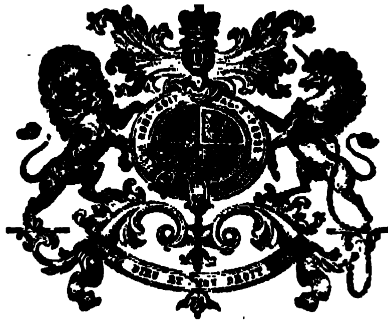
THE SCHEDULE.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



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PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 7th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 14th idem :—

No. 13 of 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

VI of 1882. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Indian Companies Act, 1882, in manner hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

VI of 1882. Insertion of new section after section 200. 1. After section 200 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 4.] Wages and salaries to be preferential claims and to rank equally. "200A. (*1*) In the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up under this Act, there shall be paid in priority to all other debts—

[Indian Bankruptcy Bill, s. 38, cls. (*b*) and (*c*): 55 Law J. Rep. Q. B. 288.] "(*a*) all wages or salary of any clerk or servant in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each clerk or servant; and

"(*b*) all wages of any labourer or workman, not exceeding five hundred rupees for each, whether payable for time or piece-work, in respect of services rendered to the company within the four months next before the commencement of the winding up.

"(*2*) The foregoing debts shall rank equally among themselves, and shall be paid in full, unless the assets of the company are insufficient to meet them, in which case they shall abate in equal proportions among themselves.

[46 & 47 Vic., c. 28, s. 6.] "(*3*) Subject to the retention of such sums as may be necessary for the cost of administration or otherwise, the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator shall discharge the foregoing debts forthwith, so far as the assets of the company are and will be sufficient to meet them, as and when the assets come into the hands of the liquidator or liquidators or official liquidator."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE attention of the Government of India has been drawn, by a recent decision of Mr. Justice Scott of the Bombay High Court (I. L. R. 10 Bom. 211), to the absence of any provision in the Indian Companies Act, 1882 (Act VI of 1882), similar to that contained in section 4 of the Statute 46 & 47 Vic., cap. 28, under which, in the distribution of the assets of any company being wound up, the wages of clerks and workmen are, subject to certain restrictions, given priority over other debts. With the view of remedying this defect in the Indian law, the present Bill has been prepared. While following generally the lines of the English Statute, the Bill adopts the modifications of the law regarding the priority of the wages of workmen, in the case of the bankruptcy of private employers, made by section 40 of the English Bankruptcy Act, 1883 (46 & 47 Vic., cap. 52). As these provisions of the English Bankruptcy Act have been followed in the Indian Bankruptcy Bill now before the Legislative Council of the Governor General, it seems desirable that the amendment which this Bill makes in the Indian Companies Act should be drawn so far as possible in identical terms.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 7th July, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee :—

NO. 14 OF 1886.

THE PUNJAB LAND-REVENUE BILL.

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A Bill to declare and amend the Land-revenue Law of the Punjab.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the law in force in the Punjab with respect to the powers of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the maintenance of records-of-rights in land, the assessment and collection of land-revenue, and other matters relating to land and the liabilities incident thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1886. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1.]

(*2*) It extends to the territories for the time being administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab and its Dependencies, including the pargana of Spiti, but not so as to affect any Regulation made under the provisions of the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, for any portion of those territories; and [Regulation I of 1873, s. 14.]

(*3*) It shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act) as the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification appoint in this behalf.

(*4*) Any power conferred on the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner to make rules, or on the Local Government to issue orders, make appointments or confer powers, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule, order, appointment or power so made, issued or conferred shall not take effect till the commencement of this Act.

Repeal.

2. (*1*) The enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act are repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all rules, appointments and assessments made, notifications and proclamations issued, authorities and powers conferred, farms and leases granted, records framed, revised or confirmed, rights acquired, liabilities incurred, and times and places appointed under any of the repealed enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to have been respectively made, issued, conferred, granted, framed, revised, confirmed, acquired, incurred and appointed under this Act; and

(*3*) All suits, appeals, applications and proceedings instituted, made or commenced under any of those enactments and pending at the commencement of this Act shall be deemed, so far as may be, to have been instituted, made and commenced under this Act.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "land" means land assessed or liable to be assessed to land-revenue, or whereof the land-revenue has been wholly or in part released, compounded for, redeemed or assigned, and all land the property of Government not within the site of any town or village: [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3.]

(*2*) "estate" means any area—

(*a*) for which a separate record-of-rights has been framed; or [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 1; Act XIX, 1873, s. 3; and Act VIII, 1879, s. 2.]

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(Chapter I.—Preliminary.—Sections 4-9.)

(b) which has been separately assessed to land-revenue, or would have been so assessed if the land-revenue had not been released, compounded for or redeemed; or

(c) which the Local Government may, by general rule or special order, declare to be an estate:

(3) "tenant," "landlord," "rent," "arrear of rent" and "tenancy" have the meanings respectively assigned to those expressions in the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886:

[Cf. Act VIII, 1879, ss. 11 and 12.] (4) "landowner" includes any person, other than a tenant, in possession of an estate or any share or portion thereof, or in enjoyment of any part of the profits of an estate:

(5) "holding" means a share or portion of an estate held by one landowner or jointly by two or more landowners:

(6) "arrear of land-revenue" means land-revenue which remains unpaid after the date on which it becomes payable:

(7) "defaulter" means a landowner liable for an arrear of land-revenue, and includes a person who is responsible as surety for the payment of the arrear:

(8) "village-officer" includes a chief-headman, a headman and a patwari:

V of 1878. XX of 1883. (9) "village-cess" includes any cess other than (a) the cess or other impost leviable under this Act for the maintenance of village-officers, and (b) any rate, tax or fees leviable under the Punjab Local Rates Act, 1878, or Punjab District Boards Act, 1883:

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (10) "agricultural year" means the year commencing on the sixteenth day of June, or on such other date as the Local Government may in the case of any local area appoint:

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 3, and rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, F II 28.] (11) "incumbrance" means a charge upon or claim against land arising out of a private grant or contract:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4] (12) "recognized agent" means a person authorized in writing by any party to a proceeding under this Act to make appearances and applications and to do other acts on his behalf in the proceeding, or belonging to any class which the Local Government may by notification authorize in this behalf:

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 4.] (13) "legal practitioner" means an advocate, vakil or attorney of any High Court, a pleader, mukhtár or revenue-agent: and

(14) "notification" means a notification published by authority of the Local Government in the official Gazette.

[Act VI, 1867; Act XIX, 1873, s. 14; and Act X, 1882, s. 7.] **4.** *Power to vary limits and alter number of tahsils, districts and divisions.* The Local Government may vary the limits of the tahsils, districts and divisions into which the territories administered by it are divided, and may alter the number of those tahsils and, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the number of those districts and divisions.

CHAPTER II.

REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

Classes and Powers.

5. *Classes and grades of Revenue-officers.* There shall be the following classes of Revenue-officers, namely:— [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 2; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 5 and 6.]

(a) the Financial Commissioner, who shall, subject to the control of the Local Government, be the chief controlling revenue-authority;

(b) the Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a division;

(c) the Deputy Commissioner, who shall be the chief revenue-authority within a district; and

(d) subordinate Revenue-officers, who may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Assistant Commissioner;
(ii) the Extra Assistant Commissioner;
(iii) the Tahsildar; and
(iv) the Naib-tahsildar.

6. *Appointment of Financial Commissioner.* (1) The Financial Commissioner shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 3.]

(2) The Local Government may, with the like sanction, appoint a second Financial Commissioner, who shall hold his office during the pleasure of the Local Government. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 52.]

(3) When a second Financial Commissioner is appointed, the Local Government may make rules as to the distribution of business between the two Financial Commissioners.

7. *Appointment of Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners.* (1) Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners, Assistant Commissioners and Extra Assistant Commissioners shall be appointed and may be removed by the Local Government. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 4.]

(2) The Local Government may, if it thinks fit, appoint the same person to be Deputy Commissioner of two or more districts. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 20.]

8. *Appointment of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars.* The Local Government shall fix the number of Tahsildars and Naib-tahsildars to be appointed, and when there is a vacancy in that number the Financial Commissioner may, subject to rules made by him with the previous sanction of the Local Government, appoint such person to fill the vacancy as he thinks fit. [Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 25.]

9. *Applications and proceedings exclusively cognizable by Revenue-officers.* Applications and proceedings of the following classes shall be disposed of by Revenue-officers, and not otherwise:— [Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.]

(a) proceedings relating to the enhancement and reduction of rents under sections 10, 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886;

(b) applications under sections 11 and 12 of that Act for the commutation and conversion of rents;

(c) proceedings relating to the remission and suspension of rent under section 19 of that Act;

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.

(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.—Sections 10—12.)

(d) applications under sections 20, 21 and 22 of that Act with respect to the division of produce and the estimate and appraisement of crops;

(e) applications under section 23 of that Act with respect to relinquishment of tenancies;

(f) applications under section 25 of that Act for determination of rent payable for land occupied by crops uncut at the time of an order being made for the ejectment of a tenant;

(g) applications under sections 27 and 28 of that Act for ejectment of tenants having a right of occupancy;

(h) applications under section 29 of that Act for the service of notices of ejectment on, and the ejectment of, tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(i) applications under section 30 of that Act for the ejectment of tenants not having a right of occupancy;

(j) applications under section 34 of that Act for the fixing of the value of a right of occupancy;

(k) applications under sections 34 and 36 of that Act for the ejectment of a tenant or other person in occupation of land subject to a right of occupancy sought to be transferred;

(l) proceedings relating to the award of compensation for improvements or disturbance under Chapter VI of that Act; and

(m) applications and proceedings which a Revenue-officer is by this Act empowered to dispose of.

[Cf. Act XXVIII, 1868, s. 42.] Suits exclusively cognizable by Revenue Courts.

10. *(1)* Suits of the classes described in sub-section *(3)* of this section shall be instituted before, and heard and determined by, Revenue-officers and not otherwise.

[Cf. 42 & 43 Vic., c. 49; s. 50.] *(2)* When a Revenue-officer is exercising jurisdiction with respect to a suit of any of those classes, or with respect to an appeal or other proceeding arising out of any such suit, he shall be called a Revenue Court.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 45.] *(3)* The classes of suits referred to in this section are the following, namely:—

(a) suits for arrears of rent on account of land, or of any payments due on account of rights of pasturage, forest-rights, fisheries or the like;

(b) suits for the recovery of any over-payment of rent;

(c) suits for sums payable by co-sharers on account of land-revenue or of village-expenses or other dues for which the co-sharers in an estate or holding are, as such, responsible;

(d) suits by co-sharers for their share of the profits of an estate or part thereof after payment of the land-revenue and village-expenses and other dues, or for a settlement of accounts;

(e) suits by assignees of land-revenue for arrears of land-revenue due to them as such;

(f) suits by superior proprietors for arrears of land-revenue or other sums due to them as such;

(g) suits to establish a claim to a right of occupancy, or to prove that a tenant has not a right of occupancy;

(h) suits to eject a tenant from land on the ground that he has used the land in a manner inconsistent with the conditions on which he holds it, or on the ground that he has omitted to use the land in the manner required by those conditions;

(i) suits under section 29 of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to contest liability to be ejected when notice of ejectment has been served;

(j) suits under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land, or by a tenant otherwise than under that Act to recover the occupancy of land of which he has been wrongfully dispossessed; I of 1877.

(k) suits for compensation for wrongful dispossession from a tenancy;

(l) suits relating to the alienation of, or succession to, a right of occupancy in a tenancy;

(m) suits to determine disputes regarding boundaries of land which have been fixed by a Court or Revenue-officer or defined in a record-of-rights; and

(n) suits between landlord and tenant, as such, or between tenant and tenant, as such, which have not been specified in the foregoing part of this section.

Power of Chief Court to validate proceedings had under mistake as to jurisdiction.

11. *(1)* In either of the following cases, namely:— [New. Cf. Act XII, 1881, s. 205.]

(*a*) if it appears to a Civil Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, or

(*b*) if it appears to a Revenue Court that a Court under its control has determined a suit which should have been heard by a Civil Court,

the Civil Court or Revenue Court, as the case may be, shall submit the record of the suit to the Chief Court.

(2) If on perusal of the record it appears to the Chief Court that the suit was so determined in good faith, and that the parties have not been prejudiced by the mistake as to jurisdiction, the Chief Court may direct that the decree be registered in the Court which had jurisdiction; and thereafter it shall have effect as if it had been made by that Court.

(3) With respect to any proceedings subsequent to the decree, the Chief Court may make such order for their registration in, or transfer to, a Revenue Court or Civil Court as in the circumstances appears to it to be just and convenient to the parties.

(4) If it appears to the Chief Court, otherwise than on submission of a record under this section, that a Civil Court under its control has determined a suit of a class mentioned in section 10, which, under the provisions of that section, should have been heard and determined by a Revenue Court, the Chief Court may pass any order which it might have passed if the record had been submitted to it under the foregoing provisions of this section.

Classes and grades of Revenue Courts.

12. There shall be the same classes and grades of Revenue Courts as of Revenue-officers, namely:— [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 2; and Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (2).]

(*a*) the Court of the Financial Commissioner;

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(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.—Sections 13-20.)

(*b*) the Court of the Commissioner;

(*c*) the Court of the Deputy Commissioner; and

(*d*) the Courts of subordinate Revenue-officers, which may be ranged in the following grades, namely:—

(i) the Court of the Assistant Commissioner;
(ii) the Court of the Extra Assistant Commissioner:
(iii) the Court of the Tahsildar; and
(iv) the Court of the Naib-tahsildar.

Conferment of powers on Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

13. (*1*) Except where, in the case of a Revenue-officer, the class of the officer by whom any function is to be discharged is expressly stated in this Act, the Local Government may by rule or notification determine the powers to be exercised by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 26 (*1*).] (*2*) The powers may be determined with reference to the class or value of cases or otherwise as the Local Government thinks fit.

(*3*) The Local Government may confer powers on a person by name or by virtue of his office, and on any class or grade of Revenue-officers or Revenue Courts by designation of the class or grade.

[Cf. Act IX, 1883, s. 3 (*9*).] (*4*) The expression "prescribed Revenue-officer" in any provision of this Act means a Revenue-officer empowered by the Local Government to discharge the functions of a Revenue-officer under that provision.

Special Revenue-officers.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 28.] **14.** (*1*) The Local Government may, with respect to particular classes of cases or cases generally in any local area, appoint any person to be a Revenue-officer of any class specified in clause (*b*), clause (*c*) or clause (*d*) of section 5, and may suspend or cancel the appointment.

(*2*) When a person is so appointed to be a Revenue-officer of any one of those classes, he shall, subject to the orders of the Local Government, be deemed to be a Revenue-officer of that class for all purposes.

Administrative Control.

Superintendence and control of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.] **15.** (*1*) The general superintendence and control over all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts shall be vested in, and all such officers and Courts shall be subordinate to, the Financial Commissioner.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 56.] (*2*) Subject to the general superintendence and control of the Financial Commissioner, a Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his division.

(*3*) Subject as aforesaid and to the control of the Commissioner, a Deputy Commissioner shall control all other Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts in his district.

Power to distribute business.

[Cf. Act XVIII, 1884, s. 58.] **16.** The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may by written order direct that any business cognizable by any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control shall be distributed in such manner as he thinks fit:

Provided that no direction issued under this section shall empower any officer or Court to exercise any powers or deal with any business beyond the limits of his or its proper jurisdiction.

Power to withdraw and transfer cases.

17. (*1*) The Financial Commissioner or a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any case pending before any Revenue-officer under his control, and either dispose of it himself, or refer it for disposal to any other Revenue-officer under his control and having power to dispose of the same. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 57.]

(*2*) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may exercise, as regards the Revenue Courts under his control, the same powers as he may exercise under sub-section (*1*) as regards the Revenue-officers under his control.

Delegation of powers by Deputy Commissioner.

18. A Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, delegate to any Assistant Commissioner in his district the powers conferred on the Deputy Commissioner by sections 15, 16 and 17, to be exercised by the Assistant Commissioner in any specified part of the district, subject to the control of the Deputy Commissioner. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 61.]

Appeal, Review and Revision.

Appeals.

19. An appeal shall lie from any order made on an application or other proceeding mentioned in section 9, or from any decree or order made in a suit described in section 10— [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 65 (5) and 66 (2); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 242 to 244 and 249; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 22.]

(*a*) to the Deputy Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a subordinate Revenue-officer;

(*b*) to the Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Deputy Commissioner;

(*c*) to the Financial Commissioner when the order or decree is made by a Commissioner:

Provided that—

(*a*) when the original order or decree of a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is confirmed on appeal, a further appeal shall not lie;

(*b*) when any such order or decree is modified or reversed on appeal, a further appeal shall lie to the Financial Commissioner; and

(*c*) an appeal shall not lie from a decree or order made in a suit under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, 1877, to recover possession of land. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 47.] I of 1877.

Limitation of appeals.

20. (*1*) Except as provided by sub-section (*2*) of this section, an appeal shall not lie— [Act XIX, 1873, ss. 245 to 247; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 23.]

(*a*) in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the order or decree complained of; [See rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, rule G II 1, which only allows 30 days for appeal to Commissioner.]

(*b*) in the Court of the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or

(*c*) in the Court of the Financial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.

(*2*) In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 50.] XV of 1877.

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(Chapter II.—Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.—Sections 21-28.)

[Act XVIII, 1881 s. 26.] **21.** (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, the Financial Commissioner may modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office, and

Review by Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

any other Revenue-officer may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue-officer to whose control he is immediately subject, modify or reverse any order passed by himself or his predecessor in office.

(*2*) A decree or order of a Revenue Court may be reviewed in accordance with the procedure prescribed for that Court by or under this Act, and not otherwise.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 253 to 255; Act XVII, 1881, ss. 24 and 25.] **22.** (*1*) The Financial Commissioner may at any time call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court subordinate to him.

Power to call for, examine and revise proceedings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*2*) A Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may call for the record of any case pending before, or disposed of by, any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court under his control.

(*3*) If in any case in which a Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner has called for a record he is of opinion that the proceedings taken or order made should be modified or reversed, he shall report the case with his opinion thereon for the orders of the Financial Commissioner.

(*4*) The Financial Commissioner may in any case called for by himself under sub-section (*1*) or reported to him under sub-section (*3*) pass such order as he thinks fit:

Provided that he shall not under this section pass an order affecting any question of right between private persons without having given the parties interested an opportunity of being heard.

Procedure.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 208.] **23.** (*1*) A Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may summon any person whose attendance he or it considers necessary for the purpose of any application, suit or other business.

Power of Revenue-officer or Revenue Court to summon persons, and mode of service of summons.

(*2*) A person so summoned shall be bound to attend at the time and place mentioned in the summons, either in person or by his recognized agent or a legal practitioner, as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may direct, and to state the truth upon any subject respecting which he is examined or makes statements, and to produce such documents and other things as the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may require.

(*3*) A summons issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall, if practicable, be served (*a*) personally on the person to whom it is addressed, or failing him (*b*) on his recognized agent or the manager or agent through wom he usually transacts business, or (*c*) on an adult male member of his family usually residing with him.

(*4*) If service cannot be so made, or if acceptance of service so made is refused, the summons may be served by fixing up a copy thereof at the usual place of residence of the person to whom it is addressed, or, if he does not reside in the district but has an interest in land therein, by posting a copy in some conspicuous place in the village in which the land is situate.

(*5*) If the summons relates to a case in which two or more persons are jointly concerned, the service may, if the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court so directs, be made on one of those persons for himself and for the other or others.

(*6*) If the Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is satisfied that service can be more conveniently made through the post by registered letter, or by any other method prescribed in the Code of Civil Procedure for the service of a summons, the summons may be so served. XIV of 1882.

24. A notice or order issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court for service on any person shall be served in the manner provided in the last foregoing section for the service of a summons.

Mode of service of notice or order.

25. In addition to any other mode of publication which may be prescribed in any provision of this Act, a proclamation issued by a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court shall be made by beat of drum or other customary method, and by the posting of a copy of the proclamation, in the language of the office or Court, in a conspicuous place on the property to which the proclamation relates.

Mode of making proclamation.

26. Appearances before a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, and applications to, and acts to be done before, any such officer or Court, may be made or done— [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 20.]

Persons by whom appearances and applications may be made before and to Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*a*) by the parties themselves, or

(*b*) with the permission of the officer or Court, by their recognized agents or a legal practitioner:

Provided that the employment of a recognized agent or legal practitioner shall not excuse the personal attendance of a party to any proceeding in any case in which personal attendance is specially required by an order of the officer or Court.

27. The fees of a legal practitioner shall not be allowed as costs before any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court, unless that officer or Court considers, for reasons to be recorded by him or it in writing, that the fees should be allowed. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 21.]

Legal practitioners' fees not to be allowed unless for special reasons.

28. (*1*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act, the Local Government may by order invest any Revenue-officer with any powers exerciseable by a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, and may direct that any provisions of that Code shall apply with or without modification to all or any classes of cases before Revenue-officers. [Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 15 and 19.] XIV of 1882.

Procedure of Revenue-officers.

(*2*) Subject to any orders made by the Local Government under sub-section (*1*), that Government may make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue-officers in cases in which a procedure is not prescribed by this Act. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 66 (*1*); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 19.]

(*3*) Subject to any orders or rules made under sub-section (*1*) or sub-section (*2*), a Revenue-officer may refer any case which he is empowered to dispose of under section 9 to any Revenue-officer under his control for investigation and report, and may decide the case upon the report. [Act XVIII, 1881, s. 16.]

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(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 29-38.)

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 53.] **29.** (*1*) The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, make rules consistent with this Act for regulating the procedure of Revenue Courts in matters under this Act for which a procedure is not prescribed thereby; and may, by any such rule, direct that any provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure shall apply, with or without modification, to all or any classes of cases before Revenue Courts. XIV of 1882.

Procedure of Revenue Courts.

(*2*) Until rules are made under this section, and subject to those rules when made and to the provisions of this Act,—

(*a*) the Code of Civil Procedure shall, so far as it is applicable, apply to all proceedings in Revenue Courts whether before or after decree; and

(*b*) the Court of the Financial Commissioner shall, in respect of those cases, be deemed to be the High Court within the meaning of the said Code, and shall exercise, as regards the Courts under its control, all the powers of a High Court under that Code.

[Act XVIII 1884, s. 54.] **30.** (*1*) If, in any suit pending before a Revenue Court exercising original, appellate or revisional jurisdiction, it appears to the Court that any question in issue is more proper for decision by a Civil Court, the Revenue Court may, with the previous sanction of the Revenue Court (if any) to the control of which it is immediately subject, by order in writing, require any party to the suit to institute, within such time as it may fix in this behalf, a suit in the Civil Court with a view to obtaining a decision on the question, and, if he fails to comply with the requisition, may decide the question as it thinks fit.

Power to refer party to Civil Court.

(*2*) If the party institutes the suit in compliance with the requisition, the Revenue Court shall, in disposing of the suit pending before it, be guided by the final decision of the Civil Court of first instance or appeal, as the case may be, on that question.

Supplemental Provisions.

31. (*1*) The Local Government may fix the place or places at which any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court is to transact business.

Sittings of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

(*2*) The place or places so fixed may be beyond the local limits of the jurisdiction of the officer or Court.

(*3*) Except as may be otherwise provided by an order under this section, a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court may transact business at any place within those limits.

32. The Financial Commissioner, with the approval of the Local Government, shall publish in the local official Gazette before the commencement of each calendar year a list of days to be observed in that year as holidays by all or any Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

Holidays.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 21; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 12.] **33.** When a Revenue-officer, not being a person appointed under section 14, is transferred from one local area in which he has jurisdiction to another, he shall, unless the Local Government otherwise directs, exercise in the local area to which he is transferred all the powers which he was legally competent to exercise as a Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in the local area from which he is transferred.

Revenue-officers when transferred to retain their powers.

34. When a Deputy Commissioner dies or is disabled from performing his duties, the officer who succeeds temporarily to the chief executive administration of the district under any orders which may be generally or specially issued by the Local Government in this behalf shall be deemed to be a Deputy Commissioner under this Act. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 20; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 13.]

Discharge of the duties of Deputy Commissioner dying or being disabled.

CHAPTER III.

KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

35. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the appointment, duties, remuneration, punishment, suspension and removal of kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 6.]

Rules respecting kánúngos, zaildárs and village-officers.

36. (*1*) The Local Government may by notification impose on any estate, or on all or any estates in any local area, a cess, to be called the village-officers' cess, at a rate not exceeding one anna for every rupee of the annual value for the remuneration of village-officers and for the defrayment of other expenditure directly connected with the supervision of those officers or with the performance of their duties: [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 6.]

Village-officers' cess.

Provided that all arrangements now in force in any local area for the purposes mentioned in this sub-section shall be deemed to have been lawfully made, and shall be maintained until the Local Government imposes the village-officers' cess in that local area under this section.

(*2*) "Annual value" in this section has the meaning assigned to that expression in the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883. XX of 1883.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules for the administration of the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

37. (*1*) The remuneration of a zaildár or village-officer shall not be liable to attachment in execution of a decree or order of any Civil or Revenue Court.

Remuneration of zaildárs and village-officers not liable to be attached or capable of being assigned.

(*2*) Every assignment of, and every charge on, and every agreement to assign or charge, any such remuneration shall be void. [Cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, s. 141.]

CHAPTER IV.

RECORDS.

Record-of-rights.

38. Save as otherwise provided by this Chapter, a separate record-of-rights shall be made and maintained for each estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 62, et seqq.; Act VIII, 1879, s. 7; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 79.]

Record-of-rights.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 39-46.)

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 14.] Documents to be included in record-of-rights.

39. The record-of-rights for an estate shall include the following documents :—

(*a*) statements showing, so far as may be practicable,—

(i) the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, and the persons who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof;

(ii) the extent and limits of the interests of those persons, and the conditions and liabilities attaching to those interests; and

(iii) the rent, land-revenue, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to each of those persons and to the Government;

(*b*) a statement of customs respecting joint rights and liabilities in the estate;

(*c*) a map of the estate in sufficient detail to illustrate the foregoing statements; and

(*d*) such other documents as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government may prescribe.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 15; Act XIX, 1873, s. 90; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 80.] Language, form and attestation of record-of-rights.

40. The Financial Commissioner shall prescribe the language in which the record-of-rights is to be made, the form of the documents included in it, and the manner in which these documents are to be prepared, signed and attested.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 7 and 11.] Local Government may direct record-of-rights to be made or revised.

41. (*1*) When it appears to the Local Government that a record-of-rights for an estate does not exist, or that the existing record-of-rights for an estate requires revision, it may by notification direct that a record-of-rights be made or that the record-of-rights be revised, as the case may be, and may further direct by the notification that for that purpose a survey be made.

(*2*) The notification may be with respect to records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they are to be made or revised in any local area.

(*3*) The notification shall, with respect to the local area to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in that local area. XVIII of 1884.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 67.] Determination of disputes.

42. If during the making or revision of a record-of-rights a dispute arises as to any matter of which an entry is to be made therein, the prescribed Revenue-officer may of his own motion, but subject to the provisions of the next following section, and after such inquiry, if any, as he thinks fit, determine the entry to be made as to that matter.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 19.] Revision of record-of-rights.

43. When a record-of-rights is under revision it shall not be altered otherwise than by—

(*a*) making an entry in accordance with facts which have occurred since the record under revision was made or last revised;

(*b*) making such entries as are agreed to by all the parties interested therein, or are supported by a judicial decision;

(*c*) making new maps, where it is necessary to make them, and so amending such of the documents included in the record as are affected thereby that they may accord with those maps:

Provided that an entry as to the rights, interests or liabilities of a person shall not be altered except in the circumstances referred to in clause (*a*) or clause (*b*) of this section.

Confirmation of record-of-rights and presumption as to entries therein. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 17; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 81.]

44. (*1*) A report of the completion of every record-of-rights made or revised under this Chapter shall be submitted to the Local Government, and, when the Local Government has by notification confirmed the record, all entries therein shall be presumed to be true until the contrary is proved or the record has been revised under this Chapter.

(*2*) The report and the notification may be with respect to the records-of-rights generally for all or any estates for which they have been made or revised in any local area.

Presumption of ownership of forests and waste lands. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 26 and 28.]

45. (*1*) When in any record-of-rights completed before the eighteenth day of November, 1871, it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the landowners, it shall be presumed to belong to the Government.

(*2*) When in any record-of-rights completed after that date it is not expressly provided that any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land belongs to the Government, it shall be presumed to belong to the landowners.

(*3*) The presumption created by sub-section (*1*) may be rebutted by showing—

(*a*) from the report made by the assessing officer at the time of assessment, or

(*b*) if the report is silent, then from a comparison between the assessment of villages in which any forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest in land did exist, and the assessment of villages of similar character in which any such accessory interest did not exist,

that the forest, unclaimed, unoccupied, deserted or waste land, spontaneous produce or other accessory interest was taken into account in the assessment of the land-revenue.

(*4*) Until the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest shall be held to belong to the Government.

(*5*) When the presumption is so rebutted, the accessory interest taken into account in the assessment shall be held to belong to the landowners.

Rights of Government in mines, minerals, quarries and fisheries. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 29; and Act XVIII, 1881, 151.]

46. (*1*) Unless it is otherwise expressly provided in a record-of-rights or by the terms of a grant made by the Government, the right to all mines, minerals, coals, earth-oil, quarries and gold-washings, and to all fisheries in navigable rivers, shall, notwithstanding anything contained in the last foregoing section, be deemed

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(Chapter IV.—Records.—Sections 47-53.)

to be the property of the Government, and the Government shall have all powers necessary for the proper enjoyment of the right.

(2) Whenever, in the exercise of the right by the Government, the rights of any persons are infringed by the occupation or disturbance of the surface of any land, the Government shall pay to those persons compensation for the infringement.

(3) Subject to any rules made in this behalf by the Local Government, the amount of the compensation shall be determined as nearly as may be in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1870.

X of 1870.

Exceptional Provision with respect to Record-of-rights.

[Act VIII, 1881, s. 79.]

47. (1) The Financial Commissioner may direct that a record-of-rights shall be made for any group of neighbouring estates instead of separately for each of the estates.

Record-of-rights for group of estates.

(2) The provisions of this Chapter with respect to a record-of-rights for an estate shall then apply so far as they can be made applicable to a record-of-rights for a group of estates.

Other Record Operations.

(i) VILLAGE-CESSES.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 76; Act XIX, 1873, s. 66.]

48. (1) At any time while a record-of-rights is being made or revised and before it is confirmed the Local Government may regulate the rate and conditions of any village-cess, or altogether forbid the levy thereof, and may direct that the record be framed accordingly.

Regulation of village-cesses.

(2) A village-cess shall not be recoverable in any Court unless it is entered in the record-of-rights last made or revised, and confirmed, for the estate in which it is claimed to levy the cess.

(3) The Local Government may direct that the whole or any portion of a village-cess entered in the record-of-rights of an estate shall be expended upon conservancy, police or other objects declared by it to be for the benefit of the estate.

(4) In case of doubt the Local Government may declare what shall be deemed to be a village-cess within the meaning of this section.

(ii) PARTITION PROCEEDINGS.

49. Except with the express consent of the Financial Commissioner, to be obtained in each case, no agreement or proceedings for the partition of land held in joint ownership shall affect the joint liability of the land or of the owners thereof for the land-revenue assessed thereon, or operate to create a new estate, and, if any conditions are attached to that consent, those conditions shall be binding on the parties interested.

Restrictions on partition of estates.

[Rules under Act XXXIII, 1871, Rule E II.]

50. (1) Any joint owner of land, or any joint tenant of a tenancy in which a right of occupancy subsists, may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for partition of his share in the land or tenancy, as the case may be.

Procedure in partitions.

(2) The Revenue-officer shall admit the application if it is in accordance with—

(a) a decree of Court, or

(b) an agreement of the sharers, or

(c) an entry in the record-of-rig[illegible]

Provided that, if either or any of the sharers objects that any entry in the record-of-rights relating to their shares is incorrect or not in accord with existing facts, the Revenue-officer shall defer for three months making an order on the application.

(3) If within the period of three months the objector institutes a suit for the purpose of establishing his objection, the proceedings shall be further stayed till the final disposal of the suit.

(4) If within that period the objector does not institute a suit for that purpose, the Revenue-officer may admit the application.

(5) Subject to the foregoing provisions of this section, the Revenue-officer may dispose of any question arising in the proceedings.

(6) The Revenue-officer may for sufficient reason disallow a partition in whole or in part.

(7) The fact that a partition on the application of a joint owner of land would render necessary the severance into two or more parts of the land comprised in the tenancy of a tenant having a right of occupancy may be a sufficient reason for the disallowance of the partition unless the tenant assents to the severance. [Punjab draft of Tenancy Bill, s. 40.]

(8) A person to whom any land or portion of a tenancy is allotted in proceedings for partition shall be entitled to possession thereof as against the other parties to the proceedings and persons deriving title from them.

51. When by established custom the land held by each landowner in an estate is subject to periodical re-distribution, the prescribed Revenue-officer may on the application of the landowners enforce the re-distribution according to the custom, and for this purpose may exercise all the powers of a Revenue-officer in proceedings for partition. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 17; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 67.]

Re-distribution of land according to custom.

(iii) OTHER CHANGES SUBSEQUENT TO MAKING OR REVISION OF RECORD-OF-RIGHTS.

52. (1) Within six months after any person other than a tenant from year to year has entered into possession of any land, either as landowner or tenant, he shall report the event to the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

Report of entry into possession of land.

(2) If that person fails to make the report within the six months, he shall be liable, in the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to one rupee for every day during which the default continues after the expiration of that period, but is not to exceed fifty rupees in any case.

53. (1) For each estate or group of estates for which a record-of-rights has been prepared, a register of all changes affecting entries in that record with respect to rights of landowners and of tenants having a right of occupancy shall be kept by such person and in such form, and be attested by such authority and at such times and in such manner, as the Financial Commissioner may by rules in this behalf prescribe. [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 39 to 41.]

Register of mutations.

(2) The Local Government may fix a scale of fees for the attestation of all or any classes of entries in the register.

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(Chapter V.—Assessment.—Sections 54-60.)

(3) The fee fixed in that scale for the attestation of an entry shall be payable by the person entering into possession of the land to which the entry relates.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 39 to 41.]

Preparation of annual records.

54. (1) Annual records shall be prepared for each estate by the village-officer appointed by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf.

(2) An entry at variance with the record-of-rights respecting the rights of a landowner or of a tenant having a right of occupancy shall not be made in the annual records unless an entry of the change which forms the subject of the entry in those records has been made and attested in the register kept under the last foregoing section.

(3) The Financial Commissioner may issue rules for the preparation of the annual records, for the survey of estates so far as may be necessary for the preparation of those records, for the correction of village-maps, for the survey by village-officers of land which is affected by the action of water or sand or of which the maps are found to be incorrect, and, generally, for the guidance of Revenue-officers and village-officers in these matters.

CHAPTER V.

ASSESSMENT.

Rules of General Application.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 46.]

Assessment of each estate to land-revenue.

55. Land-revenue shall be assessed on each estate in cash or in kind for such period and in such form as, subject to confirmation by the Governor General in Council of any orders made in this behalf, the Local Government may, with respect to any estate or any class of estates or estates generally in any district or tahsil, direct.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 146.]

Security for payment of land-revenue.

56. In the case of every estate, the entire estate and the landowner, or all the landowners jointly and severally, as the case may be, shall be liable for the land-revenue for the time being assessed on the estate:

Provided that—

[New.]

(a) with respect to any estate or to any class of estates or estates generally in any local area, the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, may by notification declare that neither the land of a landowner nor the landowner himself shall be liable for the land-revenue assessed on a holding of which he is not a landowner; and

(b) when there are superior and inferior landowners in the same estate, the Financial Commissioner may by rule, or by special order in each case, determine whether the superior or inferior landowners shall be liable for the land-revenue, or whether both shall be so liable, and, if so, in what proportions.

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 136.]

Further security for payment of land-revenue.

57. (1) The land-revenue for the time being assessed on an estate or holding shall be the first charge upon the rents and produce thereof.

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

(2) Without the previous consent of the Deputy Commissioner, the rents or produce of an estate or holding shall not be liable to be taken in execution of a decree or order of any Court until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of the estate or holding, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid, or be liable to continue to be so taken unless the land-revenue payable in respect of the estate or holding is paid in advance of the collection of the rents or the removal of the produce.

[Cf. Bom. Act V of 1879, s. 140.]

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may prevent any produce from being removed from the land on which it was grown until the instalment of land-revenue next falling due in respect of that land, and any arrear of land-revenue due in respect thereof, have been paid.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 11; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 36 and 39; Act XVIII, 1881, ss. 28 and 47.]

Notification of intended re-assessment and instructions as to principles of assessment.

58. (1) A general re-assessment of the land-revenue of a district or tahsil shall not be undertaken without the previous sanction of the Governor General in Council.

(2) The Local Government shall notify that sanction in the official Gazette, and the notification shall, with respect to the district or tahsil to which it relates, be held, for the purposes of section 62 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884, to be a notification declaring a settlement of land-revenue to be in progress in the local area comprised in that district or tahsil.

XVIII of 1884.

(3) In granting the sanction, the Governor General in Council may prescribe such principles of assessment and give such other instructions as he thinks fit.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 31, 32 and 66 (5); Act XIX, 1873, ss. 45 and 257 (e); Act XVIII, 1881, s. 52]

Mode of determining assessment.

59. (1) The assessment shall be made by the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) Before making it the Deputy Commissioner shall report his proposed rates and method of assessment for the sanction of the Financial Commissioner in such form as the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may prescribe.

(3) The rates and method of assessment proposed by the Deputy Commissioner shall be consistent with the principles prescribed, and the other instructions given, by the Governor General in Council.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 30; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 43 and 44; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 49.]

Announcement of assessment.

60. (1) When the Deputy Commissioner has obtained the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to his proposed rates and method of assessment, he shall make an order determining the assessment proper for each estate and announce it to the landowner or landowners of the estate in such manner as the Local Government may prescribe.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 53.]

(2) At the time of announcing the assessment he shall also declare the date from which it will have effect.

(3) An assessment thus announced shall be subject to confirmation by the Local Government.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter V.—Assessment.—Sections 61-69.)

61. (*1*) A landowner may, within thirty days from the date of the announcement of the assessment, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the amount, form or conditions of the assessment, and stating the grounds of his objection.

Application for re-consideration of assessment.

(*2*) Where the land-revenue is assigned, the assignee thereof may within thirty days from that date present a like petition to the Deputy Commissioner.

(*3*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

62. At any time before the assessment is confirmed by the Local Government, the Commissioner, Financial Commissioner or Local Government may modify it or direct its modification.

Assessment liable to be modified at any time before confirmation.

63. Subject to any modification under either of the two last foregoing sections, the assessment announced under section 60 shall be the assessment of the estate with effect from the date declared under that section, and, subject to the other provisions of this Act, shall continue in force until it is revised.

Enforcement of assessment.

64. (*1*) At any time before the expiration of thirty days from the date on which the assessment of an estate takes effect, the landowner or, where there are two or more landowners, their headman or all their headmen, as the case may be, may give notice to the Deputy Commissioner of refusal to be liable for the assessment.

Refusal to be liable for assessment and consequences thereof.

[Cf. Act XXIII, 1871, s. 36.]

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a notice under sub-section (*1*), he may take possession of the estate and deal with it as nearly as may be as if the annulment of the assessment thereof had been ordered as a process for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue due thereon.

(*3*) While the estate is in the possession of the Deputy Commissioner, the landowner or landowners shall be entitled to receive from the Government an allowance, to be fixed by the Financial Commissioner, which shall not be less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

65. (*1*) The Deputy Commissioner shall, after the assessment of an estate has been announced, cause a record to be made and published showing, according to the nature of the ownership of the estate, the amount or share of the land-revenue for the payment of which each landowner is liable, and the rents, rates, cesses or other payments due from and to the persons who have rights in the estate or in any share or portion thereof, whether as landowners or tenants or in any other capacity, or who are entitled to enjoy the rent, land-revenue or produce of the estate or of any share or portion thereof.

Preparation of record of liabilities of holdings and tenancies.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may for sufficient reason revise the record at any time during the currency of the assessment.

(*3*) In making or revising the record the wishes of the landowners shall be followed as far as may be practicable and equitable.

(*4*) The Financial Commissioner may make rules for the guidance of Deputy Commissioners acting under this section.

66. (*1*) Any person liable for or entitled to any payment under the record made under the last foregoing section may, within thirty days from the date of the publication of the record under that section, present a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a re-consideration of the record so far as it affects him, and stating the grounds of his objection.

Application for revision of that record.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner receives a petition under this section, he shall pass an order granting or refusing the petition, and stating his reasons for the order.

67. (*1*) Where a superior landowner is entitled to receive from an inferior landowner dues in kind or in cash of fluctuating quantity or amount, the Deputy Commissioner may commute those dues into a fixed percentage on the assessment. [New.]

Commutation and collection of dues payable to superior landowners.

(*2*) The Financial Commissioner may by special order direct that payments due to a superior landowner shall be collected on his behalf as land-revenue.

Rules with respect to excess Waste-land.

68. (*1*) If, in the opinion of the Financial Commissioner, the waste-land of an estate exceeds the requirements of the landowner or landowners for purposes of pasture or agriculture, the Financial Commissioner may direct any portion of that waste-land to be formed into a separate estate. [Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 27.]

Formation of waste-land into separate estate.

(*2*) When a separate estate has been formed under sub-section (*1*), the Deputy Commissioner shall assess it to land-revenue and announce the assessment in the manner prescribed under section 60.

(*3*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*4*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may take possession of the estate so formed and declare the estate to be at the disposal of the Government.

(*5*) When the estate has been declared to be at the disposal of the Government, there shall be allowed to the person who was the landowner thereof such annual sum as the Financial Commissioner may direct, being not less than five or more than ten per cent. of the net income realised by the Government from the estate.

Miscellaneous Revenue.

69. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner with the previous sanction of the Local Government, land added by alluvion to an estate is liable to assessment, and may be assessed by the prescribed Revenue-officer. [Act XIX, 1873, s. 104.]

Liability of land added by alluvion to be assessed.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 70-79.)

Assessment of land added by alluvion and of resumed and other lands, and assessment of miscellaneous revenue.

70. *(1)* The provisions of section 58 shall not apply to any case for which provision is elsewhere made in this Act or to any of the following cases, namely :—

(i) the assessment of land-revenue on estates formed under section 68;

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 41. Act XVIII, 1881, s. 132.]

(ii) the assessment of land-revenue on lands of which the land-revenue was released or assigned and has been resumed;

(iii) the assessment of land-revenue on waste-lands sold, leased or granted by the Government, or on other isolated areas;

(iv) the revision of assessments of land-revenue due to the action of water or sand or to calamity of season;

(v) the assessment of revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46, in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in an assessment made under the foregoing provisions of this Chapter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 257.]

(2) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules for the guidance of the prescribed Revenue-officers in making and revising assessments under this section, and may confirm assessments so made and revised.

(3) The Financial Commissioner may incorporate in rules under sub-section *(2)* any of the provisions of this Chapter with such modifications as he deems necessary.

CHAPTER VI.

COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 42; Act XIX, 1873, s. 147; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 90.]

Rules to regulate payment of land-revenue.

71. *(1)* Notwithstanding anything contained in the record-of-rights of any estate or group of estates, the Financial Commissioner may fix the number and amount of the instalments, and the times, places and manner, by, at and in which land-revenue, whether payable direct to the Government or not, is to be paid.

(2) Until the Financial Commissioner otherwise directs, land-revenue shall be payable by the instalments, at the times and places and in the manner, by, at and in which it is payable when this Act comes into force.

Rules to regulate collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue.

72. The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the collection, remission and suspension of land-revenue, whether assigned or unassigned, and may by those rules determine the circumstances and terms in and on which assigned land-revenue may be collected by the assignee, and fix the costs to be charged in respect of any process under this Chapter and in respect of the collection by the Government of assigned land-revenue.

[Cf. Mad., Act II, 1864, s. 7.]

Interest on arrears of land-revenue.

73. An arrear of land-revenue shall bear such interest as the Governor General in Council may from time to time prescribe.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 112.]

Costs and interest recoverable as part of arrear.

74. The costs of any process issued under this Chapter, and any interest chargeable on an arrear of land-revenue, shall be recoverable as part of the arrear of land-revenue in respect of which the process was issued or the interest is chargeable.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 149; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 92.]

Certified account to be evidence as to arrear.

75. A statement of account certified by the prescribed Revenue-officer shall be conclusive evidence of the existence of an arrear of land-revenue, of its amount, and of the person who is the defaulter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 150.]

Processes for recovery of arrears.

76. Subject to the other provisions of this Act, an arrear of land-revenue may be recovered by the following processes :—

(a) by service of a writ of demand on the defaulter;

(b) by arrest and detention of his person;

(c) by distress and sale of his moveable property and crops, including any produce of which the Deputy Commissioner may under section 57 prevent the removal;

(d) by transfer of the holding in respect of which the arrear is due;

(e) by attachment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due;

(f) by annulment of the assessment of that estate or holding;

(g) by sale of that estate or holding;

(h) by proceedings against other immoveable property of the defaulter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 151.]

Writ of demand.

77. A writ of demand may be issued by the prescribed Revenue-officer on or after the day following that on which an arrear of land-revenue accrues.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43; Act XIX, 1873, s. 152; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 95.]

Arrest and detention of defaulter.

78. *(1)* At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued the prescribed Revenue-officer may issue a warrant directing an officer to be named therein to arrest the defaulter and to bring him before the Revenue-officer.

(2) The Revenue-officer may thereupon order the defaulter to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner, or may keep him under personal restraint for a period not exceeding ten days and shall then, if the arrear is still unpaid, cause him to be taken before the Deputy Commissioner.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 96.]

(3) When the defaulter is brought before the Deputy Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner may issue an order to the officer in charge of the civil jail of the district, directing him to confine the defaulter in the jail for such period, not exceeding one month from the date of the order, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

(4) The process of arrest and detention shall not be executed against a defaulter who is a female, minor, lunatic or idiot.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 43.]

Distress and sale of moveable property and crops.

79. *(1)* At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the moveable property or crops of the defaulter may be distrained and sold.

(2) The distress and sale shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in accordance with the law for the time being in force for the attachment and

The Panjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 80-82.)

sale of moveable property under the decree of a Revenue Court:

Provided that, in addition to the particulars exempted by that law from liability to sale, seed-grain belonging to the defaulter, and so much of the produce of his land as the Deputy Commissioner thinks necessary for the subsistence, until the harvest next following, of the defaulter and his family and of any cattle exempted by that law, shall be exempted from sale under this section.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 157; Act VIII, 1879, s. 14.]

Transfer of holding.

80. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued on a holding, the Deputy Commissioner may transfer the holding, for a term not exceeding fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the transfer to any person being a landowner of the estate in which the holding is situate and not being himself a defaulter, on condition of his paying the arrear before being put in possession of the holding, and on such further conditions as the Deputy Commissioner may see fit to prescribe.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner shall report to the Financial Commissioner any transfer made by him under this section, and the Financial Commissioner may set aside the transfer or alter the conditions thereof, or pass such other order as he thinks fit.

(*3*) The transferee shall not either before or after the expiration of the term of the transfer be entitled to compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding or for any losses sustained by him by reason of the transfer.

(*4*) A transfer under this section shall not affect the joint and several liability of the landowners of the estate in which it is enforced.

(*5*) In respect of all rights and liabilities arising under this Act the person to whom the holding is transferred shall, subject to the conditions of the transfer, stand in the same position as that in which the defaulter would have stood if the holding had not been transferred.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 154, 155 and 156.]

Attachment of estate or holding.

81. (*1*) At any time after an arrear of land-revenue has accrued, the Deputy Commissioner may cause the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be attached and taken under the management of himself or of an agent appointed by him for that purpose.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner or the agent shall be bound by all the engagements which existed between the person who immediately before the attachment was in possession of the land attached, and the inferior landowners or tenants, if any, and shall be entitled to manage the land and to receive all rents and profits accruing therefrom to the exclusion of that person until the arrear has been satisfied, or until the Deputy Commissioner restores the land to the person whose interest was attached.

(*3*) All surplus profits of the land attached beyond the cost of attachment and management and the amount necessary to meet the current demand for land-revenue and rates and cesses shall be applied in defraying the arrear.

(*4*) Land shall not be attached for the same arrear for a longer term than five years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the attachment, but, if the arrear is sooner liquidated, the land shall be released and the surplus receipts (if any) made over to the landowner.

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 158, 159, 164 and 165, and Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 51.]

Annulment of assessment of estate or holding.

82. (*1*) When an arrear of land-revenue has been due for a longer period than one month, and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to or instead of all or any of those processes, report the matter to the Financial Commissioner, and the Financial Commissioner may thereupon order the existing assessment of the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due to be annulled.

(*2*) The provisions of this section shall not be put in force for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue which has accrued on land—

(*a*) while under attachment under the last foregoing section, or

(*b*) while under the charge of the Court of Wards.

(*3*) When the assessment of any land has been annulled, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, either manage the land himself or through an agent, or let it in farm to any person willing to accept the farm, for such term and on such conditions as may be sanctioned by the Financial Commissioner:

Provided that the term for which land may be so managed or farmed shall not be longer than fifteen years from the commencement of the agricultural year next following the date of the annulment.

(*4*) After the expiration of that term the Deputy Commissioner shall assess the estate or holding at such sum as the Financial Commissioner approves for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, and shall announce the assessment in the manner prescribed in section 60.

(*5*) Notice of refusal to be liable for the assessment may be given in the manner mentioned in section 64 within thirty days from the date on which the assessment was announced.

(*6*) If notice is so given, the Deputy Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, take the estate or holding under direct management or farm it for the remainder of the term of the current assessment of the district or tahsil, or for any period within that term which the Financial Commissioner may fix.

[Act VIII, 1879, s. 15.]

(*7*) When the assessment of a holding is annulled, the joint responsibility of the other landowners of the estate for the land-revenue of that holding becoming due after the annulment shall be in abeyance until a new assessment takes effect.

(*8*) The Financial Commissioner may direct that any contract made by the person who immediately before the annulment of the assessment of an estate or holding was in possession of the lands comprised therein, or any contract made by any person through whom that person claims, relating to those lands, shall not be binding on the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer during the term of the management or farm.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 83-88.)

[Act XIX, 1873, ss. 160, 161 and 162.]

Proclamation of attachment or annulment of assessment, and consequences of the proclamation.

83. (*1*) When any land is attached under section 81, or when the assessment of any land has been annulled under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner shall make proclamation thereof.

(*2*) No payment made after the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset of the estate or holding to any person other than the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer shall be credited to the person making the payment, or relieve him from liability to make the payment again to the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

(*3*) No payment made before the making of the proclamation on account of rent or any other asset in anticipation of the usual time for the payment shall, without the special sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be credited to the person making the payment in account with the Deputy Commissioner or his agent or farmer.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 166.]

Sale of estate or holding.

84. When an arrear of land-revenue has accrued and the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the foregoing processes are not sufficient for the recovery of the arrear, he may, in addition to, or instead of, all or any of those processes, and subject to the provisions hereinafter contained and with the previous sanction of the Financial Commissioner, sell the estate or holding in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that land shall not be sold—

(*a*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under the charge of the Court of Wards, or was so circumstanced that the Court of Wards might have exercised jurisdiction over it under the provisions of section 35 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, clause (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) or (*d*); or [IV of 1872.]

(*b*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was under attachment under section 81 of this Act; or

(*c*) for any arrear which has accrued while the land was held under direct management by the Deputy Commissioner, or in farm by any other person, under section 82, after either an annulment of assessment or a refusal to be liable therefor.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 167; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 108.]

Sale free of incumbrances.

85. (*1*) Land sold under the last foregoing section shall be sold free of all incumbrances; and all grants and contracts previously made by any person other than the purchaser in respect of the land shall become void as against the purchaser at the sale.

(*2*) Nothing in sub-section (*1*) shall affect—

(*a*) the right of occupancy of a tenant having that right in the land; or

(*b*) any lease at a fair rent, temporary or perpetual, for the erection of a dwelling-house or manufactory, or for a mine, garden, tank, canal, place of worship or burial-ground, so long as the land continues to be used for the purpose specified in the lease; or

(*c*) any incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner and proclaimed as hereinafter provided.

[Act XIX 1873, s. 168.]

Proceedings against other immoveable property of defaulter.

86. (*1*) If the arrear cannot be recovered by any of the processes hereinbefore provided, or if the Financial Commissioner considers the enforcement of any of those processes to be inexpedient, the Deputy Commissioner may, where the defaulter owns any other estate or holding, or any share in any other estate or holding, or any other immoveable property, proceed under the provisions of this Act against that property as if it were the land in respect of which the arrear is due:

Provided that no interests save those of the defaulter alone shall be so proceeded against, and no incumbrances created or contracts entered into by him in good faith shall be rendered invalid by reason only of his interests being proceeded against.

(*2*) When the Deputy Commissioner determines to proceed under this section against immoveable property other than the land in respect of which the arrear is due, he shall issue a proclamation prohibiting the transfer or charging of the property.

(*3*) The Deputy Commissioner may at any time by order in writing withdraw the proclamation, and it shall be deemed to be withdrawn when either the arrear has been paid or the interests of the defaulter in the property have been sold for the recovery of the arrear.

(*4*) Any private alienation of the property, whether by sale, gift, mortgage or otherwise, made after the making of the proclamation and before the withdrawal thereof shall be void.

(*5*) In proceeding against property under this section, the Deputy Commissioner shall follow, as nearly as the nature of the property will admit, the procedure prescribed for the enforcement of process against land on which an arrear of land-revenue is due.

[Act XVIII 1881, s. 114.]

Remedies open to person denying that sum demanded as an arrear is due.

87. Notwithstanding anything contained in section 75, when proceedings are taken under this Act for the recovery of an arrear, the person against whom the proceedings are taken may, if he denies that the arrear or any part thereof is due, pay the same under protest made at the time of payment and signed by him or his agent, and institute a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the amount which he denies to be due.

Procedure in Sales.

[Act XXIII 1871, s. 58.]

Proclamation of sale.

88. (*1*) On the receipt of the sanction of the Financial Commissioner to the sale of any immoveable property, the Deputy Commissioner shall issue a proclamation of the intended sale, stating—

(*a*) the date, time and place of the sale;

(*b*) the property to be sold, and, if it is an estate or holding, the land-revenue assessed thereon;

(*c*) whether the property is to be sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case the property is to be sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is; and

(*d*) the amount for the recovery of which the sale is ordered.

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(Chapter VI.—Collection of Land-revenue.—Sections 89-104.)

(2) The proclamation shall also state that any person claiming a right of pre-emption must, on penalty of forfeiting the right, give notice of his claim to the Deputy Commissioner before the commencement of the sale.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 288.] Indemnity to Revenue-officer with respect to contents of proclamation.

89. A Revenue-officer shall not be answerable for any error, mis-statement or omission in any proclamation under the last foregoing section, unless the same has been committed or made dishonestly.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 289.] Publication of proclamation.

90. *(1)* A copy of the proclamation shall be served on the defaulter, and be fixed up in a conspicuous part of the office of the Tahsildár of the tahsil in which the property to be sold is situate.

(2) After a copy of the proclamation has been so fixed up in the office of the Tahsildár, a copy thereof shall be fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The proclamation shall be further published in manner prescribed in section 25 and in such other manner as the Deputy Commissioner thinks expedient.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 290.] Time and conduct of sale.

91. *(1)* The sale shall not take place on a Sunday or other holiday, or until after the expiration of at least thirty days from the date on which the copy of the proclamation was fixed up in the office of the Deputy Commissioner.

(2) The sale shall be by public auction at the office of the Deputy Commissioner, and shall be conducted either by the Deputy Commissioner in person or by a Revenue-officer specially appointed by him in this behalf.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may from time to time postpone the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 173.] Stay of sale.

92. If before the day fixed for the sale the defaulter pays, either at the place and in the manner prescribed under section 71 or to the officer in charge of the Government treasury of the district, the arrear in respect of which the land has been proclaimed for sale, the sale shall be stayed.

[Cf Act XLV, 1860, s. 185.] Defaulter incapable of being purchaser.

93. A defaulter shall be incapable of purchasing land at a sale under this Chapter.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 188; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 110.] Exercise of right of pre-emption.

94. *(1)* At any time before the close of the day on which the sale is concluded any person who before the commencement of the sale has given notice of his claim to a right of pre-emption may claim to take the property at the sum last bid.

(2) If the right is not disputed, he shall be declared to be the purchaser.

(3) If the right is disputed, the Deputy Commissioner shall decide the dispute and declare the purchaser.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 306.] Deposit by purchaser.

95. The person declared to be the purchaser shall pay immediately after the declaration a deposit of twenty-five per centum on the amount of the purchase-money to the officer conducting the sale, and, in default of that deposit, the property shall forthwith be put up again and sold.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 30.] Time for payment in full.

96. The full amount of the purchase-money shall be paid by the purchaser before the close of the fifteenth day from that on which the sale took place, or, if the fifteenth day is a Sunday or other holiday, then on the first office-day after the fifteenth day.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 308.] Procedure in default of payment.

97. In default of payment within the period mentioned in the last foregoing section, the deposit, after defrayment of the expenses of the sale, shall be forfeited to the Government, and the property shall be re-sold, and the defaulting purchaser shall forfeit all claim to the property or to any part of the sum for which it may subsequently be sold.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 293.] Defaulting purchaser answerable for loss by re-sale.

98. The deficiency of price (if any) which may happen on a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under this Chapter, and all expenses attending that re-sale, shall be recoverable from the defaulting purchaser as if the same were an arrear of land-revenue.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 178.] Report of sale to Commissioner.

99. Every sale of immoveable property under this Chapter shall be reported by the Deputy Commissioner to the Commissioner.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 179.] Application to set aside sale.

100. (*1*) At any time within thirty days from the date of the sale, application may be made to the Commissioner to set aside the sale on the ground of some material irregularity or mistake in publishing or conducting it;

(2) But a sale shall not be set aside on that ground unless the applicant proves to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that he has sustained substantial injury by reason of the irregularity or mistake.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 180.] Order confirming or setting aside sale.

101. *(1)* After the expiration of thirty days from the date of the sale, if such application as is mentioned in the last foregoing section has not been made, or if such application has been made and rejected, the Commissioner shall make an order confirming the sale; and, if such application has been made and allowed, the Commissioner shall make an order setting aside the sale.

(2) An order made under this section shall be final.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 182.] Refund of purchase-money on setting aside of sale.

102. Whenever the sale of any property is set aside, the purchaser shall be entitled to receive back his purchase-money.

[Act XIV, 1882, ss. 291 and 309.] Proclamation after postponement or on re-sale.

103. A sale made after a postponement, and a re-sale consequent on a purchaser's default under section 97 or on the setting aside of a sale, shall be made after the issue of a fresh proclamation in the manner hereinbefore prescribed for the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 183.] On confirmation of sale, possession and certificate to be granted to purchaser.

104. (*1*) After a sale has been confirmed in manner aforesaid, the Deputy Commissioner shall put the person declared to be the purchaser into possession of the property sold, and shall grant him a certificate to the effect that he has purchased that property.

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter VIII.—Village Waste-lands.—Sections 105-109.)

(2) The certificate shall state whether the property was sold under section 84 or under section 86, and, when in the former case it was sold subject to an incumbrance specially saved by order of the Financial Commissioner under section 85, what that incumbrance is.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 183, as amended by Schedule III. Act I, 1879.] (3) The certificate shall be deemed to be a valid transfer of the property but need not be registered as a conveyance.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 184.] (4) Any suit brought, whether in a Civil or Revenue Court, against the certified purchaser on the ground that the purchase was made on behalf of another person not the certified purchaser, though by agreement the name of the certified purchaser was used, shall be dismissed with costs.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 187.] (5) The person named in the certificate as purchaser of any land shall be liable for all instalments of land-revenue falling due in respect of the land after the date of the confirmation of the sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 185.] **105.** (1) When a sale of immoveable property under this Chapter has been confirmed, the proceeds of the sale shall be applied in the first place to the payment of any arrears due from the defaulter at the date of the confirmation of the sale, whether the arrears are of land-revenue or of sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue, and the surplus (if any) shall be paid to the person whose property has been sold, or, if the property sold was owned by more than one landowner, then to the landowners either collectively or according to the amount of their recorded interests, as the Deputy Commissioner thinks fit.

Application of proceeds of sale.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 186.] (2) The surplus shall not, except under an order of a Court, be paid to any creditor of a person whose property has been sold.

CHAPTER VII.

RECOVERY OF OTHER DEMANDS BY REVENUE-OFFICERS.

[Act XVIII, 1881, s. 116.] **106.** (1) When a village officer, required by rules made under section 35 to collect land-revenue or other payments recorded under section 65, satisfies the Deputy Commissioner that those payments have not been made to him, the Deputy Commissioner may, subject to rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf, recover them as if they were arrears of land-revenue.

Recovery of certain arrears through Deputy Commissioner instead of by suit.

(2) When the Deputy Commissioner enforces the payment of sums due to a village-officer under this section, he may refuse to consider any set-off claimed by the person against whom or whose property he issues process.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 64; Cf. Act XIX, 1873, s. 145; and Bombay Act V, 1879, s. 187.] **107.** In addition to any sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force, the following sums may be so recovered, namely:—

Sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue.

(a) sums payable in respect of land assessed or assessable to land-revenue of the nature of quit-rent or commutation for service, and fees, fines, costs and other charges, including the village-officers' cess, payable under this Act;

(b) village-cesses, so far as they are applicable to conservancy, police or other objects declared by the Local Government to be for the benefit of an estate; [See section 48 of this Bill.]

(c) revenue due to the Government on account of pasturage or other natural products of land, or on account of mills, fisheries or natural products of water, or on account of other interests or rights described in section 45 or section 46 in cases in which the revenue so due has not been included in the assessment of an estate; [See section 70 of this Bill.]

(d) sums due to the Government from an agent appointed by the Deputy Commissioner to manage the land of a defaulter, or of a landowner who has refused to be liable for an assessment, or from the farmer of such land, or from the surety of the agent or farmer;

(e) fees leviable under section 33 of the Punjab District Boards Act, 1883; and XX of 1883.

(f) sums leviable by or under the authority of the Government as water-rates, or on account of the maintenance or management of canals, embankments or other irrigation-works, not being sums recoverable as arrears of land-revenue under any enactment for the time being in force.

108. (1) If an order is made by any Court for the attachment of the produce of a tenancy or of any part of a tenancy, the landlord may apply to the Deputy Commissioner to sell the produce and to pay to him out of the proceeds of the sale thereof the amount or value of— [Act XII, 1881, s. 56; Act IX, 1883, s. 22.]

Recovery of rent by sale of produce under attachment.

(a) any arrear of rent legally exigible by him in respect of the tenancy; and

(b) the rent falling due next after the time at which in the ordinary course of agriculture the produce would be harvested.

(2) If the Deputy Commissioner finds the whole or any part of the landlord's claim to be proper, he shall cause the produce, or such portion thereof as he thinks necessary, to be sold, and the proceeds of the sale to be applied in the first instance to satisfy the claim or the part thereof found to be proper, and shall give information of his proceedings to the Court which ordered the attachment.

(3) The finding of the Deputy Commissioner under this section shall be deemed to be a decree of a Revenue Court in a suit between the landlord and the tenant.

CHAPTER VIII.

VILLAGE WASTE-LANDS.

109. (1) When the majority of the landowners desire, or the Local Government considers it expedient, that a part of the common waste-lands of an estate or holding should be managed for the production of timber, fuel or fodder, the Local Government may by proclamation propose to notify that any part of those waste-lands not exceeding one-fifth of the whole shall be so managed. [New. See Circular of the Government of India, Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 16A., dated the 1st March, 1883.]

Notification of waste-land to be managed for production of timber, fuel or fodder.

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(Chapter IX.—Surveys and Boundaries.—Sections 110-117.)

(2) The proclamation shall define the area to which the proposed notification is to apply, and state the purpose for which the area is to be managed, and shall call upon any person objecting to the proposed notification to show cause before the Deputy Commissioner, within three months from the date of the making of the proclamation, why the area should not be notified.

(3) Any objection made under sub-section (2) shall be recorded by the Deputy Commissioner, and be submitted to, and considered by, the Local Government.

(4) When three months from the date of the making of the proclamation have expired, and the Local Government has considered any objection which may have been submitted to it, the Local Government may notify the area and the purpose for which it is to be managed.

(5) The Local Government may withdraw any area from the operation of a notification under this section.

Suspension of rights during management.

110. (1) While an area is notified, all rights existing therein shall be suspended, and the area shall be managed in accordance with rules to be made in this behalf by the Local Government.

(2) When any area is withdrawn from the operation of a notification, the rights suspended under sub-section (1) shall revive and the management under this Act shall cease.

(3) In making any rule under sub-section (1) the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees, and when the breach is a continuing breach with a further fine which may extend to ten rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Management where assessment is made to meet the cost.

111. (1) The persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the notified area may assess themselves by the vote of a majority of their body for the purposes of the management of the area.

(2) The assessment may be in labour or in cash or in both, and shall be subject to the approval of the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) When the assessment, or any part of the assessment, of any person consists of labour, the sum to be paid by him in cash in default of performance of the labour shall be determinable by the Deputy Commissioner as an alternative to the assessment or part.

(4) Any sum assessed or determinable under this section may be recovered by the Deputy Commissioner as an arrear of land-revenue.

(5) When an assessment is made under this section, the Deputy Commissioner may permit the notified area to be managed, under the superintendence of the prescribed Revenue-officer, by the persons paying the assessment, and the profits of the area shall be divisible among those persons in such manner as, subject to any rules under the last foregoing section, the Deputy Commissioner deems just.

Management where assessment is not made to meet the cost.

112. When an assessment is not made under the last foregoing section, the following consequences shall ensue, namely:—

(a) the notified area shall be managed by the prescribed Revenue-officer;
(b) the cost of management shall be defrayed from the proceeds of the produce of the area; and
(c) only the balance, if any, of those proceeds shall be divisible in manner aforesaid among the persons who before the publication of the notification were entitled to the profits of the area.

Prevention of cattle-trespass.

113. While an area is notified, the provisions of Chapter XI of the Indian Forest Act, 1878, shall apply to any part of that area which is closed to grazing. VII of 1878.

CHAPTER IX.

SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

Power of Financial Commissioner to make rules for demarcation of boundaries and erection of survey-marks.

114. (1) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules as to the manner in which the boundaries of all or any estates in any local area are to be demarcated and as to the survey-marks to be erected within those estates.

(2) Rules under this section may prescribe, among other matters, the form of boundary-marks and survey-marks and the material to be used in their construction.

Power of Revenue-officers to define boundaries.

115. (1) The prescribed Revenue-officer may, for the purpose of framing any record or making any assessment under this Act, define the limits of any estate, holding or field, and, for the purpose of indicating those limits, require boundary-marks and survey-marks to be erected or repaired.

(2) In defining the limits of any land under sub-section (1), the Revenue-officer may lay down or restore any boundary or any boundary-mark or survey-mark already determined or set up by, or by order of, any Court, Revenue-officer or Forest-settlement-officer.

Cost of erection and repair of boundary-marks and survey-marks.

116. Subject to any rules made by the Financial Commissioner in this behalf with the previous sanction of the Local Government, boundary-marks and survey-marks shall be erected and kept in repair by and at the cost of the persons interested in the land for the indication of the limits of which they are required:

Provided that the Local Government may in any case direct that the cost of erection in the first instance shall be borne by the Government or be a charge on the proceeds of the village-officers' cess.

Recovery of cost incurred by the Government.

117. (1) If the persons interested in the land fail to erect or repair a boundary-mark or survey-mark within fifteen days from the date of their being required by the prescribed Revenue-officer to do so, [Act XIX, 1873, s. 144.]

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(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 118-125.)

the Revenue-officer may cause it to be erected or repaired.

(2) Where the Revenue-officer causes a boundary-mark or survey-mark to be erected or repaired, he shall, subject to any rules made under the last foregoing section, apportion the cost among those persons in such manner as he deems just, and certify the same to the Deputy Commissioner.

(3) The Deputy Commissioner may recover the cost as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

[Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 25; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 18.]

Power of Revenue-officers to enter on land for purposes of survey and demarcation.

118. Any Revenue-officer, and any person acting under the orders of a Revenue-officer, may, in the discharge of any duty under this Act, enter upon and survey land and erect survey-marks thereon and demarcate the boundaries thereof, and do all other acts necessary for the proper performance of that duty.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 40.]

Surveys for purpose of preparation of records.

119. *(1)* When any land is being surveyed in pursuance of a direction of the Local Government or of rules under Chapter IV of this Act, any Revenue-officer directing the survey may, by notice or proclamation, require all persons having rights or interests in the land to indicate, within a specified time, by temporary marks of a kind to be described in the notice or proclamation, the limits of those rights or interests.

[Cf. Act V, 1880, s. 30.]

(2) If a person to whom the notice or proclamation is addressed fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable, at the discretion of the prescribed Revenue-officer, to fine which may extend to ten rupees.

[Bom. Act V, 1879, s. 97.]

Provision of flag-holders and chainmen for those surveys.

120. *(1)* For the purposes of the survey of any land under Chapter IV of this Act, the landowners shall be bound to provide persons to act as flag-holders and chainmen.

(2) If the landowners fail to provide persons for that purpose or to provide them in sufficient number, such other persons as the Revenue-officer considers necessary may be employed and the cost of employing them recovered from the landowners as if it were an arrear of land-revenue.

Professional surveys.

121. *(1)* If it is necessary to make a survey by other agency than that of Revenue-officers or village-officers, the Local Government may publish a notification stating—

(a) the local area to be surveyed and the nature of the survey;

(b) the names or official designations of the officers by whom the survey is to be made; and

(c) the survey-marks to be erected by those officers.

(2) From the date of the notification the officers specified therein, and the persons acting under their orders, shall have for the purposes of the survey the powers conferred on Revenue-officers by section 118.

[Act XIX, 1873, s. 142.]

Penalty for destruction, injury or removal of marks.

122. *(1)* If any person wilfully destroys, injures or removes without lawful authority a boundary-mark or survey-mark lawfully erected, or if a landowner negligently suffers any such mark to be destroyed, injured or removed without lawful authority, that person or landowner may be ordered by the prescribed Revenue-officer to pay such fine, not exceeding fifty rupees for each mark so destroyed, injured or removed, as may, in the opinion of the Revenue-officer, be necessary to defray the expense of restoring the same and of rewarding the person, if any, who gave information of the destruction, injury or removal.

(2) The imposition of a fine under this section shall not bar a prosecution under section 434 of the Indian Penal Code. XLV of 1860.

CHAPTER X.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Rent and Revenue Deposits.

Deposit of sum tendered and refused.

123. If a person liable to pay any sum to a headman or other landowner on account of rent, or of any liability to which that person is subject under this Act, tenders that sum to the headman or other landowner, and the sum is refused or a receipt therefor not forthwith granted, or if that person is doubtful as to the person entitled to receive the sum, he may apply to the prescribed Revenue-officer for leave to deposit the amount with the Government, and the Revenue-officer shall receive the deposit if, after such enquiry as he thinks fit, he is satisfied that the applicant has sufficient ground for making the application. [Rules under Act XXXIII of 1871, F. II 9; Compare Act XII of 1881, s. 50.]

Effect of deposit.

124. *(1)* If the deposit purports to be made on account of any payment due to the Government, it may be credited accordingly. [Compare Act XII of 1881, ss. 52, 54, 55.]

(2) If it purports to be made on any other account, the Revenue-officer shall issue a notice of the deposit to the person to whose credit the sum has been deposited.

(3) If within three years from the date of the service of the notice that person appears and claims the sum, the Revenue-officer, if satisfied as to his title to receive it, may pay it to him.

(4) If the Revenue-officer is not so satisfied, he may retain the deposit pending the decision of a Court of competent jurisdiction, and shall then pay the deposit in accordance with that decision.

(5) If the deposit is not so paid within three years, it shall be repaid to the depositor or disposed of as he may desire.

(6) When a deposit has been received it shall, in any question between the depositor and the person to whose credit the deposit was placed, be deemed, while it remains with the Government or after it has been paid under sub-section *(3)* or sub-section *(4)*, to be a payment made by the depositor to that person.

Saving of liability of Secretary of State and public officers.

125. No suit or other proceeding shall be instituted against the Secretary of State for India in Council, or against any officer of the Government, in respect of anything lawfully done by a Revenue-officer under the last foregoing section, but nothing in this section shall prevent any person entitled to receive the amount of any such deposit from recovering it from a person to whom it has been paid by a Revenue-officer. [Act XII, 1881, s. 55A.]

The Punjab Land-revenue Bill.
(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 126-132.)

Execution of Decrees by Revenue-officers.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment, sale or delivery of land to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

126. Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment, sale or delivery of any land or interest in land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner, or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and be executed by the Deputy Commissioner or that Revenue-officer in accordance with the provisions of the law applicable to the Court and with any rules consistent therewith made by the Local Government with the concurrence of the Chief Court.

Orders of Civil and Criminal Courts for attachment of rents or produce to be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner.

127. (*1*) Orders issued by any Civil or Criminal Court for the attachment of the rents or for the attachment or sale of the produce of any land shall be addressed to the Deputy Commissioner or such Revenue-officer as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in this behalf, and shall be executed under the Deputy Commissioner's direction and control. [Cf. C. P. T. Act, s. 20.]

(*2*) Subject to the other provisions of this Act the attachment of the produce of any land shall not prevent any person from reaping, gathering or storing the produce, or doing any other act necessary for its preservation.

(*3*) The Financial Commissioner may, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make rules to regulate the procedure of Revenue-officers in attaching the rents or attaching and selling the produce of land.

Division of Produce.

Division of produce.

128. In either of the following cases, namely :—

(*a*) where two or more landowners, or two or more tenants, are jointly interested in any produce, and either or any of the landowners or of the tenants, as the case may be, desires the assistance of a Revenue-officer for the purpose of dividing the produce, or

(*b*) where it is necessary to divide any produce for the purposes of this Act,

the rules contained in sections 20 to 22 (both inclusive) of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, shall apply so far as they can be made applicable.

Power to make Rules.

Power to make rules.

129. (*1*) In addition to any other power to make rules expressly or by implication conferred by this Act, the Financial Commissioner, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, may make rules, consistent with this Act and any other enactment for the time being in force,—

(*a*) fixing the number and amount of the instalments of rent and rates and of cesses and other sums of which a record has been made under this Act, and the dates for the payment of those instalments;

(*b*) fixing the dates on which profits shall be divisible by headmen or other persons by whom they are realised on behalf of co-sharers;

(*c*) regulating the procedure in cases where persons are entitled to inspect records of Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts, or records or papers in the custody of village-officers, or to obtain copies of the same, and prescribing the fees payable for searches and copies;

(*d*) prescribing forms for such books, entries, statistics and accounts as he thinks necessary to be kept, made or compiled in Revenue-offices or Revenue Courts or submitted to any authority;

(*e*) declaring what shall be the language of any of those offices and Courts, and determining in what cases persons practising in those offices and Courts shall be permitted to address the presiding officers thereof in English;

(*f*) providing for the inspection of those offices and Courts and the supervision of the working thereof;

(*g*) regulating all such matters as he thinks fit, with a view to promoting the efficiency of the establishments of those offices and Courts, and maintaining proper discipline among the ministerial officers of those establishments; and

(*h*) generally for carrying out the purposes of this Act.

(*2*) Rules under clauses (*a*), (*b*) and (*h*) may be of general or special application, and may be expressed to supersede anything contained in any record-of-rights.

(*3*) Until rules are made under clauses (*a*) and (*b*) the sums therein referred to shall be payable in the instalments and at the times in and at which they are now payable.

(*4*) Rules made under clause (*g*) may provide, among other matters, for fines, to an amount not exceeding one month's salary, being imposed on ministerial officers for misconduct or neglect in the performance of their duties, and for the recovery of fines so imposed by deduction of the amount thereof from any salary which may be or become due to the officers fined.

Powers to make rules subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

130. All powers to make rules under this Act shall be exercised subject to the control of the Governor General in Council.

Procedure for making rules.

131. (*1*) The Local Government and the Financial Commissioner shall, before making any rules under this Act, publish, in such manner as may in its or his opinion be sufficient for giving information to persons interested, a draft of the proposed rules, with notice of the date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration, and shall, before making the rules, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before that date.

(*2*) Every rule made by the Local Government or the Financial Commissioner shall be published in the local official Gazette, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.

Jurisdiction with respect to Revenue matters and fiscal Lands.

Jurisdiction of Civil Courts barred in matters within the jurisdiction of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts.

132. (*1*) Except as otherwise provided by this Act, a Civil Court shall not have jurisdiction in any matter which the Local Government or a Revenue- [Act XXXIII, 1871, ss. 9 and 65; Act XIX, 1873, ss. 136 and 241; Act XVIII, 1876, s. 219; Act XVIII, 1881, s. 152.]

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(Chapter X.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 133-135.)

officer or Revenue Court is empowered by this Act or by the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1886, to dispose of or to hear and determine, or take cognizance of the manner in which the Local Government or any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court exercises any powers vested in it or him by or under those Acts; and in particular—

(2) A Civil Court shall not exercise jurisdiction with respect to—

(a) any claim to compel the performance of any duties imposed by this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force on any Revenue-officer, as such;

(b) any claim to the office of kánúngo, zaildár or village-officer, or in respect of any injury caused by exclusion from the office, or to compel the performance of the duties thereof;

(c) any notification directing the making or revision of a record-of-rights;

(d) the framing of a record-of-rights, or the preparation, signing or attestation of any of the documents included therein;

(e) the correction of any entry in a record-of-rights;

(f) any claim for partition of an estate, holding or tenancy, or any dispute connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for partition, not being a dispute as to the extent of the shares belonging to the parties to the proceedings;

(g) any question as to the distribution of land at the partition of an estate or holding, or as to the distribution of land subject by established custom to periodical re-distribution;

(h) any notification of the undertaking of the general re-assessment of a district or tahsil having been sanctioned by the Governor General in Council;

(i) the claim of any person to be liable for an assessment of land-revenue or of any other revenue assessed under this Act;

(j) the amount of land-revenue to be assessed on any estate or holding under this Act;

(k) the amount of any other revenue to be assessed under this Act, or of any cess or rate to be assessed on an estate or holding under this Act or any other enactment for the time being in force;

(l) the amount of, or the liability of any person to pay, any fees, fines, costs or other charges imposed under this Act;

(m) any claim relating to the allowance to be received by a landowner who has given notice of his refusal to be liable for an assessment, or any claim connected with, or arising out of, any proceedings taken in consequence of the refusal of any person to be liable for an assessment under this Act;

(n) the liability of any person to pay a sum appearing from the record prepared under section 65 to be payable by him;

(o) the formation of an estate out of excess waste-land, or the declaration of an estate so formed to be at the disposal of the Government;

(p) any claim to hold free of revenue any land, mills, fisheries or natural products of land, or water;

(q) any claim connected with, or arising out of, the collection by the Government, or the enforcement by the Government of any process for the recovery, of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue;

(r) any claim to set aside, on any ground other than fraud, a sale for the recovery of an arrear of land-revenue or any sum recoverable as an arrear of land-revenue; or

(s) any claim connected with, or arising out of, proceedings for the management of any area for the production of timber, fuel or fodder.

Jurisdiction with respect to land subject to fluvial action.

133. (1) When it is alleged to be uncertain within the local limits of the jurisdiction of which of two Civil or Revenue Courts or of two Revenue-officers any land subject to fluvial action is situate, either of those Courts or officers may, if satisfied that there is ground for the alleged uncertainty, record a statement to that effect and entertain and dispose of any suit or proceeding relating to that land, with respect to which the Court or officer is competent as regards the nature of the suit or proceeding, and the value of its subject-matter, to exercise jurisdiction.

(2) When the Court or officer has recorded a statement to the effect mentioned in sub-section (1), an objection that the suit or proceeding was instituted or had before a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate shall not be allowed by any appellate or revisional Court or officer.

(3) Where a statement has not been recorded under sub-section (1), and an objection is taken before an appellate or revisional Court or officer that a decree or order in a suit or proceeding relating to such land as aforesaid was made by a Court or officer not having jurisdiction in the place where the land is situate, the appellate or revisional Court or officer shall not allow the objection if in its or his opinion there was, at the time of the institution of the suit or proceeding, any reasonable ground for uncertainty as to the Court or officer having jurisdiction with respect thereto.

Miscellaneous.

Papers kept by village-officers to be deemed public documents.

134. (1) Any record or paper which a village-officer is required by law or by any rule under this Act to prepare or keep shall be deemed to be the property of the Government. [Act I, 1872, s. 76.]

(2) A village-officer shall, with respect to any such record or paper in his custody, be deemed for the purposes of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, to be a public officer having the custody of a public document which any person has a right to inspect. I of 1872.

Obligation to furnish information necessary for the preparation of records.

135. All persons whose rights, interests or liabilities are required by this Act to be entered in a record-of-rights or other record prepared under this Act shall be

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bound to furnish on the requisition of the Revenue-officers or village-officers engaged in preparing the record all information necessary for the correct preparation thereof.

Penalty for failure to attend within limits of estate in obedience to order of Revenue-officer.

136. If a person required by a summons, notice, order or proclamation proceeding from a Revenue-officer to attend at a certain time within the limits of the estate in which he ordinarily resides fails to comply with the requisition, he shall be liable at the discretion of the Revenue-officer to fine which may extend to fifty rupees.

Payment for service by a percentage from land-revenue.

137. When service is paid for by a percentage deducted from the land-revenue, assignments of land-revenue shall, unless the Local Government in any case otherwise determines, be reduced by the same percentage.

[Act XII, 1881, s. 29.]

Treatment of leases for period exceeding or equal to term of assessment of land-revenue.

138. *(1)* Where a lease has been granted, or an agreement has been entered into, by a landowner, fixing for a period exceeding the term of the assessment the rent of any land assessed to land-revenue, and that term has expired, the lease or agreement shall be voidable—

(*a*) at the option of the landlord if the land-revenue of the land has been enhanced and the tenant refuses to pay such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the landlord, determines to be fair and reasonable; and

(*b*) at the option of the tenant if the land-revenue of the land has been reduced and the landlord refuses to accept such rent as the prescribed Revenue-officer, on the application of the tenant, determines to be fair and reasonable.

[Cf. Act XXXIII, 1871, s. 38.]

(2) Any contract or agreement relative to the occupation, rent or produce of any land which has been entered into for the term of the currency of an assessment shall, unless a contrary intention clearly appears in the contract or agreement, or unless the contract or agreement is otherwise terminated by consent of parties or course of law, continue in force until a revised assessment takes effect.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 155.]

Restriction on Revenue-officers trading or holding land.

139. *(1)* A Revenue-officer, or a person employed in a Revenue-office, shall not, except with the express permission of the Local Government,—

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 168.]

(a) engage in trade, or be in any way concerned, directly or indirectly, in any commercial transaction, or in the acquisition, except for public purposes, of any land or interest in land by purchase, mortgage or otherwise, in the district to which he is appointed or in which he is employed; or

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 169.]

(b) purchase or bid for, either in person or by agent, in his own name or in that of another, or jointly or in shares with others, any property which may be sold by order of any Revenue-officer or Revenue Court in that district.

(2) The Local Government may delegate to Commissioners or to Deputy Commissioners the power of granting the permission mentioned in this section in the case of any specified class or grade of Revenue-officers.

(3) Nothing in this section shall be deemed to preclude any person from becoming a member of a company incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1882, or other law. VI of 1882.

Powers exerciseable from time to time.

140. All powers conferred by this Act on the Local Government or on the Financial Commissioner may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 2.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Title or subject of Act.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act VI of 1867	To enable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab to alter the limits of existing districts in any part of the territories under his government.	The whole.
Act XXXIII of 1871.	The Punjab Land-revenue Act, 1871.	The whole.
Act IV of 1872	The Punjab Laws Act, 1872.	Section 21.
Act XIV of 1875.	The Punjab Judicial Administration Act, 1875.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XVIII of 1884.	The Punjab Courts Act, 1884.	Section 3 (*1*), (*2*), (*4*), (*5*), (*6*) and (*7*); the whole of Chapter V; the last seventeen words of sub-section (*1*) of section 67; and section 75.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE law relating to the assessment and collection of the land-revenue and other connected subjects is contained in Act XXXIII of 1871. This Act was the first attempt to express in clear and concise language the various rules and orders—based on the "spirit" of the Bengal Regulations—by which the proceedings of Revenue and Settlement officials in the Punjab had,

up to that time, been regulated, and which had acquired the force of law under section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

The Act under consideration was framed with great care by Sir James Stephen in consultation with the Financial Commissioner, Mr. (afterwards Sir. R.) Egerton, and the then Lieutenant-Governor, Sir R. H. Davies, both officers of large revenue and settlement experience. But subsequent experience has shown that it is incomplete in some respects and requires amendment in others. Some of the defects in it have recently formed the subject of correspondence with the Government of India, and others have been supplied in the enactments on the same subject which have since been framed for other parts of India. Moreover, the recent orders of the Government of India, based on recommendations of the Famine Commissioners, require that the continuous operations by which village-records are maintained correct to date shall be disconnected from those other occasional proceedings by which the assessment of the land-revenue is revised. And in the endeavour to recast the body of rules which have been issued under the authority of the existing law, with a view to the carrying out of those orders, technical difficulties have arisen which render the amendment of the Act a matter of necessity. The Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868, being under revision at the same time, the Bill has been so framed as to cover the entire jurisdiction of Revenue-officers, whether of a judicial, fiscal or executive character.

CHAPTER I.—PRELIMINARY.

This Chapter contains the necessary definitions—some of which are new and others have been incorporated from the Land-revenue Acts recently passed for other provinces—and a few other preliminary provisions.

CHAPTER II.—REVENUE-OFFICERS AND REVENUE COURTS.

The classification of Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts, the powers taken for the appointment of the former, and the provisions for the superintendence and control of both, differ little from the corresponding provisions of the existing law, which are scattered over three enactments—the Land-revenue Act, 1871, the Judicial Administration Act, 1875, and the Courts Act, 1884.

Section 9 gives a detail of the applications and proceedings which can be disposed of by Revenue-officers as such, and section 10 of those cases which they will deal with in their judicial capacity as Revenue Courts. The classes of cases of which particulars are given in this latter section are, with some not very important variations suggested by the experience of the last two years, taken from section 45 of the Courts Act, 1884; but the list has been supplemented by including in it suits under several new sections of the Bill now before the legislature for the amendment of the Punjab Tenancy Act, 1868. In the Courts Act these suits have been divided into two groups, the first or more important group being reserved exclusively for trial by Deputy Commissioners. But as no such distinction existed before the passing of that Act, and as it has been found to be productive of serious inconvenience, it has been omitted from this Bill. The Local Government will by rule or notification under section 13 determine by what officers or classes of officers these cases will be heard, and the rule adopted will ordinarily, as in former years, be based mainly on the value of the suits.

Experience since the passing of the Courts Act having shown that the subordinate Civil and Revenue Courts do not always succeed in avoiding mistakes as to the respective limits of their jurisdictions, provision has been made in section 11 for obviating by a reference to the Chief Court the inconvenience and expense to the parties of setting aside the proceedings in cases where a Court has acted without jurisdiction, when neither party has been prejudiced by the mistake.

The other provisions of this Chapter which call for special notice are those relating to appeal and revision. The change in jurisdiction to try original revenue suits noted above has necessitated an alteration in the course of appeal, and in place of the somewhat complicated system of appeal laid down in sections 47 and 48 of the Courts Act, the more simple system provided in sections 19 and 20 of the Bill has been devised. Where the order in appeal confirms the original decision, there will be no further appeal; in other cases there will be a further appeal to the Financial Commissioner. By section 22 power has been given to the Financial Commissioner to call for and revise the proceedings of both Revenue-officers and Revenue Courts; as regards the former class of proceedings, this merely continues an authority which he already possesses under section 65 of the Land-revenue Act of 1871. The remaining sections of this Chapter relate to procedure, and for the most part reproduce provisions on the subjects in the Courts Act; where additions have been made, they have been taken from the revenue laws of other provinces.

CHAPTER III.—KÁNÚNGOS, ZAILDÁRS AND VILLAGE-OFFICERS.

The provisions of the existing law respecting these officers are contained in one short section. Those of the Bill are in greater detail, and provide expressly for the levy of a cess for the payment of village-officers, for the administration of the cess so levied, and for the control of these officers. Section 36, which authorizes the levy of this cess, also cures a defect

in the present law by enabling the cess to be charged on the owner's and water-advantage rates.

CHAPTER IV.—RECORDS.

In framing this and the following chapter, the language of the existing law, which describes the framing of a record-of-rights and the assessment of the land-revenue by the term "settlement," has been departed from. These two chapters speak (i) of the preparation and maintenance of certain records for each village, and (ii) of the assessment of land-revenue on the basis furnished by those records. The powers necessary for these purposes are taken in the name of the ordinary Revenue-officers; and it is left open to Government to decide from time to time, as occasion arises, how much of these operations can be carried out by the ordinary district staff, and for what operations special and additional officers should be appointed under the authority provided in section 14.

A record-of-rights has now been provided for every district in the Province. Additions to these records are required from time to time as new estates come into existence. And their occasional revision is necessary, usually in connection with re-assessment operations. Under section 41 of the Bill it will be in the discretion of the Local Government to direct the undertaking of record-operations as occasion arises.

The tendency of recent experience is towards a much greater simplification of these records than any that was aimed at when the Act of 1871 was enacted, and therefore the definition of the contents of the record in section 39 of the Bill is briefer and less elaborate than that set out in section 14 of the existing Act. The existing limitations on the alteration of entries are continued by section 43. Section 44 provides for the prompt confirmation of the record. At present this confirmation is often delayed for a long time, because the operations of record and assessment cannot be dealt with separately.

The presumptions in favour of the title of the Government to waste-lands, forests, mines and minerals, which are asserted by the present law, are continued in sections 45 and 46, and words have been added to the latter section which assert the right of the Government to fisheries in navigable rivers, a right which the State has always possessed.

The provisions relating to village-cesses in section 48 give legal sanction to an authority which the Local Government often exercised in connection with the earlier settlements in the Punjab, which is still occasionally needed, and which is provided in the Land-revenue Acts of other Provinces of Upper India.

The rest of the Chapter relates to partition-proceedings, the record of mutations, and the preparation of the annual papers, and in these respects re-produces for the most part the provisions of the existing law and of the rules made under its authority. The only change of importance is the proposal to discontinue the system prescribed by section 21 of the Punjab Laws Act, 1872, by which all Courts are required to send to the Deputy Commissioner copies of decrees affecting rights in land or the possession thereof. No inconvenience has, it is understood, been experienced in the North-Western Provinces during the last twelve years in consequence of the removal of a provision of this kind from the law applicable to those provinces; and it is believed that, as there the reports of changes of possession which are required to be made by sections 97 and 99 of Act XIX of 1873 have produced the desired effect, so here the somewhat similar provision in section 52 of the Bill will prove equally effective.

CHAPTER V.—ASSESSMENT.

This Chapter is so drafted that while continuing all the provisions of the existing law, it supplies some important omissions in that law and expresses with clearness the procedure which has grown up under it. The opening sections of the Chapter expressly declare that the land-revenue is the first charge on the land, its rents and its produce, and they further provide security against the alienation of the rents and produce until this charge has been satisfied. The absence of any clear provision of this nature has been the cause of some inconvenience during past years. It has not uncommonly happened that a decree-holder has succeeded in attaching rents or produce due to a landowner before the latter has paid his revenue, leaving the Revenue-officers no remedy except that of proceeding against the produce of the next harvest, or against the land itself.

By the procedure laid down in sections 60 to 63 the formality of demanding from the landowners of every estate or their representatives a written engagement accepting the new assessment is dispensed with. But the landowners will still be at liberty to refuse to be liable for the assessment fixed by the Deputy Commissioner, and the consequences of refusal will be the same as those which follow from refusal to accept an assessment under the present law. Refusals of this kind, however, occur so seldom in the Punjab that the really important point in the procedure connected with the giving of effect to revised assessments lies less in the provisions dealing with these refusals than in those contained in sections 61 and 62 of the Bill, which provide for the hearing of objections and appeals, and for the modification of assessments prior to confirmation. In a country of small holdings cultivated by the owners themselves—and this is the prevailing character of Punjab tenures—an owner is very rarely in a position to decline to pay the new assessment; if he thinks that it is too heavy, the only

remedy practically open to him is to appeal against it; and this is the remedy which he has almost invariably adopted.

Section 67 gives a power of converting the dues of a superior landowner, when leviable in kind or cash of varying quantity or amount, into a fixed percentage on the land-revenue. This authority existed prior to the enactment of the present law, and, in a case of some importance which recently came under consideration and was adjusted by compromise in the manner provided for in this section, the absence of this authority caused serious embarassment both to the Revenue-officers and to those who were liable for the revenue.

CHAPTER VI.—COLLECTION OF LAND-REVENUE.

No very material change has been made in this Chapter in the law relating to the recovery of arrears, but in drafting the sections which deal with this subject an attempt has been made to set forth the several processes which can be resorted to for this purpose and their results in as simple a form as possible. The following are the principal alterations made:—(a) the period during which a defaulter may be imprisoned has been reduced by section 78 from one year to one month; (b) the exemptions from attachment and sale specified in section 266 of the Code of Civil Procedure have been extended by section 79 in the case of revenue defaulters to seed-grain, and to so much of the produce of a defaulter's land as is necessary for the support of himself and his family and the maintenance of his cattle until the harvest next following the execution of the process; (c) in order to render the Chapter complete in itself, the procedure for the sale of a defaulter's land, instead of being dealt with, as in the present Act, by reference to the sections of the Code of Civil Procedure relating to the sale of immoveable property, has been set out in full by the incorporation of those sections, with some necessary modifications, in the Bill.

CHAPTER VII.—RECOVERY OF OTHER DEMANDS BY REVENUE-OFFICERS.

This Chapter contains provisions for the recovery as arrears of land-revenue of sums due to headmen and other village-officers, and of a number of items of miscellaneous revenue. Almost all that is new in this Chapter is taken from the Revenue and Rent Acts of other provinces.

CHAPTER VIII.—VILLAGE WASTE-LANDS.

The provisions of this Chapter are altogether new, but their general policy is believed to be entirely in accordance with the views of the Government of India. They have been framed with the object of securing in suitable estates the management of a portion of the waste-land for the production of timber, fuel and fodder. The area to be so treated is not to exceed one-fifth of the waste, and power is taken by section 110 to make rules for its management on the part of the landowners. Both the order directing that certain areas shall be reserved for these purposes and the rules for their management will be issued by the Local Government, and provision is made that, before the issue of any such order, objections shall be invited and considered.

CHAPTER IX.—SURVEYS AND BOUNDARIES.

This Chapter contains the usual provisions for facilitating the survey of land for revenue purposes. Similar provisions are to be found in all the Land-revenue Acts of other provinces of Upper India, and these do not therefore seem to call for special notice. Some of the remedies for failure on the part of the landowners to erect and maintain boundary-marks, and the penalties for wilfully destroying, injuring or removing such marks after they have been set up, are of a summary nature, the object being to avoid the necessity for the institution of criminal proceedings except where really required by the gravity of the case.

CHAPTER X.—SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

This Chapter deals with matters for which provision could not conveniently be made in other parts of the Bill. Of these the following are the most important. The first is that contained in sections 126 and 127. So long as civil, criminal and revenue jurisdiction was vested in the same officers, the subordinate revenue establishments, from the Tahsildars downwards, were at the disposal of the Courts for the execution of processes relating to land and its produce. But civil and revenue jurisdiction now vests, for the most part, in separate officers; and consequently the officers presiding over Civil Courts have no longer at their command any organized agency by which those processes can be executed. The object of these sections is to supply this deficiency by continuing the practice which existed before the passing of the Courts Act of 1884. By them the orders of Civil Courts relating to land and the rents and produce thereof will, as before, be executed by the Revenue-officers and their establishments, and the necessity for creating a separate agency for this purpose will be avoided.

By another section (128) the same power is given to a Revenue-officer, in cases of dispute, of dividing produce between co-sharers, as that which has always been possessed by him for the division of produce between landlord and tenant.

Section 129 confers the powers to make rules which are necessary for the proper working of the Act, and section 132 defines the matters in regard to which the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts will be barred. No material change has been made in respect of either of these subjects.

In section 133 provision has been made to meet the uncertainties attaching to jurisdiction in cases relating to alluvial lands on the larger rivers where they form the boundary between districts.

Lastly, section 134 declares that all records and papers which a village-officer is required by law to prepare and keep shall be the property of Government, and makes suitable provision for their production and proof. The object of this section is to render unnecessary the inconvenient practice of summoning patwáris merely for the purpose of proving the authenticity of papers prepared or kept by them.

The 12th July, 1886.

W. G. DAVIES.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 28th JULY, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—With the exception of the western districts of the Punjab, rain is reported from nearly all parts of India. In the Madras Presidency the falls have generally been light.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are doing well, and prospects are good.

The *kharif* sowings have been almost completed in Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and are still in progress in Hyderabad and Rajputana. A break in the rains would be beneficial in some places. In the Punjab rain is still much wanted in the Peshawar district, otherwise prospects continue fair.

In the Central Provinces prospects are generally good, though more rain is wanted in the Chhattisgarh Division.

Transplanting is well forward in Bengal, except in the western parts of the Province, where more rain is wanted. All autumn crops and sugarcane are promising well, and the early rice and jute harvests have commenced in some districts, with prospects of a good outturn. In Assam crops where uninjured by floods are doing well.

Ploughing and sowing for the rice harvest continue in British Burma.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are falling in the Hissar, Jullundur, and Shahpur districts of the Punjab, and are fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere they remain steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(July 28th)		
Bellary . .	Average last week since revised, ·46; this week, ·18.	More rain wanted. Standing crops generally good, but young dry crops damaged by insects in parts of one taluk; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool . .	Average ·37	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam . .	Average last week since revised, 2·37; this week, 2·10.	Fever in one and small-pox in four divisions; cattle-disease in one; some cholera.
Kistna . . .	Average ·67	Standing crops good. River 12·65 feet water over anicut. Small-pox and fever.
Chingleput (Madras) .	Average ·08	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever abating in one; small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore . .	Average ·17	Standing crops good, but *cholum* and *cumbu* require rain in parts, *cholum* damaged by insects in one taluk; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever in one taluk; small-pox in one village and cattle-disease in another.
Tanjore . . .	Average last week since revised, ·45; this week, ·04.	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura . . .	Average last week since revised, ·11; this week, ·05.	Fever in one taluk and cattle-disease in another.
Malabar . .	Average 9·82	First crop paddy cultivation improving. Fever in one and slight small-pox in seven taluks; cholera in one taluk.
Travancore . .	2·51	Paddy ripening. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects fair.
Bombay—(July 28th)		
Kurrachee . .	Kurrachee, 3·78; Sakro, 3·74; average of four other stations, 1·28; Keti, during week ending 19th, 7·78.	River at Kotri on 26th 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. A man killed by lightening in Shahbandar and 4 goats in Sehwan taluka. *Kharif* crops injured by inundation in Tatta, Ghorabari and Kotri talukas. Scarcity of water felt at Johi. Fever in five and cattle-disease in two talukas; one fresh case of small-pox in Dadar remaining.
Hyderabad . .	Rain in ten talukas; average fall 1·61.	Weather mild and pleasant. *Kharif* cultivation progressing fast. River at Kotri on 26th 19 feet 8 inches against 19 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever and small-pox in Hyderabad and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37 ½, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad . .	1·59; total 21·55; rain in all talukas.	Sowing of *kharif* retarded in Dholkar and Dhandhuya talukas owing to overmoisture. Insects have slightly injured young crops in Parantij; transplantation of rice in progress. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda . .	3·0; total rainfall 21·18.	Public health good. Sugarcane and cotton in good condition. *Bajri* 28, wheat 21, and rice 18 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Pardi, 17·03; minimum at Olphad, 5·99.	Young crops doing well in Mandvi, Bulsar and Pardi talukas. Heavy rain has retarded sowing operations in some places and damaged crops in others. Fever and cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 56 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 22·09; Peint, 20·20; maximum at Dindori, 4·73; minimum at Malegaon, ·87.	*Bajri* sowing continues; young plants promising. Break in the weather is desired in Kalwan to commence *bajri* sowing; transplantation continues in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17⅞ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday, except on 20th; heavy on 22nd; total of week, 4·74; total to date, 70·22, being 30·32 above average.	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 21st, 3° cool on 22nd, rose to 2° warm on 24th, and afterwards was 1° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-west on 21st, 22nd and 24th, from south-east on 23rd, and from north on 25th; wind normal on 20th and 27th.
Poona	Rain all over the district; maximum at Maval, 4·47; minimum at Peta Baramati, ·70.	Young crops in good condition; sowing still in progress. Recent fall of rain has improved the young plants. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli, and small-pox in Indapur talukas. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 40 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Akola, 3·43; Sangamner, 2·81; Parner, 2·30; Kopargaon, 2·12; Rahuri, 2·6; Nevasa, 1·05; Sheogaon, 1·75; Jamkhed, 1·61; Karjat, 1·44; Shrigonda, 1·33; Nagar, 1·30.	*Kharif* sowings completed in Karjat and Nagar; in progress elsewhere. Public health good. *Bajri* maximum 60 pounds, minimum 30, *juari*—maximum 90, minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·08; Barsi, 1·54; Madha, 1·86; Karmala, 1·06; Pandharpur, ·45; Sangola, ·39; Malsiras, ·42.	*Kharif* sowing almost completed throughout the district. More rain required in the Sangola and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59¼ and *bajri* 45 pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 4·16 in Mugad to ·20 in Nargund.	Sowing of early *juari* in progress; rice crops good; damage to crops by insects in parts of Navalgund, Gadag, and Ron talukas; in some villages of the last taluka resowing commenced owing to young plants being damaged by them. Heavy showers necessary to destroy them. Public health good. Rice 24 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 11·46; Kumta, 12·68; Sirsi, 9·65; Yellapur, 11·53; Haliyal, 6·10; total 106·367.	Rice plants thriving; transplanting and weeding continue in Ghât talukas. Anthrax subsiding in Supa Petha; other cattle-disease in one village of Karwar taluka. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	6·83; total 29·32	Health generally good; fever prevailing in parts of Sarath and Halar. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. Break much required.
		General Remarks.—Good rain in most districts of the Presidency; more wanted in parts of Sholapur and Bijapur. Sowing retarded by excessive rain in parts of Gujarat, and young crops injured by floods in parts of Karachi, by heavy rain in parts of Gujarat, and by insects in parts of Ahmedabad, Dharwar, and Upper Sind frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal—(July 28th)		
Chittagong	3·48	Weather seasonable. Sowing of *amun* paddy in progress, prospects generally fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	3·02	Prospects of crops good; *aus* rice and jute being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·49	Early rice, jute, and sugarcane doing well; transplanting of *amun* going on. Common rice 14½ to 17 seers per rupee. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	2·02	Weather seasonable; good rain. *Bhadoi* crops thriving; indigo being cut; late paddy being transplanted, prospects good. Public health generally good.
Rungpore	1·58	More rain wanted for transplanting operations; harvesting of *aus* proceeding. Public health good.
Burdwan	4·16	Transplanting of *amun* seedlings going on; *aus* progressing well; sugarcane good. Price of rice 15 to 22 seers per rupee. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	5·08	Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. Public health good.
Purneah	3·30	Cultivation progressing; crops excellent; jute being harvested. *Baane* rice 17 seers per rupee. A good deal of sickness of a mild kind resulting, probably from sudden changes in temperature. Prices falling.
Patna	5·74	Sufficient rain for transplantation of *bhadoi* and paddy crops, which is progressing. Cholera reported from Behar, Hilsa and Chundi police jurisdictions.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga	4·54	*Makai* looks very promising; transplanting of *marua* and paddy progressing rapidly. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	1·41	Weather seasonable latterly. Rain wanted over most parts of district. Transplanting retarded. General health good.
Cuttack	1·77	Weather cloudy. Rice plants promising well. Price of rice a little higher. Scattered cases of cholera; public health good.
Midnapore	3·15	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Khoolna	2·78	Weather cloudy. *Aus* paddy doing well; cultivation of *amun* paddy continues, prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·54	Prospects of crops good; transplanting of late rice going on. Price of rice averages 20 seers per rupee. Small-pox in Gungarampore; cattle-disease in four thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	1·63; showers daily	Crops doing well. Public health fair
Gya	Rainfall recorded before storm, 3·61.	Severe thunderstorm on night of 26th with much rain, town flooded, some lives lost. Crop prospects good. A few cases of fever and cholera. Prices moderate.
Chumparun	1·75	Break in rains done much good to *bhadoi* crops; transplanting of paddy seedlings going on. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Good general rain during week. Transplanting operations well forward, except in parts of Western Bengal and Chota Nagpur, where more rain wanted; all autumn crops and sugarcane promising well; in some districts early rice and jute being harvested with prospects of generally satisfactory outturn. Price of rice almost stationary. Public health generally good in Gya town, but some lives lost by floods caused by excessive rain, with severe storm, on night of 26th.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(July 28th)		
Benares (July 26th)	Averaging 1·90	*Kharif* prospects fair. Supplies plentiful. Prices slightly falling. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	1·80 at Sadr	Weather cloudy and sultry. Weeding of crops in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 27th)	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. Crops promising well. Prices falling. General health good.
Lucknow („ 26th)	Average ·70	Crops doing well; weeding in progress; *mash* and *moth* being sown. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain good and general.	Weather seasonable. Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Prices steady. Some cases of cattle-disease in tahsil Digbijaiganj; general health fair.
Partabgarh („ 27th)	·80 to 3·40	*Bajri* sowing has been somewhat retarded by excessive rain; *dhan* being transplanted. Prices stationary. Cholera in some parts of tahsil Patti.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 1·50	Weather seasonable. More rain required in trans-Ganges tract. *Kharif* sowings still going on. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Health generally good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·10 to 2·0	Weather generally cloudy. Sowing and weeding in progress. Prices steady. Slight cholera in City and Cantonments continues; cattle-disease in parganas Rasulabad and Ghatumpur.
Farakhabad(„ „)	From 1·10 to 4·10	Crops promise well, but a break would do good. Supplies plentiful and prices continue steady. No sickness.
Sitapur („ „)	From ·30 to 4·90	Prospects favourable. No sickness.
Bareilly („ „)	From ·20 to 4·0	Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Banda („ 26th)	Good rain during week.	*Kharif* sowings continue; early crops being weeded. Prices fluctuating slightly. Cattle-disease in two villages in pargana Mau; public health good.
Ballia („ 27th)	Averaging 4·50	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* sowings continue; sugarcane thriving fairly. Public health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Partial rain	Sunshine during week. *Kharif* crops making good progress. Prices stationary. Typhoid fever and measles in district; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 26th)	Rain in all parganas, 1·0 to 2·80.	*Kharif* crops progressing favourably. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 3·60	Agricultural prospects good. Prices steady. Health of people and cattle good.
Meerut („ 27th)	General and very opportune rain on 26th after dry westerly winds.	*Kharif* crops flourishing. Supplies sufficient. Prices of wheat and gram have risen. Health generally good; fever has set in.
		General Remarks.—Rain has been general during the week; a break would be beneficial for the crops. Prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are plentiful and prices generally steady. Public health fair; cases of cholera reported from a few districts.
Punjab—(July 28th)		
Hissar	2·0	Health good. Prices falling.
Delhi	2·25	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	1·28	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	1·10	Health good. Prices slightly falling.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore	·00 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	2·70	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·30	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	6·50	Health good. Prices steady.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi	·40	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur.	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; rain much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good. Prices falling in the Hissar, Jullundur and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(July 28th)		
Nagpur	3·76	Weather cloudy and cool. *Kharif* crops up. Small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	4·71	Sowings finished, prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (July 27th)	4·28	Sowings completed in Kurai and Banda tahsils. Fever and small-pox prevalent. Prices stationary.
Seoni	5·70	Weather cloudy and cool with occasional breaks. Rice being transplanted. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	7·43	Weeding commenced, prospects good. Small-pox and cattle-disease in parts. Prices steady.
Khandwa	3·38	Weather seasonable. Sowings completed. Thirty-two cases of cholera, seventeen deaths. Prices stationary.
Raipur	Several heavy showers	More rain wanted for second ploughing; rice looks healthy. Cholera continues. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (July 24th)	6·97	Weather cloudy with good rain. Prospects good. Cholera in parts. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—More rain is wanted in parts of Chhattisgarh, but over the rest of the Provinces the fall has been ample, and there is now a break which is well timed for weeding.
British Burma—(July 28th)		
Akyab (July 24th)	17·84; total rainfall 70·92.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing progressing.
Bassein	7·59; total rainfall 49·95.	Slight cholera in Bassein town; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing completed; sowing progressing.
Rangoon	6·40; total rainfall 50·67.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	20·15; total rainfall 87·76.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	11·71; total rainfall 63·37.	Public health good; slight cattle-diseas in three circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada	7·23; total rainfall 45·30.	Slight cholera; slight cattle-disease in one subdivision. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	0·92; total rainfall 18·33.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; seedlings in good condition.
Tounghoo	4·90; total rainfall 36·75.	Public health good; cattle health good. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·21; total rainfall 14·98.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in one circle. Sowing continues.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease slight in six districts, prevalent in two districts, elsewhere health of cattle good. Ploughing and sowing progressing. Weather seasonable.
Assam—(July 28th)		
Gauhati	1·81 during week ending 27th instant.	Weather hot. Health of station good, but cholera still in the interior of the district; cattle-disease still prevalent in some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* continues; planting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet	2·04	Damage to crops by floods in Karimgunj and South Sylhet was reported in the previous week; some damage is also reported from Sunamgunj and Sadr. Cattle-disease has appeared in Karimgunj.
Cachar	4·70	Weather warm. Cultivation for *sali* crops progressing, prospects of tea good. Common rice 12¼ seers per rupee. General health good.
Dibrugarh	6·46	Weather cool. Considerable damage to *ahu* crops in some parts of North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision by floods. Tea doing well. District healthy.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(July 28th)		
Bangalore / Mysore	Rainfall good in Malnad district and fair in other parts of the State.	Rain wanted in Kolar district. Standing crops in good condition, prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material change in prices.
Mercara	10·14	Crops in good condition. Prospects of season and public health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(July 28th)		
Amraoti	1·99	Crops in good condition; weeding commenced. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	4·45	In some places the grain sown has been washed away by floods and a resowing has become necessary; cotton plants thriving.
Hyderabad	Average 1·46; total rainfall 20·48.	*Kharif* and *abi* sowings continue. General health fair. Prices,—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11, white *juari* 21½, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(July 28th)		
Indore	1·66; total rainfall 23·03.	Weather less cloudy. Prices falling.
Morar (Gwalior)	3·0; total rainfall 14·49.	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Neemuch	2·06; total rainfall 13·46.	Weather seasonable. Prices stationary. Health and prospects good.
Goona	5·05; total rainfall 12·30.	Health good.
Sutna	8·81	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	2·69	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·62	Weather seasonable. Crops fair. Health good.
Nowgong	5·11; total rainfall 15·11.	Weather seasonable. Prospects favourable. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	4·25; total rainfall 24·30.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(July 28th)		
Abu (July 28th)	5·50	Weather very cloudy and damp.
Sirohi („ 25th)	3·64	Tanks and wells full. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and windy.
Marwar („ 23rd)	·49	A year's water in Jodhpore City tanks. Health good. Crops thriving. Weather very cloudy; rain more copious in districts. Weather warm and close. Prices tending to fall.
Phandaree („ 25th)	1·46	Tanks and wells full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather showery and seasonable.
Meywar („ 24th)	2·88	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	6·06	Water in tanks and wells increasing. Health good. Prices much risen. Weather cloudy. Frequent showers during week.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 5·17; Tonk, 2·71.	Weather cloudy and rainy. Prospects and health good. Prices fallen.
Jhallawar („ 23rd)	6·49	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 24th)	3·36	Health good. Crops sprouting.
Ajmere („ 27th)	Scanty rain throughout district.	Health good. Weather cloudy. Some small tanks in Beawar district filled. Sowing in progress. Prices stationary.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects and health fair.
Kerowlee („ 24th)	3·27	Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices falling.
Dholepore („ 21st)	2·65	Tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather hot.
Bhurtpore („ 24th)	2·51	Tanks and wells full. Agricultural operations in active progress. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Ulwur („ 27th)	1·4	Health good. Prospects favourable.
Bickanir („ 24th)	·59; in some districts heavy rain.	Sowings continue. Tanks and wells filling. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 22nd)		
Katmandu (July 23rd)	6·15	The abundant rainfall of the past week has enabled much rice to be transplanted.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 4th July 1885.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 3rd July 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 4th July 1885.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 3rd July 1886.		Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
First 10 days of July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	668	94,811	156	680	98,498	145	17,40,616	211	20,38,365	223	2,97,749	...
10th July 1886	Madras	801	1,55,164	180	801	1,40,181	163	10,40,809	167	10,80,373	172	39,564	...
First 3 days of July 1886	South Indian	654	1,08,023	166	654	1,16,300	178	12,30,370	139	13,50,897	154	1,20,527	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,51,387	302	1,497	5,01,898	335	1,12,77,790	555	1,23,90,968	617	11,13,178	...
3rd July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	2,26,022	492	461	1,85,000	401	42,10,306	673	45,26,479	731	3,16,173	...
	TOTAL	4,081	10,36,607	254	4,153	10,41,037	251	2,04,08,801	368	2,12,96,082	400	18,87,101	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,21,178	542	1,515	8,04,097	531	1,33,04,168	647	1,31,30,940	646	...	1,64,228
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	6,205	101	57	7,075	135	1,28,692	167	1,35,019	176	6,327	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	830	69	12	887	74	16,507	102	17,859	111	1,242	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,401	85	75	6,034	80	95,203	94	98,121	97	2,918	...
3rd July 1886	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,04,074	200	1,411	2,00,000	212	44,64,866	233	48,99,039	258	4,34,173	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Southern Mahratta	272	19,760	73	315	30,677	97	1,86,857	63	4,65,835	110	2,78,978	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	..	42	1,575	37	...	...	30,069	53	30,069	..
	TOTAL	3,312	11,51,456	345	3,427	11,49,945	336	1,81,06,183	407	1,87,85,862	408	5,80,479	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	90,828	390	234	93,183	398	11,54,598	365	11,58,417	369	3,819	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,410	52	27	1,416	54	10,347	53	23,290	64	3,943	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	240	36,144	146	249	38,048	156	5,03,320	149	6,13,227	183	1,09,907	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,258	61	37	1,512	41	37,037	75	27,718	56	...	9,019
Ditto	Tirhoot	220	20,331	90	246	28,113	114	3,85,318	125	4,27,923	130	42,605	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	19,834	80	253	21,115	83	2,36,858	70	2,97,870	88	61,012	.
Last 4 days of June 1886	Wardha Coal	45	(a) 2,033	59	45	(b) 4,097	91	(c) 1,33,300	228	(d) 1,99,940	342	66,640	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	17,609	118	149	17,063	122	5,13,427	254	5,01,737	251	...	11,690
First 3 days of July 1886	Burma	290	43,499	147	327	34,852	107	6,20,231	178	6,17,462	141	...	2,769
17th July 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,80,266	271	1,803	4,38,709	243	87,64,516	358	68,73,976	284	...	18,90,540
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	6,030	91	66	5,288	80	82,055	92	77,411	88	...	5,544
Last 11 days of June 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	35	(a) 1,303	38	36	(b) 702	22	(c) 21,252	46	(d) 28,796	62	7,544	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Dacca	53	1,557	29	86	6,070	71	25,737	144	66,869	57	41,132	...
First 3 days of July 1886	Jorhat	25	531	21	30	570	19	6,392	19	8,364	21	1,972	...
	TOTAL	3,404	7,33,407	210	3,588	6,92,563	193	1,25,04,888	270	1,09,23,000	237	...	15,81,888
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		10,017	20,21,470	268	11,168	28,81,445	258	5,11,10,162	348	5,20,04,044	347	18,94,782	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,35,10,675	160	2,65,22,521	177	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	..	...	...	...	..	2,75,99,487	188	2,54,82,423	170	...	21,17,064
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	18,264	145	126	17,942	142	1,66,043	97	1,76,628	104	10,585	...
Last 11 days of June 1886	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	(a) 4,216	63	67	(b) 4,753	71	(c) 72,353	82	(d) 92,107	106	19,754	...
26th June 1886	Assam	...	(e)	...	...	(e)	...	(f) 56,062	57	(g) 84,344	87	28,282	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	23,139	76	303	42,774	141	3,79,493	92	6,19,389	152	2,39,896	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,012	228	22	4,744	216	75,298	252	77,257	262	1,959	...
	TOTAL	518	50,631	98	518	70,213	136	7,49,249	92	10,49,725	131	3,00,476	...
	Native States.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	16,587	86	193	12,787	66	3,61,511	138	3,53,714	137	...	7,797
10th July 1886	Jodhpore	64	2,073	46	64	3,700	59	43,194	50	54,154	63	10,960	...
Last 11 days of June 1886	Nizam's	121	(a) 11,438	94	208	(b) 14,186	68	(c) 3,34,100	212	(d) 3,10,818	115	...	23,282
20th June 1886	Mysore	.	(e)	...	...	(e)	...	(h) 88,618	55	(i) 94,148	59	5,530	...
17th July 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	266	17	16	1,068	67	11,174	52	16,186	76	5,012	...
	TOTAL	394	31,264	79	481	31,801	66	8,38,597	116	8,29,020	99	...	9,577

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(a) Receipts for the last 3 days of June 1885.
(b) Receipts for the last 4 days of June 1886.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1886.
(e) Return not received.
(f) Total receipts from 1st April to 27th June 1885.
(g) Total receipts from 1st April to 26th June 1886.
(h) Total receipts from 1st April to 20th June 1885.
(i) Total receipts from 1st April to 19th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 28th July, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

BANK OF BENGAL.

NOTICES.

Calcutta, the 24th July 1886.

The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal will be held at the Bank on Monday, the 16th proximo at 3 P.M., for the transaction of the following business:—

I.—To receive the Directors' Report and the audited accounts up to the 30th June 1886.

II.—To elect two Directors in the room of Messrs. J. C. Macgregor and W. R. T. Aitken who go out by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

III.—To elect two Auditors and to fix their remuneration.

The 29th July 1886.

The Directors have made the following change in the Bank's Establishment:—

Mr. J. J. Hills has been appointed to act as Agent at Lucknow, *vice* Mr. MacBean, who has been granted short leave of absence.

By order of the Directors,

R. HARDIE,

Secretary & Treasurer.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 22nd July 1886.

No. 772-687.—In exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Act II of 1886, and by the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated the 5th February 1886, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to make the following rules under the said Act:—

1. In making arrangements under Section 9, Sub-Section (2), of the Act for the recovery on behalf of Government by any Company, public body, association, or private employer, of the tax to which any person employed by such Company, public body, association, or private employer, is liable the Collector may—

(*a*) agree to pay to the Company, public body, association, or private employer, as the case may be, by way of remuneration, any sum not exceeding five per cent. of the tax to which the person employed is liable;

(*b*) provide that the sums recovered by the Company, public body, association, or private employer as aforesaid, shall be delivered to him (the Collector), together with a statement showing the amount deducted from the salary of each employé for each month, at such time and place as he (the Collector) may direct. Payments may be made either monthly or by instalments which shall in no case exceed four in number, provided that the last instalment does not fall due later than the 1st March each year.

2. The Officer whose duty it is to disburse salaries, annuities, pensions or gratuities of a local authority shall within one week from the date of such payment deliver to the Collector a detailed statement showing (1) the amount of gross payments liable to the tax, (2) the amount of tax deducted by him, and (3) the date of payment into the Treasury, together with a receipt for the same duly countersigned by the Officer in charge of the Treasury. All variations that have taken place since the submission of the list prescribed under Section 10 of the Act should be explained in a separate Memorandum.

3. The list prescribed by Section 16 of the Act or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit shall, together with the Notification under Section 16, Sub-Section (3), be posted up in some conspicuous place in every tahsil, in the principal Mohallas of every town, and in the *Chaupal* or other place of public resort in every village, in which any person included in the list resides. They shall be drawn up in Hindi and Urdu.

4. Under Section 18, Sub-Section (1), Clause (*a*), the Collector may, instead of including them in the list published under Section 16, serve a notice under Section 17 on:—

(*a*) persons whose names are entered in the Durbar list of the Chief Commissioner,

(*b*) all persons whose Vernacular is English;

or he may include them in such list under Section 16 in addition to serving a notice on them under Section 17.

5. The Collector is hereby authorised under Section 18, Sub-Section (1), Clause (*b*), of the Act to publish general notices in the following localities:—

(i) All Municipalities;

(ii) All Cantonments;

(iii) All Civil Stations at the head-quarters of districts and sub-divisions.

6. The date to be specified in the General Notice referred to in the preceding rule, as well as in the notice to be issued under Section 43, as that on or before which the returns should be made, shall be a date not less than 30 days from that on which the notice is published.

7. (1) The tax leviable under Part IV (*a*) shall be paid in one sum on the date mentioned in the list or notice.

(2) The tax leviable under Part IV (*b*) may be paid in the following instalments:—

(*a*) If his income does not exceed R10,000, in two equal instalments, one to be paid on the date mentioned in the list or notice, and the other on January 1.

(*b*) If his income exceed R10,000, in three equal instalments, one to be paid on the date mentioned in the list or notice, one on October 1, and one on January 1.

8. Under Section 47, Sub-Section (5), the powers conferred upon the local Government by Section 47, Sub-Sections (2) and (4), are hereby delegated to the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

9. Receipts under Section 32 shall not be signed by any officer inferior in rank to a Tahsildar, unless with the special sanction of the Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara.

10. The appended Forms and Registers are prescribed under the Act.

By order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for First Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana.

Notice under Section 10, Act II of 1886.

To

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICER OF

Take notice that you are required, under Section 10, Act II of 1886, to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered at the Office of the undersigned a return in the Form annexed (Form A) on or before the 15th April 188 .

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ;

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

FORM A.

Prescribed by the Government of India. (Rule 2 of Notification No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, Department of Finance and Commerce.)

Return made by the Principal Officer of every Local Authority, Company, Public body, or Association under Section 10, Act II of 1886.

Designation of { Local Authority— Company— Public body or Association.

Name of employé, pensioner, annuitant, or receiver of gratuity.	Address.	Salaries.			Pensions or Annuities.		Gratuities.	
		Employment.	Rate of salary.	Dates on which payable.	Rate of pension or annuity.	Dates on which payable.	Amount.	Dates on which paid.

FORM B.

Prescribed by the Government of India. (Rule 9 of Notification No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, Department of Finance and Commerce.)

I Collector of do hereby certify that the income of the owner of the security/securities specified below, including the interest on that security/those securities, but excluding income from agriculture, is less than R500 a year.

(Sd.)

Dated *Collector of*

Description of Security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

FORM C.

Prescribed by the Government of India. (Rule 9 of Notification No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, Department of Finance and Commerce.)

I Collector of do hereby certify that the income of the owner of the security/securities specified below, including the interest on that security/those securities, but excluding income from agriculture, is less than R2,000 a year.

(Sd.)

Dated *Collector of*

Description of Security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

FORM D.

Prescribed by the Government of India. (Rule 10 of Notification No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, Department of Finance and Commerce.)

I Collector of do hereby certify that the interest on the security/securities specified below, standing in the name of , is employed solely for religious/public charitable purposes.

(Sd.)

Dated *Collector of*

Description of Security.	Number.	Date.	Amount.

FORM E.

Notice under Section 12 (1), Act II of 1886.

No.__________

To

You are hereby required either to produce or to cause to be produced on or before the day of next for the inspection of the undersigned such of the accounts of the Company as refer to the year ending on the and as are in your possession and power.

If you fail herein you will be liable to prosecution under Section 34, Sub-Section (4), Clause (c), of Act II of 1886.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

FORM F.

List of persons chargeable with Income Tax, prepared under Section 16, Act II of 1886.

All persons whose names are included in this list are hereby required to take notice that they have been assessed under Part IV of the second Schedule of Act II of 1886 according to the particulars specified below. All persons named in this list are required to pay the amounts specified in the fifth column as due by them within sixty days from the day of next. Any person not paying the tax due by him will be proceeded against according to law Payment should be made at to the Tahsildar/Treasury Officer who will grant a receipt.

Objections to the assessment may be made to the Collector by petition within 30 days from the date above mentioned.

1	2	3	4	5	6
NAME.	Source or sources of estimated income.	Year or portion of year for which the tax is payable.	Place or places, district or districts where the income accrues.	Amount of tax payable.	Place where and the person to whom payment is to be made.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

FORM G.

Notice under Section 17, Act II of 1886.

No.________

To

You are hereby required to take notice that you have been assessed under Part IV of the second Schedule of Act II of 1886 according to the particulars specified below. You are required to pay R the amount of the tax to which you have been assessed within sixty days from the day of next, or to apply to the undersigned within thirty days from that date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled; otherwise you will be proceeded against according to law. A receipt will be granted at by the Tahsildar / Treasury Officer to whom payment should be made.

1	2	3	4	5
Source or sources of estimated income.	Year or portion of the year for which the tax is payable.	Place or places, district or districts, where the income accrues.	Amount of tax payable.	The place where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

FORM H.

General Notice under Section 18, (1) (b), Act II of 1886.

Every person living within the Municipality, Cantonment, or Civil Station of and chargeable under Part IV of the second Schedule of Act II of 1886 is hereby invited to deliver or cause to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the day of next a return in the form printed below of his income during the year ending on the day on which his accounts have been last made up, or if his accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March 18 , then of his income during the year ending on the 31st day of March last.

Forms of the return and declaration together with instructions for filling up the return can be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Name.	Residence or place of business.	Source or sources of income specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act.	Income derived from each of these sources during the past year mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Names of sharers, if any, in the income mentioned in columns 3 and 4 with specification of those shares.	REMARKS.

I do hereby declare that the income shown in this return is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that I have no other source of income.

Dated *Signature.*

FORM I.

(OBVERSE.)

Form of return and declaration under Section 18, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	
Name.	Residence or place of business.	Source or sources of income, specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act.	Income derived from each of the sources during the past year, mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Names of sharers, if any, in the income mentioned in columns 3 and 4 with specification of their shares.	REMARKS.

I do hereby declare that the income shown in this return is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that I have no other source of income.

Dated *Signature.*

(REVERSE.)

Instructions for filling up the return.

In the case of a firm the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.

If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business or residence being specified.

In column 3 every separate source of income accruing and arising or received in British India should be entered in detail. Salaries, pensions and annuities, whether paid by Government, by a local authority or company, or by a private employer, are chargeable under Part I. The net profits of companies or associations carrying on business in British India, whose stock or funds is or are divided into shares and transferable, whether the company is incorporated or not, and whether its principal place of business is situated in British India or not, are chargeable under Part II. Income derived from interest on Government securities, or debentures or other securities issued by a local authority or company, is chargeable under Part III. All other income is chargeable under Part IV.

If a person filling in the return occupies a building for which he pays no rent he should enters in column 4 an amount equivalent to five-sixths of the sum at which the building might reasonably be expected to have let.

Against the gross receipts no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor should deductions be made on account of the maintenance of the person himself or his family or domestic establishment, nor on account of any public or local rates, cesses or taxes.

NOTE.—Gross income should be shown in column 4, deductions claimed should be shown separately in column 6. Deduction allowed will be made by the Collector before assessing the tax.

In the case of a firm or of a Hindu undivided family, no entry should be made in column 5; but in other cases where the sharers are chargeable separately, and it is wished that they should be so charged, the column must be filled in.

If the person filling in the return is chargeable (1) as a trustee, guardian, curator or committee of any infant, married woman subject to the law of England, lunatic or idiot, (2) as an agent of a non-resident, (3) as receiver or manager appointed by any Court in India, or as official trustee in respect of income officially in his possession or under his control, the fact should be stated in the column of remarks.

N. B.—The attention of all persons filling in these returns is called to Section 35, Act II of 1886, which is printed below for general information:—

"If a person makes a statement or a declaration mentioned in Section 18, sub-section (2), which is false, and which he either knows or believes to be false or does not believe to be true, he shall be deemed to have committed the offence described in Section 177 of the Indian Penal Code.".

FORM K.

Receipt under Section 32, Act II of 1886.

COUNTERFOIL.

1.—Serial No.

2.—Date of payment or recovery of the money.

3.—Amount paid or recovered including penalty, if any.

4.—Name of person liable to the tax.

5.—Source or sources of income in respect of which the tax was payable.

6.—The year or part of the year for which the tax was payable.

7.—The place or places, district or districts, in which the income accrued.

8.—Amount of instalments, if any, remaining due.

(Sd.)

Collector, or Tahsildar, or Treasury Officer.

1.—Serial No.

2.—Date of payment or recovery of the money.

3.—Amount paid or recovered, including penalty, if any.

4.—Name of person liable to the tax.

5.—Source or sources of income in respect of which the tax was payable.

6.—The year or part of the year for which the tax was payable.

7.—The place or places, district or districts, in which the income accrued.

8.—Amount of instalments, if any, remaining due.

(Sd.)

Collector, or Tahsildar, or Treasury Officer.

FORM L.

Return under Section 41, Act II of 1886.

No.________

To

You are hereby required to deliver or cause to be delivered to at on or before the day of next, a list in the form printed below containing to the best of your knowledge and belief—

(*a*) the names of all lodgers and inmates resident in every house used by you as a dwelling-house or let by you in lodgings, and of all other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to forty-one rupees ten annas and eight pies per mensem or upwards, employed in your service, whether resident in any such house as aforesaid or not.

(*b*) the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such dwelling-house or lodgings, and

(*c*) the name of any lodger or inmate in any such house who has a place of residence elsewhere at which he is liable under Act II of 1886 to be assessed and who desires to be assessed at that place.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:
DISTRICT.

(Sd.)

Dated

Collector.

Form of list of lodgers, inmates and employés, returned under Section 41, Act II of 1886.

Name of person making the return—

Residence—

1	2	3	4
NAME.	Whether lodger, inmate or employé.	Residence, if different from the above.	Place at which he desires to be assessed.

Dated

Signature.

FORM M.

Notice under Section 42, Act II of 1886.

No.__________

To

You are hereby required to deliver or cause to be delivered to the undersigned on* or before the day of next, a statement in the annexed form of the name or names of the person or persons, if any, for or of whom you are Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee or Agent.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

STATEMENT.

1	2	3
Name of Trustee, Guardian, Curator, Committee or Agent.	Whether Trustee, Guardian, &c., or Agent.	Name of persons, if any, for whom he is Trustee, &c.

Dated *Signature.*

FORM N.

Notice under Section 43, Act II of 1886.

No__________

To

You are hereby required to fill in and deliver or cause to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the day of next, the accompanying Form I of return in respect of the property of which you are*

Instructions for filling up the return are printed on the reverse of it.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE:

DISTRICT. (Sd.)

Dated *Collector.*

* Here enter Manager or Receiver, or Official Trustee, as the case may be.

REGISTER No. I.

Register of Salaries, Pensions, Gratuities, Annuities, &c., other than those paid by Government, assessed under Part I, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Serial Number.	NAME.	Month for which the salary, &c., is payable.	Amount of monthly salary, &c.	Deduction (if any) to be made under Section 5 (1) (g).	Amount of net salary, &c., *i.e.* the difference of columns 4 and 5.	Amount of tax assessed.	Date of payment.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. II.

Register of Companies assessed under Part II, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Serial Number.	NAME OF COMPANY.	Amount of net profits for the year.	Tax assessed.	Date on which payable.	Date of payment.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. III.

Register of Income assessed under Part IV, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4			5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Serial No.	Tahsil.	Zila or Parganah.	Town or Village.	Muhalla.	Street or Ward.	Name of Assessee.	Father's name.	Caste.	Trade or Profession.	Estimated Amount of annual income.	Tax assessed thereon.	Assessment after hearing of objection (if any) by Collector.	Final demand after hearing of appeal (if any) by Commissioner.	Penalty, if any.	TOTAL.	Date on which payment is due.	Date of payment.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. IV.

Register of Proceedings against Defaulters under Land Revenue Law.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Number of case in register of assessment.	Name of defaulter and amount of default.	Date of order for recovery and amount recovered.	Date and nature of each process issued.	Amount of tax recovered and date of recovery.	Amount of costs recovered and date of recovery.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. V.

Register of Proceedings against Defaulters under Civil Procedure Code.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Number of case in register of assessment.	Name of defaulter and amount of default.	Date of order for recovery and amount to be recovered.	Date and nature of each process issued.	Amount of tax recovered and date of recovery.	Amount of costs &c., recovered and date of recovery.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. VI.

Register of Objections under Section 25, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	Number in Register of assessment.	Date of Petition.	NAME.	Amount originally assessed.	Taxes fixed after hearing objection.	Date.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. VII.

Register of Appeals under Section 27, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Serial Number.	District.	Date of Appeal.	NAME.	Amount originally assessed.	Amount assessed after hearing of objection by Collector.	Tax as fixed after hearing appeal.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. VIII.

Register of Notices issued under Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of Notices issued under Section 12 (1).	Name and nature of Company.	Number of Notices under Section 17.	Name, address, and occupation of assessee.	Number of Notices under Section 18 (1)(b).	Number of Notices under Section 41.	Number of Notices under Section 42.	Number of Notices under Section 43.	REMARKS.

REGISTER No. IX.

Register of Prosecutions under Section 36 for offences under Sections 34 and 35, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number.	Name of person prosecuted.	Date of Collector's order under Section 36.	Date of issue of Summons.	Magistrate before whom prosecuted.	Section under which prosecuted.	Order of Magistrate and date of order.	Amount recovered and date of recovery.	REMARKS.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 21st July 1886.

No. 2717.—Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, Officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Nowgong, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days from the date of making over charge at Neemuch.

The 22nd July 1886.

No. 2726.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 646 G., dated the 25th March 1886, Surgeon-Major R. Caldecott was on privilege leave from the 24th February to 27th March 1886, both days inclusive.

The unexpired portion of the leave from 28th March to 23rd April 1886 is hereby cancelled.

No. 2729.—In accordance with orders received from the Foreign Department, Lieutenant L. S. Newmarch was relieved of his duties as 3rd Assistant Agent to the Governor General on the forenoon of the 22nd June on transfer to Rajputana.

By Order,

F. L. PETRE,

1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 23rd July 1886.

No. 1830 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1354 G., dated the 6th July 1886, Lieutenant J. Ramsay assumed charge of his duties as Assistant to the Agent to the Governor General in Rajputana, on the forenoon of the 16th idem.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 20th July 1886.

No. 2074-2716.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 27 of the Court Fees Act, VII of 1870, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to direct that the court fee stamps and labels to be used in all courts and public offices in the civil and military station of Bangalore, shall be only such as have been purchased from the Resident's Treasury or from a licensed vendor of stamps in the civil and military station appointed under the orders of the Resident.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*

Assistant to the Resident.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 26th July 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of June 1886 :—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Ganeshkhind	Bombay	7th June	Opened.
Hunsur	Mysore	2nd ,,	Ditto.
Karnal	Punjab	27th April	Ditto.
Myawaddy	Burma	19th June	Ditto.
Pathankot	Punjab	24th ,,	Ditto.
Sinthewai	Burma	19th ,,	Ditto.
Sittang	Ditto	9th ,,	Ditto.
Thana	Bombay	15th ,,	Ditto.
Yemether	Burma	12th ,,	Ditto.
Atari	Punjab	7th ,,	Closed.
Grant's Buildings.	Bombay	30th ,,	Ditto.
Mahabaleshwar	Ditto	17th ,,	Ditto.
Matheran	Ditto	19th ,,	Ditto.
Sadhaura	Punjab	25th ,,	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Akree	R. M. S. Ry.	15th June	Opened.
Bostan	S. P. S. Ry.	31st Jan.	Ditto.
Bridgemanganj	B. & N.-W. Ry.	14th June	Ditto.
Ferozepore Executive Engineer's Office.	N.-W. Ry.	12th ,,	Ditto.
Rowtarah	A. B. S. Ry.	19th ,,	Ditto.
Suneri	S. P. S. Ry.	16th ,,	Ditto.
Bhavnagar Bander	B. G. S. Ry.	25th ,,	Closed.
Debrugarh Steamer Ghat.	A. Ry.	24th ,,	Ditto.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,

Director General of Telegraphs in India.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 22nd July 1886.

No. 66.—Babu Preonath Ghose, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, Section i, paragraph 21, on the 16th July 1886.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value. R	a.	p.	Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District.						
4	Old Hindu punched coins . .	Silver .	0	4 each	0	206	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 7th December 1886.
	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab).						
22	Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi, A. H. 894—923 = A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper .	0	1 each	0	35	Do. 17th January 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates . .	Do. .	0	0 each	6	96	
	Found in the Nimar District.						
44	Moghal Shah Jehan, A. H. 1037—1068 = 1627—1658 A.D., mint and dates illegible.	Silver .	1	4 each	0	1	Do. 24th June 1887.
	Found in the Hooghly District.						
51	Moghal XVI Alam Shah, 1759 A.D.	Do. .	1	0 each	0	1	
	Found in the Hamirpur District.						
52	XXXVII Islam Shah, 952—960 = 1545—1552, Types lettered surfaces, dates illegible.	Copper .	0	2 each	0	3	
	Found in the Partabpur District.						
54	Moghal XVI Shah Alam, Mint Akbarabad.	Silver .	1	0 each	0	8	
	Found in the Etawah District.						
56	Buddhist punched coins . .	Do. .	0	3 each	0	94	
	Found in the Banda District.						
57	Moghal XVI Shah Alam, 1759 A.D., Mint Banda, Reign 39.	Do. .	1	0 each	0	2	
	Found in the Ballia District.						
58	Old Hindu or Buddhist punched coins.	Do. .	1	0 each	0	129	
	Found in the Hissar District.						
59	Muhammad Shah	Do. .	1	8 each	0	30	
60	Ahmed Shah Bahadur . .	Do. .	1	8 each	0	8	
62	Muhammad Shah, bad specimens	Do. .	1	0 each	0	37	
	Found in the Basti District.						
64	Pathan Ala-ud-din Mahamad Shah 1295—1315.	Do. .	1	8 each	0	23	

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th July 1886.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 27th July 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,674	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 95,10,095 a. 13 p. 6 } Public Deposits at Branches . 2,03,16,814 0 3 }	2,98,26,909	13	9
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,05,80,078	9	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	8,52,691	7	4
Sundries	14,90,951	10	1
RUPEES	8,71,07,306	7	11

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	63,34,290	4	0
Other authorized Investments	56,61,669	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,03,82,944	4	6
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	88,05,644	1	10
Bills discounted and purchased	2,62,70,758	6	7
Balances with other Banks	10,83,644	5	1
Bullion	3,033	1	9
Dead Stock	11,31,568	7	10
Stamps	10,346	13	3
Sundries	8,36,506	11	10
	6,05,20,405	12	8
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,12,17,500 a. 9 p. 8 } Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,53,69,400 1 7 }	2,65,86,900	11	3
RUPEES	8,71,07,306	7	11

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 29th July 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 7 per cent.

Percentage 42·3.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 28th July 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 21st July 1886	4,04,639	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	10,46,175	
		14,50,814
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,485	
Ditto ditto Government	49,902	
		53,387
		15,04,201
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	6,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	54	
		6,00,054
Balance on the evening of the 28th July 1886		9,04,147
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	1,64,622	
Ditto ditto Government	7,39,525	
		9,04,147
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,65,360	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		3,65,360

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 29th July 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
15	D 20—60021	100	Hakimuddin, Mirzapur.

ALLAHABAD,
The 28th July 1886.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
12	B 93—53817	100	Mr. Sadasuck GumbhirChand, 19, Cross Street, Calcutta.
	,, —53823	100	
13	B 83—40050	50	The Post Master General, Madras.
	,, —40991	50	
14	B 83—32681	50	
	B 93—42485	100	
15	B 85—05809	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

"OOTACAMUND WATER-SUPPLY SCHEME."

Northern Section.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division, Ootacamund, up to 9th August 1886, for supplying the undermentioned materials either at Metupollem or Ootacamund. The supply should be completed within six months from the date of acceptance of the tender.

II. The following contract documents can be seen in the Executive Engineer's Office, at Ootacamund, on any date between 11 A. M. to 5 P. M. up to 7th August 1886:—

1st.—A complete set of drawings shewing the general dimensions of the proposed articles to be supplied and, so far as necessary, details of the above.

2nd.—A schedule of the quantities of the materials to be supplied.

3rd.—A set of conditions of contract to be complied with by the person or persons whose tender may be accepted.

III. The tenders should be accompanied by a statement in the form of the under-mentioned abstract shewing the rates at which different materials specified below will be supplied.

IV. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of R500 in cash or Government Promissory Notes and be superscribed "Tenders for Ootacamund Water Works," in default of which the tender will be rejected.

V. All tenders will be opened in the Divisional Office at 12 noon on the date above mentioned in the presence of those who may choose to attend.

VI. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders without assigning any reason for so doing.

VII. To allow of a guarantee fund being formed on the part of Government, a deduction of ten per cent. from all payments to the contractor will be made by the Executive Engineer at the time of payment.

VIII. The deposit of the successful competitor will be retained until he executes the contract bond, and such time as the above deduction of ten per cent. amounts to R500.

IX. The successful competitor or competitors will be required to sign a contract deed on a stamped paper at his or their own expense on the basis of his or their tender containing penalties for breach of contract on his or their part.

DESCRIPTION OF MATERIALS.

	Rate.
1. Cast-iron piping from 11" to 2" diameter	Per ton.
2. Special castings for curved and reduction joint pipes for above	"
3. Pig lead	Per pound.
4. Sluice valves (size 11")	Each.
Do. do. (do. 6")	"
Do. do. (do. 5")	"
Do. do. (do. 3½")	"
Do. do. (do. 3")	"
Do. do. (do. 2½")	"
5. Brass cocks (do. 1")	"
6. Air valves	"
7. Road valve boxes with cover	"
8. Wrought iron	Per lb.
9. Special junction for stand-pipes 11" diameter	Each.
Do. do. 5" diameter	"
Do. do. 3½" do.	"
Do. do. 3" do.	"
Do. do. 2½" do.	"
Do. do. 2" do.	"
10. Cast-iron stand-pipes	"
11. Screw valves 1½" diameter	"

A. C. SMITH, *Major, R.E.*,

Executive Engineer, Nilgiri Division.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
NILGIRI DIVISION,
OOTACAMUND,
The 8th July 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 27th July 1886.

Coulter, Dr.	Kates, Miss A,	Starling & Co.
Fonlyn, M.	Kuett, J. S.	Thompson, T. W.
Fraser, J.	McNiven, A.	Thomson, J. W.
Grosschock, Mr.	Nicholson, G.	Whittom, R, & Co.
Halleburn, H. W.	Paul, A. L.	Zanella, Sig. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ackrill, C.	Gudday, C,	Morris, Paul.
Andreiff, G.	Guerrier, H. J.	Mullen, J.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Hair, G.	Murdock, Mrs.
Bates, J. N,	Hannagan, C,	Nicholson, Miss A.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Harford, J.	Olsen, J.
Bose, P. N,	Henderson, J. M. Cleland.	Rancourt, E. deMaille.
Bush, C.		Randall, T.
Campbell, Hon, James.	Hoare, R.	Remmingron, Capt. F. A
Capel, Lt.-Col,	Horne, James S.	Rice, W. G. L.
Caws, Capt. A, E.	Hossan, Dr. S.	Rishworth, B. J.
Daly, W. W,	Hutton, Lt.-Col.	R. M. E., Miss,
Delany, Mrs. J.	J. M. Mc.	Roberts, H. A,
Dimmock, Basil,	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Robinson, F. A.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Kemp, Edwin.	Salten, Miss M.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Kennedy, Brig.-Genl. T. G.	Sammi, T.
D'Rozario, Miss J,		Schoeman, G. M.
Drury, Surgeon F. J,	Kirkbride, J.	Shaw, Miss E.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	St. Aubyn, G. A.
Easton, Percy H,	Lemarchand, J. P.	St Claire, C. E.
Fox, R. C. W.	Martin, H.	Swingler, Mrs. C,
Fraser, H. B.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Thompson, R. D.
Gait, E. A.	"Mary."	Touzel, C. J. C.
Gayton, E. Hugh.	McCarthy, C. J.	Tracey, A.
"Gertrude."	McCreery, James.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Gilbert, Mrs. M.	McDonald, J.	Walker, P. C.
Godfrey, J. B.	Miller, Capt. John C.	Ward, Lieut. B. R.
Gray, A. T	Morgan, J. C.	Williams, C.
Greenhill, E. G.	Morgan, W.	

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Main & Co., K. J.	Shaw, Miss M.
Jungbleith, Mrs. H.	Power, J. O.	Stern, Adolf.
Lambert, James.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 27th July 1886.

Arrakiel, M,	Forrester, T. F.	Owen, J.
Banerjee, S. N,	Gianocopulo, C. A.	Owen, M. S.
Banerjee, Sarat Chunder.	Hart, H.	Smith, Charles & Co.
Cameron, A.	Heathcote, J.	Stevens, T. H.
Chaudri, Hobgul Massood.	Henderson, J.	Stewart, C.
	Hobson, E. A.	Wight, Miss.
Cross, J.	Khan, Abdool Rohoman.	Wright, H.
Demount, F.		Zacheriah, H. C.
Demount, Miss.	Mitford, R. C. W.	

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 31st July 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom	31st July	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto	7th Aug.	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	6th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	7th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	3rd „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	3rd „	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	4th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Parramatta.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	9th „	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7th „	Per Str. *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	4th „	Per Str. *Secundra.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	4th „	Per Str. *Medina.*
Port Blair *viâ* Rangoon	4th „	Per Str. *Secundra.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during August 1886:—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
2nd August 1886*	By Star Line Private Vessel.
3rd August 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
4th August 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
9th August 1886	By French Steamer.
11th August 1886*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s Private Vessel.
17th August 1886	By P & O. Steamer from Bombay.
18th August 1886	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
25th August 1886*	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s Private Vessel.
30th August 1886*	By Star Line Private Vessel.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The Letter Box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French Steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment optional).

G. BARTON GROVES.

Offg. Presidency Post Master.

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This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas pe1 four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ؛

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ؛

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ؛

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates.

كرسٹلين سنكونا دوائي بخار ؛

لال سنكونا بارک كي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاكٹري مين تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف كي هوئي دوائي بخار سے كونين كے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري كام اور خيرات كے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهار سے خريد سكتے هين يعنے چار آونس كے ٹين كا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كے ٹين كا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون كو بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهار پر مل سكتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كا اسوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين كا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه در كلكته كے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بكتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس كي ٹين كے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ كي ٹين كے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لكهے هوئے نرخ كے هى ؛

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

NOTICE.

On the 2nd of April last the lodging-house of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, Pleader at Saifgunge, in the District of Purneah, together with all his properties, deeds and documents, including 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes mentioned below, have been completely burnt and destroyed by fire :—

1. The Government Promissory Note No. 036975, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R3,000, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

2. The Government Promissory Note No. 018438, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, and last endorsed to Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

3. The Government Promissory Note No. 002134, of the 4 per cent. of 1832-33, dated 1st May 1832, for R500 sicca, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

4. The Government Promissory Note No. 017045, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, dated 31st March 1836, for R500, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and applications are about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

BYKUNT NATH MOOKERJEE,
Baree, District Jessore, Sub-Division Bangong, at present residing at Saifgunge, District Purneah.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The lower halves of Government Promissory Notes Nos. 205064 and 135234, of the 4 per cent. of 1865 and 1842-43, for R2,000 and R1,000, respectively, originally standing in the name of Essur Dass Benarsee Dass and Paras Dass, respectively, and last endorsed to Bhajan Lal, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

BHAJAN LAL,
Anarki Gallee, Delhi.

Lost or Stolen.

The certificates of Bank of Bengal Shares Nos. 210, 19465, 26291 and 26292, for R500 each, of which No. 210 was issued in the name of William Anderson, Esq., No. 19465 in that of Colonel N. F. Bayley, and Nos. 26291 and 26292 in the name of H. S. King, Esq., and all four of which were endorsed and transferred to Miss F. M. Templeton, the duly registered proprietress thereof, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person ; also the Government Promissory Note No. 128853, of the 4 per cent. loan of

1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Omer Chand Paul, and last endorsed to the said Miss F. M. Templeton, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Transfer and payment of the above Shares and Note and the dividends and interest thereon have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal and at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

C. T. DAVIS,

Attorney and Agent for the said F. M. Templeton, 5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 7612 and 7615, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, for R1,000 each, originally standing in the name of Prasanna Kumar Sen, and No. 16034 of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, for R500, originally standing in the name of Chandra Kumar Sen, and last endorsed to Jahnoba Gupta, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

JAHNOBA GUPTA,

Senhati, District Khoolna.



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The Gazette of India.

No. 31.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, JULY 31, 1886.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best rice.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunagalu (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cajan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S Ch.	S. Ch.	S. C.	
	REVISED.														
	1st half of January 1886.														
N. W. Provinces.	Dehra Dun	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	..	26 8	28 0	26 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saharanpur	20 5½	32 4	9 [illegible]	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	32 4	32 4	27 15	29 6½	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	22 0	37 0	6 0	14 5	21 11	25 5	[illegible] 12	13 4	28 11	30 12	19 12	132 0	12 10	
	Meerut	20 8	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	28 8	24 0	24 0	100 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	23 8	33 0	6 0	10 10	20 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	27 12	25 0	24 0	160 0	.	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	5 8	11 8	23 0	21 0	...	16 8	27 0	30 0	23 0	140 0	12 0	
	Kumaun	[illegible] 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	.	..	16 0	..	14 0	...	10 0	200 0	8 0	
	Garhwál	18 0	22 0	8 0	13 12	...	..	25 0	..	[illegible] 0	..	10 0	160 0	8 2	
	Bijnor	22 4	35 0	13 8	14 10	..	2[illegible] 6	...	..	24 12	.	19 2	135 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	22 3	33 0	1[illegible] 8	15 8	27 8	25 [illegible]	...	25 0	2[illegible] 8	29 4	25 8	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	19 8	20 0½	7 3	15 9½	..	20 6	30 0	24 0	23 0½	...	20 6¼	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	18 12	25 0	6 4	14 0	22 8	2[illegible] 14	32 8	25 0	23 2	24 6	20 0	160 0	11 14	
	Shahjahánpur	20 8	30 0	8 0	10 8	...	25 0	19 8	17 4	23 0	..	23 0	150 0	12 0	
	Tarai Pergunnahs	23 12	27 8	8 12	15 8	31 4	23 2	...	20 0	22 0	30 0	21 4	100 0	11 0	
	Muttra	19 8	29 0	7 8	13 0	20 0	22 8	..	20 0	29 8	28 0	24 0	140 0	13 0	
	Agra	18 0	28 0	5 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	25 0	27 0	31 0	21 0	100 0	14 0	
	Farukhabad	17 8½	24 2½	6 8	14 14½	21 3	20 9	27 0	20 0	23 10½	29 6	18 6	140 0	11 2	
	Mainpuri	18 8	25 11	4 8	13 8	21 7	20 0	32 0	16 0	23 6	21 8	21 4	100 0	12 4	
	Etáwah	20 4	26 0	6 0	14 8	22 0	2[illegible] 0	24 0	28 0	24 4	25 0	24 0	120 0	11 8	
	Etah	20 0	26 4	8 0	10 0	...	21 8	28 0	19 0	23 8	32 0	24 8	120 0	11 8	
	Jalaun	19 0	22 0	9 0	11 0	27 0	23 0	.	18 0	28 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0	
	Jhánsi	20 11	31 0	[illegible] 0	17 0	20 0	23 7	40 0	25 0	29 1	.	24 1	200 0	11 0	
	Lalitpur	18 0	30 0	12 0	1[illegible] 0	24 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	25 0	28 0	17 0	160 0	11 0	
	Cawnpore	20 0	27 8	1[illegible] 0	15 0	24 8	23 8	...	20 0	27 4	27 0	21 0	150 0	13 8	
	Fatehpur	16 12	23 12	14 0	16 0	23 8	20 4	..	.	24 8	..	20 12	100 0	10 8	
	Banda	19 0	24 0	8 0	16 8	20 0	26 8	40 0	25 0	32 0	..	24 0	100 0	11 0	
	Allahabad	19 12	29 0	7 0	15 0	31 0	27 0	26 0	24 0	27 0	...	20 0	120 0	11 0	
	Hamirpur	19 2	...	11 4	14 10	22 10	22 4	...	...	30 6	.	28 2	140 0	11 0	
	Jaunpur	1[illegible] 0	28 8	7 0	17 0	29 0	20 0	34 0	18 0	26 0	20 0	22 0	155 0	11 6	
	Gorakhpur	22 8	31 8	10 5½	18 14½	25 3	27 0	28 13	32 6½	22 15	25 3	18 6½	160 0	11 3	
	Basti	23 0	30 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	...	25 0	20 0	24 0	...	20 0	160 0	10 0	
	Azamgarh	20 10	28 12	10 5	14 12	26 9	20 10	23 10	17 11	22 8	...	19 3	177 8	11 2	
	Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	30 0	34 0	23 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	8 0	
	Benares	20 1	27 14	12 7½	19 8	24 11	25 8	20 0	23 0	23 14	..	19 12	90 0	10 6½	
	Gházipur	19 15½	27 11	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	44 0	55 0	21 14	24 7	18 10½	128 12	10 5	
	Balia	2[illegible] 0	27 0	13 8	18 1		..	20 0	16 0	23 2	24 6	18 10	120 0	11 12	
	Philibhit	18 12	31 8	15 0	17 0	..	...	29 12	12 0	20 0	..	21 8	150 0	12 0	

Oudh.	Sultánpur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 [illegible]	32 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	22 7	35 13	18 11	21 5	35 0	32 13	...		29 13	...	21 5	194 0	11 0
	Fyzabad	20 10	31 0	12 0	17 0	...	26 0	...	...	27 0	24 0	20 0	120 0	11 0
	Kheri	23 10	34 8	9 0	15 0	34 0	30 0	33 0	38 0	27 8	34 0	22 8	140 0	11 0
	Lucknow	19 12	26 2	6 0	16 2	25 0	23 8	35 0	35 0	23 2	..	22 0	120 0	11 8
	Bára Banki	18 0	26 0	6 0	14 0	23 0	24 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	..	22 0	120 0	11 0
	Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	22 0	36 0	13	35 0	...	23 0	170 0	11 0
	Rai Bareli	19 8	26 0	...	18 8	27 0	26 8	37 8	24 0	24 0	25 0	29 0	200 0	10 0
	Sitapur	22 0	32 0	8 0	16 0	28 0	27 0	...	25 9	28 0	27 0	28 0	160 0	11 8
	Gonda	24 4	33 8	15 12	19 8	..	32 0	30 0	23 12	29 6	31 8	23 5	200 0	12 0
	Unáo	18 8	24 0	9 0	16 0	23 8	23 8	...	21 0	25 0	26 0	21 0	160 0	11 8
	Hardui	20 2	26 0	6 0	13 0	25 0	24 4	30 0	20 0	24 0	...	28 0	160 0	7 0
Punjab.	Hissar	25 0	40 0	..	10 0	30 0	29 0	..	8 0	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
	Rohtak	24 0	37 0	..	14 0	35 0	27 0		..	36 0	30 0	...	80 0	13 8
	Gurgaon	24 0	38 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	..	..	32 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	12 0
	Delhi	21 0	34 0		13 0	27 0	23 0	...	18 0	30 0	25 0	34 0	75 0	12 0
	Karnál	22 0	38 0	.	9 0	35 0	28 0	30 0	20 0	34 0	32 0	20 0	160 0	11 8
	Umballa	26 0	40 0	...	13 0	35 0	26 0	..	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	120 0	13 12
	Simla	16 0	24 0	...	11 0	20 0	16 0	22 0	18 0	22 0	26 0	11 0	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	23 0	36 0		16 0	.	..		...	24 0	32 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	25 0	36 0	.	10 0	34 0	26 0	..	...	33 0	38 0	...	100 0	13 12
	Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	37 0	20 0		20 0	33 0	33 0		100 0	14 8
	Ludhiána	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	.	16 0	35 0	35 0	15 0	100 0	14 8
	Ferozepore	22 0	[illegible] 0	...	11 0	30 0	26 0	...	...	38 0	34 0	..	90 0	14 0
	Mooltan	17 0	26 0	..	12 0	24 0	20 0	.	17 0	24 0	23 0	...	100 0	14 12
	Jhang	18 0	27 0	...	10 0	22 0	23 0	25 0	23 0	25 0	24 0	...	200 0	14 0
	Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	..	..	...	30 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0
	Lahore	21 0	24 0	.	10 0	26 0	20 0	..	22 0	31 0	26 0	11 0	90 0	14 0
	Amritsar	22 0	34 9	..	13 0	29 0	20 0	23 0	24 0	32 0	29 0	18 0	90 0	15 0
	Gurdáspur	24 0	32 0	...	16 0	22 0	14 0	...	12 0	30 0	30 0		120 0	14 0
	Siálkot	20 0	32 0	..	13 0	27 0	27 0	...	16 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	110 0	16 0
	Gujrát	22 0	30 0	.	12 0	25 0	29 0	...	...	27 0	30 0	.	100 0	16 0
	Gujránwala	19 0	30 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	30 0	26 0	..	90 0	15 8
	Shahpur	20 0	25 0		14 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	27 0	24 0	10 0	240 0	10 0
	Jhelum	19 0	30 0	..	12 0	25 0	26 0	...	12 0	28 0	25 0	12 0	120 0	16 0
	Ráwalpindi	22 0	41 0	...	12 0	25 0	31 0	..	...	29 0	31 0	...	120 0	12 0
	Hazára	24 0	36 0	...	14 0	...	28 0	...	...	24 0	34 0	...	100 0	12 0
	Peshávar	20 0	38 0	...	14 0	38 0	22 0	.	24 0	24 0	28 0	33 0	98 0	41 8
	Kohát	17 0	41 0	...	17 0	..	26 0	...		20 0	27 0		153 0	58 11
	Bannu	28 0	45 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	...	7 0	31 0	38 0	14 0	80 0	50 0
	D. I. Khán	22 0	35 0	.	9 0	34 0	28 0	15 0	6 0	29 0	...	14 0	134 0	45 4
	D. G Khán	17 0	25 0	..	9 0	22 0	19 0	14 0	10 0	20 0	15 0	18 0	125 0	25 0
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	22 0	...	16 0	21 0	..	...	100 0	14 0
Central Provinces.	Saugor	17 3	...	9 5	10 1	21 6	...	...	...	18 10	...	...	160 0	9 2
	Damoh	20 0		12 5	13 5	24 0	.		..	26 11	.	.	200 0	10 11
	Jubbulpore	16 0	...	11 0	13 0	23 0	..	...	.	23 0			120 0	11 0
	Mandla	20 0	..	13 0	19 0		...			25 0	.	..	256 0	10 13
	Seoni	20 6	..	10 7	17 15	.	...		...	16 8	...	..	220 0	10 11
	Narsinghpur	17 10	.	10 15	12 12	26 3	.	..	..	26 0	...	...	140 0	11 7
	Hoshangabad	16 10	...	8 7	10 14	21 4	.	..	.	19 0	...	...	150 0	11 0
	Nimár	17 10	..	8 7	11 7	27 9	..		..	19 9	...	.	160 0	11 15
	Betul	16 12	...	12 1	12 5	20 3	...		...	20 0	...	...	320 0	11 2
	Chhindwara	16 4		10 0	12 0	21 10		...	...	17 8	...	..	160 0	9 2
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	13 5	26 11	.	.	...	16 0	...	...	160 0	10 11
	Nágpur	21 14	...	8 7	15 [illegible]	26 4			...	16 4	..	...	100 0	11 12
	Chánda	17 6	.	..	14 14	23 0	..	...	..	14 6	...	...	675 0	10 14
	Bhandára	20 0	...	10 0	16 4	...	...	...	.	16 4	..		200 0	10 8
	Balaghát	23 10		13 2	22 15	...	..	..	...	21 10	..	...	144 0	10 11
	Raipur	31 2		13 11	23 11	..	.		.	16 0		...	600 0	11 12
	Bilaspur	39 15	..	20 4	29 4	.	...	...	...	18 0	.	.	128 0	9 0
	Sambalpur	28 0	.	21 0	26 4		..	..	...	15 12	...	...	160 0	11 6

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 323, 329, 330, 331, AND 332 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th MARCH 1886—*continued.*

Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas (columns 3–15).

Provinces.	Districts.	3 Wheat.	4 Barley.	5 Rice, best sort.	6 Rice, common.	7 Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	8 Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillum typhoideum*).	9 Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	10 Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	11 Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	12 Maize (*Zea Mays*).	13 Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	14 Firewood.	15 Salt.	16 Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	REVISED.														
	1st half of January 1886—*contd.*														
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	16 8	31 8	4 8	8 12	33 0	25 0	..	22 0	32 0	32 0	35 0	105 0*	12 8	
	Kishengurh	22 0	35 0	8 8	9 8	30 0	24 0	...	...	47 0	..			14 0	* Sold in bundles.
	Kerrowlee	20 16	30 0	10 0	12 8	31 4	23 2	...	25 0	31 0	...	45 0	200 0	11 14	
	Ulwur	22 6	33 7	6 12	10 11	27 8	23 7	...	19 0	33 7	30 0	50 0	200 0	13 12	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 15	29 4	7 4	8 4	24 10	22 3	...		30 12	...	...	110 0	12 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	33 0	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	..	34 0	32 0	..	80 0	13 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	24 11	38 4	5 8	7 8	35 14	31 0	..	...	37 1	...	..	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 0	31 0	.	7 4	20 0	26 8	..	...	32 0	25 0	..	300 0	13 4	
	Sirohee	18 0	26 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	19 0	...	...	23 0	24 0	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	...	22 8	21 0		160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 4	20 0	6 8	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	...	...	15 0	
	Balmere	18 0	...	5 0	9 0	..	21 8	..	...	20 0	...	...	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 7	...	10 6	13 0	19 4	16 8	...	..	15 2	.	...	...	25 0	
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	18 5	25 0	8 15½	9 12¼	22 10½	14 1	...	14 1	21 7¼	21 14	12 8	200 0	12 1¾	
	Banswára	27 8	...	6 14	15 0	27 8	...	.	...	37 8	38 12	...	...	11 14	Baragra salt.
	Pertábgarh	20 0	31 4	8 0	11 4	25 0	17 8	...	...	31 4	27 8	25 0		17 10	Khari, Baragra, and P. salts.
	Jodhpur	19 12	16 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...		27 8	22 8	...	90 0	16 4	
	Kotah	25 0	30 0	9 0	10 0	32 8	21 8	...	...	36 0	30 0	18 0	240 0	11 12	
	Dholpur	19 2	30 6	9 0	10 2	25 14	22 8	...	22 0	30 0	...	28 0	90 0	13 0	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	16 0	20 0	9 3	10 0	29 0	20 0	†	†	24 0	40 0	12 0	100 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	17 0	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 7	24 10	†	18 6¼	25 5	22 1	33 1½	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	22 0	20 0	9 8	10 8	29 0	†	†	†	29 0	30 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	23 0	32 4	8 0	17 0	28 8	24 0	†	†	26 0	†	32 8	160 0	11 2	
	REVISED.														
	2nd half of January 1886.														
	Dehra Dun	18 8	31 0	6 8	11 0	24 0	24 0	30 0	.	26 8	28 0	16 0	160 0	11 0	
	Saharanpur	20 7	32 4	9 11	12 14½	30 1½	25 13	32 4	32 4	27 15	29 0¼	18 4½	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	21 0	25 5	6 9	14 5	29 11	24 6	19 12	13 4	28 11	20 12	18 11	110 0	12 10	
	Meerut	20 0	34 0	6 0	14 0	27 0	24 0	20 0	18 0	28 0	.	24 0	160 0	12 0	
	Bulandshahr	23 0	33 4	6 0	11 6	26 0	25 0	24 0	20 0	27 12	26 0	25 0	160 0	...	
	Aligarh	19 4	27 8	5 8	11 8	26 0	21 0	...	16 8	25 0	27 0	23 0	130 0	12 0	
	Kumaun	13 8	15 0	10 0	11 0	...	...	14 9	...	14 0	...	10 0	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	18 0	22 0	8 0	13 0	...	...	25 0	...	8 0	...	10 0	160 0	8 2	
	Bijnor	20 10	36 0	13 8	14 10		24 8	...	.	27 0	..	19 2	125 0	12 2	
	Moradabad	21 0	32 8	11 8	15 8	27 8	23 8	...	25 0	27 0	29 4	24 0	125 0	13 0	
	Budaun	19 8	27 9½	7 3	14 6½	21 9½	21 0	30 0	24 0	24 0	...	20 6½	192 0	11 6½	
	Bareilly	17 13	23 12	6 4	13 12	22 8	20 10	31 4	25 8	23 12	22 3	20 0	100 0	11 14	

N.-W. Provinces.													
Sháhjahánpur	18 8	26 0	8 0	16 8		24 0	20 0	17 8	22 0	...	21 0	150 0	12 0
Tarái Parganas	22 8	27 8	8 12	15 0	28 12	23 12	...	20 0	22 8	27 8	21 4	100 0	11 0
Muttra	19 0	31 0	7 8	13 0	26 0	22 8	...	20 0	30 0	28 0	24 0	140 0	13 0
Agra	18 0	29 0	5 0	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	25 0	28 0	30 0	21 0	100 0	14 0
Farukhabad	17 5½	23 5½	6 8	14 5	20 7	21 12	17 0	20 0	23 2½	...	18 1	140 0	11 3
Mainpuri	17 14	25 1	4 8	13 8	21 4	20 4	32 0	[illegible]	24 1	29 8	22 6	160 0	12 4
Etáwah	18 0	25 0	6 0	12 0	23 0	21 0	22 0	26 0	23 8	25 0	23 8	120 0	11 8
Etáh	19 8	25 0	7 0	14 0	...	21 8	28 0	19 0	23 8	32 0	21 0	120 0	11 0
Jalaun	19 0	22 0	9 0	12 0	25 0	22 0	...	18 0	27 0	28 0	22 0	140 0	11 0
Jhansi	18 10	31 0	9 0	17 0	25 14	23 0	40 0	25 0	27 14	...	24 8	200 0	11 0
Lalitpur	19 0	28 0	12 0	15 0	25 8	22 0	32 0	34 0	26 0	28 0	17 0	160 0	11 0
Cawnpore	20 0	27 0	10 0	15 0	25 0	24 0	...	26 0	27 8	27 0	22 0	150 0	13 0
Fatehpur	17 8	23 12	14 0	16 0	23 8	23 0	...	...	24 12	...	20 12	160 0	10 8
Bánda	18 8	22 0	8 0	16 8	25 0	26 0	40 0	26 0	30 0	...	24 0	160 0	11 0
Allahabad	19 8	30 0	7 0	14 8	30 8	26 12	27 0	25 0	28 0	...	20 12	120 0	11 8
Hamirpur	20 4	...	11 4	14 12	23 6	22 13	...	...	30 11	...	28 10	140 0	11 0
Jaunpur	19 0	28 8	7 0	17 0	29 0	28 0	35 5	19 3	26 0	29 0	22 0	155 0	11 6
Gorakhpur	21 9½	28 13	10 5½	18 0	25 3	27 0	28 3	30 9½	22 8	25 3	18 13	160 0	11 3
Basti	22 0	30 0	10 0	15 0	...	...	25 0	20 0	24 0	25 0	20 0	160 0	10 0
Azamgarh	20 0	26 15	10 5	14 12	25 1	20 10	23 10	17 11	22 2	...	18 6	177 8	11 2
Mirzapur	19 0	26 0	6 0	15 0	27 0	25 0	35 0	34 0	23 0	30 0	17 0	100 0	8 0
Benares	19 12	28 3	12 11½	19 12	23 14	25 8	20 0	23 0	23 14		19 8	100 0	10 6½
Ghazipur	19 5	27 0½	6 7	15 7	25 12	23 13½	44 0	55 0	21 14	25 12	18 10½	128 12	10 5
Ballia	19 4	27 0	13 8	16 12	...	22 0	20 0	16 0	23 2	24 6	18 8	120 0	11 12
Pilibhít	19 4	31 0	15 0	17 0	26 0	26 4	30 0	12 0	21 8	...	20 0	150 0	11 4
Oudh.													
Sultánpur	24 0	36 0	11 0	21 0	32 0	32 0	40 0	28 0	30 0	...	20 0	160 0	11 8
Partabgarh	21 8	35 14	18 14	21 11	34 0	32 4	...	...	29 8	...	21 6	180 0	11 0
Fyzabad	20 0	30 0	12 0	18 8	...	24 0	...	...	26 0	24 0	19 8	120 0	11 0
Kheri	20 12	28 4	9 0	15 4	30 8	30 0	33 0	38 0	23 8	32 8	22 4	140 0	11 0
Lucknow	18 10	26 2	6 0	16 3	24 0	24 0	35 0	35 0	23 0	24 6	21 12	160 0	11 8
Bára Banki	18 0	25 0	6 0	13 0	23 0	24 0	25 0	22 0	21 0	...	21 0	120 0	11 8
Bahraich	24 8	37 0	15 0	20 0	38 0	22 0	36 0	13 0	31 0	...	21 8	100 0	10 0
Rae Bareli	19 8	26 0	...	19 0	28 0	28 0	40 0	24 0	24 8	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
Sitapur	18 8	28 0	8 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	...	26 0	25 0	...	27 0	160 0	11 8
Gonda	24 0	31 0	16 8	19 10	...	33 0	32 0	23 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	22 5	200 0	12 0
Unáo	18 8	24 0	9 0	16 0	22 0	22 0	...	21 0	25 0	25 0	22 0	160 0	11 8
Hardui	20 12	26 12	6 0	14 0	25 0	25 0	31 0	19 0	24 0	...	28 12	160 0	7 0
Punjab.													
Hissar	24 0	42 0	...	10 0	36 0	30 0	...	8 0	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 8
Rohtak	23 0	36 0	...	14 0	35 0	28 0	...	...	35 0	30 0	...	80 0	12 8
Gurgaon	23 0	38 0	...	10 0	28 0	25 0	...	...	33 0	28 0	34 0	120 0	12 0
Delhi	21 0	35 0	...	13 0	27 0	23 0	...	18 0	30 0	25 0	34 0	75 0	12 0
Karnál	22 0	38 0	...	10 0	35 0	26 0	30 0	20 0	33 0	32 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
Umballa	26 0	40 0	...	13 0	35 0	26 0	...	22 0	35 0	35 0	...	120 0	13 12
Simla	16 0	24 0	...	10 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	18 0	21 0	26 0	11 0	70 0	10 0
Kángra	23 0	30 0	...	16 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	32 0	...	120 0	11 0
Hoshiárpur	25 0	36 0	...	10 0	35 0	25 0	...	...	33 0	36 0	...	105 0	13 12
Jullundur	23 0	40 0	...	8 0	36 0	24 0	...	20 0	33 0	34 0	...	90 0	14 8
Ludhiána	26 0	38 0	...	12 0	35 0	26 0	...	16 0	35 0	35 0	15 0	100 0	14 8
Ferozepore	22 0	35 0	...	11 0	30 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	32 0	...	90 0	14 0
Mooltan	17 0	25 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	19 0	24 0	24 0	...	100 0	14 12
Jhang	17 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	24 0	25 0	24 0	24 0	...	...	200 0	14 12
Montgomery	20 0	26 0	...	10 0	22 0	...	...	...	30 0	22 0	...	200 0	12 0
Lahore	20 0	34 0	...	10 0	27 0	24 0	...	19 0	32 0	27 0	16 0	90 0	14 0
Amritsar	22 0	34 0	...	13 0	29 0	20 0	23 0	23 0	32 0	30 0	18 0	90 0	15 0
Gurdáspur	24 0	30 0	...	16 0	24 0	14 0	...	12 0	30 0	32 0	...	120 0	14 0
Sialkot	20 0	33 0	...	13 0	28 0	27 0	...	16 0	30 0	27 0	12 0	110 0	16 0
Gujrát	23 0	30 0	...	12 0	28 0	30 0	...	...	29 0	32 0	...	100 0	16 4
Gujranwála	19 0	33 0	...	13 0	26 0	24 0	...	...	29 0	27 0	...	60 0	15 0
Shahpur	20 0	25 0	...	14 0	25 0	24 0	26 0	28 0	26 0	24 0	10 0	240 0	16 0
Jhelum	23 0	31 0	...	12 0	26 0	25 0	...	12 6	27 0	26 0	12 0	120 0	16 0

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JANUARY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 328, 329, 330, 331, AND 332 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 20th FEBRUARY AND 6th MARCH 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best rice.	Rice, common	Jowar or Cholum (*Sarghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood	Salt.	REMARKS.
	REVISED. 2nd half of January 1886—*contd*	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ráwalpindi	23 0	41 0	.	12 0	25 0	28 0	...	..	29 0	32 0	..	140 0	15 10	
	Hazára	24 0	32 0	...	13 0	...	28 0	...	.	22 0	33 0	..	100 0	12 0	
	Pesháwar	25 0	38 0	.	14 0	38 0	19 0	.	22 0	25 0	28 0	33 0	105 0	47 8	
	Kohát	18 0	43 0	...	17 0		28 0	..	...	26 0	27 0	...	153 0	55 11	
	Bunnu	20 0	45 0	...	10 0	45 0	31 0	.	7 0	30 0	30 0	14 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	21 0	34 0	..	9 0	33 0	26 0	15 0	6 0	28 0		14 0	132 0	47 4	
	D. G. Khan	16 0	25 0	..	9 0	22 0	20 0	14 0	10 0	21 0	15 0	18 0	125 0	26 4	
	Muzaffargarh	18 0	23 0	...	6 0	23 0	21 0		16 0	21 0		..	100 0	14 0	
RAJPUTANA.	Jeypore	19 8	32 0	4 8	8 12	34 0	26 8	.	22 0	32 8	31 0	35 0	205* 0	12 8	
	Kishengarh	20 0	34 0	9 0	10 0	40 0	25 0		..	40 0	...	..		14 0	
	Ajmere	19 0	32 8	3 0	8 0	34 0	24 0	...	..	34 0	34 0	...	80 0	13 0	* Sold in bundles.
	Deoli Cantonment	25 0	38 10	5 8	7 8	38 12	31 0	.	...	35 6	...	...	240 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	19 10	31 4	..	7 8	20 0	22 10		..	31 8	25 0		300 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	19 0	27 0	7 0	8 0	20 0	22 0		.	22 0	25 0	...	200 0	14 8	
	Abu	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	17 8	...	.	22 0	21 0	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	18 4	26 0	6 8	8 0	.	20 0	.		24 0	24 0	...	...	14 8	
	Bálmere	19 0		5 0	0 0	..	21 8	...	...	20 0	...	..	240 0	17 0	
	Jeysalmere	13 4	...	10 4	12 8	19 4	16 4	...		15 2	...	...	...	25 0	
	Jodhpur (Marwar)	19 12	26 4	6 4	7 8	23 12	20 0	...	...	27 8	22 8...	..	90 0	16 4	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	14 12	20 0	9 4	10 0	30 0	20 0	†	†	22 14	40 0	12 1	100 0	12 0	† Not sold.
	Gwalior	16 15	25 9	7 13	10 1	22 13	23 12	†	18 0¼	25 7	22 8¼	34 4	136 14	10 15	
	Goona	22 8	20 0	9 8	10 8	28 0	†	†	†	28 8	30 0	16 0	200 0	12 0	
	Sutna	20 0	30 4	8 0	17 0	27 0	23 0	†	†	24 8	†	33 0	160 0	11 2	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1037 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 24th JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penicillaria typhoidium*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Cholla, Kaddalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
H. A. Districts.	Secunderabad	15 8	...	6 13	10 14	20 11	...	23 0	...	13 3	...	9 4	125 0	10 3	5-0 to 7-0	5-0 to 7-0	19-0 to 25-0
	Bolarum	17 13	...	8 13	10 10	24 4		..	..	15 9	...	...	110 14	10 7	...	6-0 to 8-0	11-4 to 22-8
	Chadarghat	11 8	...	7 0	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	..	[illegible]		10 0	85 0	9 12	7 8 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
Rajputana.	Erinpura	17 8	30 0	...	9 0	22 0	22 0	.	...	25 8		...	270 0	14 0	...	...	...
	Sirohee	14 8	26 0	6 0	7 0	18 0	19 0	...	20 0	19 0	21 0	14 8	200 0	14 8	9 6 0	5 2 0	5 0 0
	Abu	14 0	21 0	6 0	8 0	..	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	...	13 0	18 12 0	11 4 0	7 0 0
	Anadra	16 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	..	20 0	..	...	19 0	...	...	...	14 8	22 8 0	7 8 0	7 8 0
	Balmere	17 8	..	5 0	9 0	...	22 0	...	...	[illegible]	...	...	240 0	16 0	15 0 0	5 12 0	...
	Jeysalmere	12 2	...	10 0	12 0	17 8	16 0	.	..	15 [illegible]	..	...	...	25 9	15 0 0	15 0 0	...
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 0	25 0	5 0	6 14	21 4	20 0	.	.	[illegible] 2	20 0	..	.	15 10	10 0 0	5 10 0	6 0 0

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Coal and Iron.

PETROLEUM EXPLORATIONS IN BILUCHISTAN.

No. 52 C. and I., dated Simla, July 24, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

OBSERVATIONS.—The preliminary stages of the petroleum explorations in Biluchistan have now been brought to a close. The borings have satisfactorily established the existence of petroleum in such quantities as to warrant amply the prosecution of the operations on a large scale, oil being drawn from shallow wells while a deep boring is being executed in the most suitable locality that may be found on further and closer investigation. A considerable quantity of the oil already pumped having been sent to Sibi for trial in locomotives, has proved to be a most valuable fuel, the experiments conducted with two engines having terminated most satisfactorily.

2. These results fully justify the continuance of operations on an extended scale. The present temporary establishment will consequently be broken up, and Mr. R. A. Townsend will proceed to Europe and America with the view of making the arrangements for the purchase of the necessary machinery and its delivery at Karachi at the commencement of the coming cold season, when operations will be resumed under his management.

His Excellency the Governor General of India in Council is desirous of taking this opportunity to place on record his appreciation of the fortitude, devotion, perseverance and ability which have been displayed, under most trying circumstances and vicissitudes of climate, by Mr. R. A. Townsend and the staff* employed under his orders on this duty. The operations were commenced during the cold season of 1884-85, and have since been prosecuted with only a brief intermission necessitated by intense heat, want of water, and the serious illness of most of the staff. Last summer, Mr. Coleman, one of the four European Assistants, unfortunately died while being carried in dangerously ill from Katan to Sibi, and Mr. Townsend himself was prostrated by most serious illness, the remainder suffering in a less degree.

* Mr. A. F. Townsend.
„ B. I. Townsend.
„ R. Slack.
„ M. Coleman (late).

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Foreign and Home Departments, to the Department of Finance and Commerce, and to the Director General of Railways, for information, also to the Agent to the Governor General, Biluchistan, for information and communication to Mr. R. A. Townsend, and each of his assistants.

Also that this Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 32.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August, 1886.

No. 12.—Whereas by resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 29th day of February, 1872, the provisions of the 33rd of Vic. Chap. 3, Sec. 1, were declared applicable to the Santal Parganas;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. II OF 1886.

THE SANTÁL PARGANAS RENT REGULATION.

CONTENTS.

A Regulation for the Determination of Rents in the Santál Parganas.

WHEREAS section 19 of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation provides that the rents of both headmen and raiyats within the Santál Parganas, when adjusted and recorded by the Settlement-officer under the provisions of that Regulation, shall remain unchanged for not less than seven years from the time of the adjustment and record and thenceforward until a fresh settlement or agreement be made; III of 1872.

And whereas it is expedient to provide that rents within the Santál Parganas shall not be changed except by the Settlement-officer in the course of settlement-proceedings under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation or by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this Regulation; III of 1872.

And whereas it is also expedient to amend the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation in manner hereinafter appearing; III of 1872.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, commencement and construction.

1. *(1)* This Regulation may be called the Santál Parganas Rent Regulation, 1886.

(2) It shall come into force at once; and

(3) It shall be read with, and be taken as supplementary to, the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation. III of 1872.

Definitions.

2. In this Regulation, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "Commissioner" means the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division; and

(2) "Deputy Commissioner" means the Deputy Commissioner of the Santál Parganas, and includes any person invested by the Lieutenant-Governor with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation.

CHAPTER II.

RENT.

Rule of general application throughout the Santál Parganas.

Mode of changing rents.

3. Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, the rent of a headman or of a raiyat shall not be changed, except by the Settlement-officer in the course of settlement-proceedings under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, or by the Deputy Commissioner in accordance with the procedure prescribed in this Regulation. III of 1872.

Adjustment of Rents under the Settlement Regulation.

Power to order settlement exercisable from time to time under Regulation III of 1872.

4. In section 9 of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, after the words "the Lieutenant-Governor may" the words "from time to time" shall be inserted. III of 1872.

Repeal of section 19 of Regulation III of 1872.

5. Section 19 of the same Regulation is hereby repealed.

Term for which rent adjusted under Regulation III of 1872 remains fixed.

6. Notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, rents of headmen and raiyats, adjusted and recorded by the Settlement-officer in the course of a settlement under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, shall remain unchanged— III of 1872.

(a) in the case of a settlement made before this Regulation comes into force, for seven years from the time of the

adjustment and record, or for such longer period (if any) as may have been specified in the record of the settlement in this behalf;

(b) in the case of a settlement made after this Regulation comes into force, for fifteen years from the time of the adjustment and record;

(c) in the case of a settlement made either before or after this Regulation comes into force, until within the period mentioned in clause *(a)* or clause *(b)*, as the case may be, of this section the rents are changed in the course of a fresh settlement.

Determination of Rents under this Regulation in settled tracts.

Power to apply for preparation of table-of-rates of rent.

7. Subject to the provisions of sections 6 and 18—

(a) the zamíndár or other proprietor of a village which has been settled under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, or (I of 1872.)

(b) the mánjhí or other headman of any such village, or

(c) any number, not being less than one-half, of the cultivating raiyats of any such village,

may, if dissatisfied with the rents payable in the village, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to prepare a table-of-rates of rent for the village and to determine the rents on the basis thereof.

Contents of application.

8. Every application under section 7 shall set forth precisely the grounds upon which the existing rents are sought to be changed.

Power for Deputy Commissioner to reject application.

9. If the Deputy Commissioner considers that any application under section 7 is not admissible under that section, or is of opinion, on a consideration of the grounds set forth in the application or after such further enquiry as he deems necessary, that the rents ought not to be changed, he shall reject the application.

Submission of application by Deputy Commissioner to Commissioner.

10. If the Deputy Commissioner finds that the application is admissible under section 7, and is of opinion, on a consideration of the grounds set forth in the application, or after such further enquiry as he deems necessary, that the rents ought to be changed, he shall submit the application with his recommendations for the orders of the Commissioner.

Power for Commissioner to direct preparation of table-of rates and rent-roll.

11. The Commissioner may in his discretion either reject the application or direct the Deputy Commissioner to prepare for his approval a table-of-rates of rent for the village and a rent-roll based thereon.

Preparation of table-of-rates.

12. In preparing the table-of-rates the Deputy Commissioner shall, subject to such rules, if any, as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, ascertain and record such rates for the different classes of land as seem to him, due regard being had to existing rents, to be fair and equitable.

Preparation of rent-roll.

13. *(1)* In preparing the rent-roll on the basis of the table-of-rates the Deputy Commissioner shall have regard to such circumstances as, in adjusting rents under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, the Settlement-officer would have regard to. (III of 1872.)

(2) When the Deputy Commissioner has prepared the rent-roll, he shall determine the rent payable by the village-headman and specify that rent also in the rent-roll.

Preliminary publication of table and roll.

14. When the table-of-rates and rent-roll have been approved by the Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause them to be locally published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe.

Disposal of objections to table or roll.

15. *(1)* When the table-of-rates and rent-roll have been published under section 14, any person interested may present a petition in writing to the Deputy Commissioner specifying any objection which he may desire to make with respect to the table or roll or both.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner shall consider the objection and, after such enquiry as he may deem necessary, record an order with respect thereto, either dismissing the objection or proposing for the approval of the Commissioner such amendment of the table or roll or both as may seem to be proper.

Amendment of table or roll.

16. When an amendment of the table-of-rates or of the rent-roll or of both is approved by the Commissioner on a proposal under section 15, sub-section (2), or is ordered by the Deputy Commissioner of the Santál Parganas or by the Commissioner under section 26, or by the Lieutenant-Governor under section 27, the Deputy Commissioner shall cause the table or roll or both to be amended in conformity with the directions of the authority approving or ordering the amendment.

Final publication of table and roll.

17. After the expiration of a year from the date of the preliminary publication under section 14, the table-of-rates and rent-roll, with such amendments, if any, as have been made therein under section 16, shall be locally published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe.

Continuance of table and roll.

18. The rates and rents specified in a table and roll finally published under section 17 shall, subject to any order under section 26 or section 27, remain unchanged for a period of fifteen years from the date of the publication under that section, and thereafter until a new table-of-rates and rent-roll have been published under section 17, or, if before the expiration of the period of fifteen years or before a new table and roll have been published the rents are adjusted and recorded under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, then until the date of that adjustment and record. (III of 1872.)

Commencement of operation of roll.

19. The rents specified in a rent-roll published under section 17 shall, notwithstanding any agreement to the contrary, take effect from such date as the Deputy Commissioner may appoint.

Determination of Rent under this Regulation in unsettled tracts.

Application of sections 7 to 19 to unsettled lands.

20. (*1*) An application may at any time be made to the Deputy Commissioner for the preparation of a table-of-rates, and of a rent-roll based thereon, for lands which have not been settled under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation. III of 1872.

(*2*) In the case of an application under sub-section (*1*) the rules prescribed in sections 7 to 19 shall be subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(*a*) any less number than one-half of the raiyats may make the application;

(*b*) if the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that the rents ought to be changed, he may prepare and publish the table-of-rates and rent-roll on his own authority and without reference to the Commissioner;

(*c*) the Deputy Commissioner may, on consideration of an objection, amend the table or roll or both on his own authority and without reference to the Commissioner; and

(*d*) the table and roll, with such amendments, if any, as may have been made therein, may be finally published after the expiration of one month from the date of the preliminary publication.

Supplemental Provisions.

Employment of subordinate officers to prepare tables-of-rates and rent-rolls.

21. In the preparation of tables-of-rates and rent-rolls under this Regulation the Deputy Commissioner may employ any Deputy Collector, Assistant Collector or Sub-Deputy Collector.

Cost of proceedings.

22. (*1*) The costs of all proceedings connected with an application under section 7 or section 20 of this Regulation, including the pay of all establishments employed under the orders of the Deputy Commissioner, and such proportion of the salary of any gazetted officer employed as the Commissioner may direct, shall be recoverable as a public demand under Bengal Act VII of 1880.

(*2*) Such costs shall ordinarily be recoverable from the person making the application, but the Deputy Commissioner may in any case—

(*a*) direct that the costs shall be distributed among, and be recoverable from, all or any of the parties interested in the preparation of the table-of-rates and rent-roll, in such manner as may seem to him equitable, and

(*b*) require the deposit, by any person interested, of such proportion of the costs of the proceedings as may seem to him equitable, and suspend the proceedings pending the making of the deposit.

(*3*) When the Deputy Commissioner directs that any costs shall be recoverable from raiyats under this section, he may further direct that they shall be recoverable through the headman, and may fix a date after which they shall be recoverable from the headman personally if they have not before that date been paid to the Deputy Commissioner or as the Deputy Commissioner directs.

Application by Settlement-officer of table-of-rates to waste included by him in a village.

23. When any waste or forest, which has been excluded from a village under section 15 of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, is subsequently settled, the Settlement-officer may, if he thinks fit, direct its inclusion within any village and declare that the table-of-rates (if any) for the time being in force under this Regulation for that village shall be applicable thereto. III of 1872.

New Tenancies.

Regulation of rents of new tenancies.

24. (*1*) When, after rents have been recorded under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, or a rent-roll has been prepared under section 13 of this Regulation, for a village in which a settlement has been made under the former Regulation, a tenancy comes into existence in the village which, if it had been in existence in the village when the record or the rent-roll was prepared would have been included therein, the rent payable in respect of the tenancy shall be regulated as follows:— III of 1872.

(i) if the tenancy is of reclaimed waste or forest—

(*a*) the rent for the first seven years after the reclamation shall not exceed half the rent which the Settlement-officer has admitted as fair and equitable in the case of land of similar quality in the village, or, as the case may be, which is payable for such land under the table-of-rates on which the Deputy Commissioner based the rent-roll of the village, and

(*b*) the rent after the first seven years shall not exceed the full rent computed as aforesaid;

(ii) if the tenancy is of an abandoned, surrendered or forfeited holding, the rent shall not exceed the rent which the Settlement-officer has or would have fixed for the holding, or, as the case may be, which is payable under the table-of-rates for such land as is comprised in the holding.

(*2*) Rent payable under this section may be changed on the final publication of a new rent-roll of the village under this Regulation or on an adjustment and record of rents under the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation. III of 1872.

(*3*) If any dispute arises as to the rent payable in respect of a tenancy under this section, it shall, on application for that purpose by either of the disputing parties to the Deputy Commissioner, be determined by him.

Protection of Raiyats from Ejectment.

Exemption of raiyats from liability to ejectment except by order of Deputy Commissioner.

25. A raiyat, whether recorded as possessing a right of occupancy or not, shall not be ejected from his holding otherwise than in execution of an order of the Deputy Commissioner.

Appeal and Revision.

Appeal.

26. An appeal from an order of the Deputy Commissioner under section 9, 15, 20, 22, 24 or 25, or from an order of the Settlement-officer under section 23, shall, if presented within three months from the date of the order appealed against, lie—

(*a*) when the officer making the order is a person invested by the Lieutenant-Governor with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner for all or any of the purposes of this Regulation—to the Deputy Commissioner of the Santál Parganas;

(*b*) when the Deputy Commissioner making the order is the Deputy Commissioner of the Santál Parganas, or the order is made by a Settlement-officer—to the Commissioner.

Revision.

27. All proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner, Settlement-officer or Commissioner under this Regulation shall be subject to control, revision and alteration by the Lieutenant-Governor.

CHAPTER III.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Amendment of section 25 of Regulation III of 1872.

28. For the second sentence of the first clause of section 25 of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation, the following sentence shall be substituted:—

"When a record-of-rights has become final, or an objection to any entry in a record-of-rights has been finally disposed of by the Settlement-officer, the record shall not, until a fresh settlement is made or a new table-of-rates and rent-roll are prepared, be re-opened without the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor."

Power of Lieutenant-Governor to order amendment of record-of-rights when table-of-rates and rent-roll are prepared.

29. Whenever a table-of-rates and rent-roll are prepared for a village under this Regulation, the Lieutenant-Governor may, by special order, empower the officer making the table-of-rates and rent-roll to amend the whole or any part of the record-of-rights of the village.

Power to make rules.

30. (*1*) The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Regulation for the guidance of officers in all matters connected with its enforcement.

(*2*) All such rules shall be published in the local official Gazette, and shall thereupon have the force of law.

Power to exclude land from operation of provisions regarding determination and adjustment of rent.

31. The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, exclude any land from the operation of this Regulation and of such portions of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation as relate to the adjustment and record of rents.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

UPPER (ESTABLISHMENTS) BURMA.

Simla, the 31st July, 1886.

No. 8.—*Appointment.*—The undermentioned officers are appointed to be Assistant Commissioners of the 4th Grade in Burma:—

Lieutenant W. A. W. Strickland, 2nd Bengal Infantry.

Lieutenant H. A. Browning, 2nd Punjab Infantry (attached to 2nd Punjab Cavalry).

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 5th August, 1886.

No. 264.—*Appointment.*—Colonel M. P. Ricketts, Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Commissioner of the Nerbudda Division, during the absence on furlough of Mr. A. P. Howell, C.S., or until further orders, with effect from the date on which he took over charge of the duties of the appointment.

MEDICAL.

The 31st July, 1886.

No. 379.—Deputy Surgeon-General W. Walker, M.D., Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st August, 1886, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the same.

No. 380.—Brigade-Surgeon W. L. Rice, M.D., to officiate as Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, during the absence on privilege leave of Deputy Surgeon-General Walker, or until further orders

POLICE.

The 31st July, 1886.

No. 369.—Mr. Y. R. Viccaji, Assistant Superintendent of Police of the 2nd Grade in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Assistant Superintendent of Police, 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. E. A. Hobson, on deputation.

Mr. F. C. Crawford, officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, is appointed substantively *pro tempore* Assistant Superintendent of Police, 2nd Grade, *vice* Mr. Y. R. Viccaji.

SANITARY.

The 5th August, 1886.

No. 256.—The services of Deputy Surgeon-General C. Planck, Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, are placed at the disposal of the Military Department, with effect from the 4th August, 1886, the date on which he completes five years' service in the administrative grade.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th August, 1886.

No. 212.—The services of the Revd. J. B. Brunesson, B.A., Chaplain of Nowgong, Central

India, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab, with effect from the 1st instant or any subsequent date on which he is relieved at Nowgong.

No. 215.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to confirm the leave for three months and twenty days granted by the Lord Bishop of Calcutta to Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Registrar of the Diocese, with effect from the 1st August, 1886.

The Lord Bishop has nominated Mr. T. A. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Registrar.

PATENTS.

The 2nd August, 1886.

No. 898.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 70 *of* 1886.—Frank Russell, of Jhelum, in the Punjab, for an improved form of rail for the reduction of centrifugal force in the motion of trains running over curves on Railways.

No. 89 *of* 1886.—Nathan Thompson, of 23, Southampton Buildings, in the County of Middlesex, England, Marine Engineer, for improvements in unions or couplings for pipes, hose, and other articles.

No. 90 *of* 1886.—Francis Montgomery Olpherts, of Mount Shannon, Sligo, Ireland, Esquire, for improvements in the manufacture of Indigo and in the means or apparatus employed therein.

FORESTS.

The 4th August, 1886.

No. 651 *F*.—On the return from temporary employment under the Public Works Department of Dr. H. Warth, Instructor at the Forest School, Dehra Dun, Mr. A. Smythies, B.A., officiating Instructor at the Forest School, will revert to his substantive appointment of Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 4th Grade in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, with effect from the 26th July, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August, 1886.

No. 1536 *G*.—Subject to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Mr. W. J. Eales, as Consular Agent for the Austro-Hungarian Empire in the Central and Southern Divisions of the Madras Presidency.

No. 1542 *G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognize the appointment of Dr. H. E. G. Gerlich as German Consul-General for British India at Calcutta.

No. 1546 *G*.—Captain G. Gaisford, Assistant Superintendent of Levies in Baluchistan, and *ex-officio* Assistant Political Agent, Thal Chotiali, was granted one month's privilege leave, with effect from the 5th June, 1886.

No. 1548 *G*.—The privilege leave of sixty days granted to Surgeon W. W. Webb, officiating Medical Officer, Meywar Bhil Corps, in Foreign Department Notification, No. 841G., dated the 19th April, 1886, is extended by nine days.

The 4th August, 1886.

No. 1555 *G*.—Sama Rao, son of C. Bhogappa Naik Pandit Mahuray, is appointed to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of assuming charge, *vice* Mir Ehsan-ul-Hakk, resigned.

No. 1557 *G*.—With reference to Foreign Department Notification, No. 1107G., of the 2nd June, 1886, Mr. F. Bozzoni, Consul for Italy at Bombay, resumed charge of his office on the 30th June, 1886.

The 5th August, 1886.

No. 1571 *G*.—Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Merwara Battalion and Civil Surgeon, Ajmere, with effect from the 25th June, 1886, during the absence on furlough of Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, or until further orders.

No. 1573 *G*.—Surgeon A. W D. Leahy, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as Medical Officer of the Kotah and Jhalra Patan Agencies, with effect from the date of joining, during the time that Surgeon J. Crofts officiates as Medical Officer, Merwara Battalion, and Civil Surgeon of Ajmere, or until further orders.

The 6th August, 1886.

No. 1805 *E*.—Malik Diwan Chand, Tahsildar of Sibi, is placed temporarily on special duty in Bori, with effect from the 14th May, 1886.

Hari Chand, Naib-Tahsildar of Sibi, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar of Sibi, *vice* Malik Diwan Chand, and with effect from the 14th May, 1886.

No. 1807 *E*.—Malik Diwan Chand, Tahsildar of Sibi, on special duty in Bori, has been granted three months' leave on medical certificate, with effect from the 30th May, 1886.

Munshi Amir Singh, second clerk in the office of the Political Agent in Thal Chotiali, is appointed to officiate as Tahsildar on special duty in Bori, with effect from the 30th May, 1886.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 2nd August, 1886.

No. 2304.—Mr. E. Gay, officiating Comptroller and Auditor General and Head Commissioner of Paper Currency, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of those offices from Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson, and Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson resumed charge of the office of Accountant-General, Bengal, from Mr. E. W. Kellner, before noon on the 24th July, 1886.

STATISTICS AND COMMERCE.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

LIGHTS AND LIGHTDUES.

The 4th August, 1886.

No. 2343.—In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of Act IX of 1879 (An Act to amend the law relating to Coast-lights in the eastern part of the Bay of Bengal), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to publish the following Statement of Receipts and Expenditure on account of the Burma Coast-lights during the year ending 31st March, 1886:

Receipts.	Expenditure.	Amount.
Rs. a. p.	(1885-86.)	*Rs. a. p.*
1,98,819 15 0	Alguada Reef	12,619 0 0
	Oyster Island	12,644 0 0
	Table Island—Cocos	9,329 0 0
	Eastern Grove	4,404 0 0
	China Buckeer	5,488 0 0
	Reef Island—Tavoy	1,634 0 0
	Double Island	6,179 0 0
	Savage Island	4,080 0 0
	Light-ship *Krishna*	28,551 0 0
	Light-ship *Colombo*	—30 0 0
	Relief-Establishment	6,303 0 0
	Allowance to Inspector	1,167 0 0
1,98,819 15 0	Total	92,368 0 0

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 6th August, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 522.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. C. Jephson, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 9th May, 1885.

Lieutenant H. T. Brown, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 42nd Bengal Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, with effect from the 14th July, 1886.

No. 523.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Deputy Surgeon-General W. Collis, Medical Staff, is brought on the Administrative Medical Staff of the Army, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General W. H. Corbett, deceased Dated 12th May, 1886.

No. 524.—MILITARY SECRETARIAT—

Lieutenant-Colonel E. Hay, General List, Cavalry, Squadron Commander, 7th Bengal Cavalry, to be an Assistant Secretary, in succession to Major T. Deane, promoted. Dated 24th July, 1886.

No. 525.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Major C. A. Empson, R.A., to be Superintendent of the Gunpowder Factory, Madras, *vice* Colonel I. Ketchen, R.A., who has resigned that appointment. Dated 12th July, 1886.

No. 526.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel W. F. Gatacre, *h. p.*, Deputy Quartermaster-General, to officiate as Quartermaster-General;

Colonel D. M. Strong, Assistant Quartermastet-General, to officiate as Deputy Quartermaster-General,—

with effect from the 14th July, 1886, *vice* Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on furlough.

No. 527.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Richard Pennefather Warren, Leinster Regiment, Wing Officer, 9th Bengal Infantry, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 24th December, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 528.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Allahabad Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Fortescue Willoughby Porter, C.S., to be Major, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 529.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieutenant H. S. G. Hall, Bengal S. C., Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, (m. c.) for one year, under rule I of the regulations of 1875.

Lieutenant C. Wood, R.A., Subaltern, No. 4, Field Battery, Hyderabad Contingent, (m. c.) for one year, under rule IX, note I, of the regulations of 1868.

No. 530.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel D. Adamson, Bengal S. C., Squadron Commander, 4th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for one year.

Captain F. D. Welchman, Bengal S. C., Wing Commander and 2nd-in-Command, 4th Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, (p. a.) for one year.

No. 531.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. H. Bridges, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for three months.

Lieutenant J. W. B. Meade, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for 122 days.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 532.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 6th July,* 1886, *page* 3279.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 6th July, 1886.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Major-General Edmond Frederick Waterman, Madras. Dated 12th June, 1886.

Colonel Bendyshe Walton, C.I.E., Bengal. Dated 16th June, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels (Bengal) to be Major-Generals. Dated 12th June, 1886:—

Augustus Kirkwood Comber.

James Burn.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Major-General Augustus Kirkwood Comber, Bengal. Dated 12th June, 1886.

To be Major-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List:—

Colonel William Robert Gordon, Bengal. Dated 12th June, 1886."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 533.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Francis FitzGerald Cologan,—22nd July, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald Lewis Playfair,—5th August, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Thomas Shepherd,—4th August, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Thomas St. Quintin Clutterbuck, General List, Infantry,—1st August, 1886.

Major Herbert Maynard Ramsay, General List, Infantry,—4th August, 1886.

No. 534.—NATIVE ARMY—

2nd Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaldar Nizám Ali Khan to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Yúsuf Khan, invalided, with effect from the 6th August, 1886.

Ressaidar Narayan Singh, "Bahadur," to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Muhammad Yúsuf Khan, invalided;

Jemadar Dal Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Narayan Singh, "Bahadur," promoted;

Kote-Duffadar Kala Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Dal Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 3rd July, 1886.

18th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Baldeo Awasthi to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kishor Singh, transferred to the Burma Military Police Levy, with effect from the 24th April, 1886.

23rd Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Nand Sing to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Nutha Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided;

Havildar Nanoo Sing to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nand Sing, promoted,—

with effect from the 7th May, 1886.

No. 535.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

No. 2 (Derajat) Mountain Battery.

Jemadar Kutb-din to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kishun Singh, invalided;

Havildar Bhanga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kutb-din, promoted,—

with effect from the 20th April, 1886.

No. 536.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Major Wilmot Lane to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 537.—Under the authority of the Secretary of State for India, Major Douglas Cowslade Hennessy, General List, Infantry, is placed on the retired list, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

DISMISSALS.

No. 36.—Mr. William Rigdon Beaumont, Second Grade Officer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is dismissed the service, with effect from the 16th July, 1886.

RESIGNATIONS.

No. 37.—Mr. John Pollock, Assistant Engineer, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is permitted to resign the service, with effect from the 9th August, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 6th August, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 31st July and the 6th August, 1886 :

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Lincolnshire Regiment (Probationer for the Bengal Staff Corps).	Lieutenant G. C. G. Beaver ...	21st July, 1886	Manipur ...	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 24th July and the 6th August, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Henry Smythe ...	Lieutenant ...	Royal Warwickshire Regiment.	12th December, 1885.	Intestate	620 4 0	...	

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 4th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain is again reported from nearly all parts of the country during the week under notice. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and in some parts of Bengal, Assam, and Burma, the falls have been heavy.

The standing crops continue in good condition in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, and the prospects of the season are favourable.

Kharif sowings have been completed in most parts of Bombay, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Central Provinces, and Berar. The young crops promise generally well.

In the Punjab prospects are generally good, though in the Peshawar district rain is still badly wanted. In Rajputana and Central India prospects are on the whole very favourable.

In Bengal the season promises very well. Transplanting operations are in active progress, and the early rice and jute crops are being harvested, with prospects of a good outturn. Reaping and transplanting operations are making good progress in Assam.

In British Burma the land is being ploughed for the rice crop in all districts.

The public health continues fair in all Provinces.

Prices are steady, except in the Dera Ismail Khan district of the Punjab, where they are rising, in the Hissar and Shahpore districts of that Province and in Mysore, where they are falling, and in the Delhi and Mooltan districts of the Punjab, where they are fluctuating.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 4th)		
Bellary	Average 1·48	Standing crops generally good. Harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, ·56; this week, 1·88.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 1·49	Fever in one and slight small-pox in three taluks; some cholera.
Kistna	Average ·70	Standing crops good. River 11·45 feet water over anicut. Small-pox and fever; slight cholera in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 3·38	Standing crops good; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever in one, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·70	Standing crops good, but *cholum* and *cumbu* require rain in two taluks; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks; cattle-disease in one village.
Tanjore	Average 1·47	Standing crops generally good; harvest paddy, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·06; this week, ·47.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 2·29	First crop paddy cultivation generally fair. Slight fever in one and small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore	·67	Paddy ripening. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 4th)		
Kurrachee	Kurrachee, ·03; Manora and Tatta, ·02; rain during week ending 26th July in Keti, 5·24; average of 10 other stations, 2·75.	River at Kotri on 2nd 19 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Two previous small-pox cases recovered, one remaining; fever in six and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30, and 34 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	High winds in Hyderabad. *Kharif* cultivation and rice transplantation still continue and *mok* cultivation commenced; certain crops in Badin taluka damaged by floods caused by heavy rain, and in other talukas cultivation good. River at Kotri on 2nd 19 feet 6 inches against 18 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in Hyderabad and cattle-disease in Moro talukas. Wheat 25 ½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 30 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Ahmedabad	1·46; total rainfall 28·01.	Young crops generally in good condition; sowing nearly completed. Rain throughout the district. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Baroda	1·76; total rainfall 22·94.	Health good. Sowing operations continue; young plants in good condition. *Bajri* 27, wheat 22, and rice 19 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all talukas; maximum at Chikhli 2·43; minimum at Chorasi, ·30.	Standing crops promising in some places; where damaged by heavy rain they are being resown. Fever in Chikhli and cough in Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, 6·08; Peint, 5·03; maximum at Dindori, ·82; minimum at Malegaon, ·03; Yeola, *nil*.	Sowing of *bajri* continues, nearly completed in two talukas; transplantation going on in the *dangi* parts of the district. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday, except on 2nd; total of week, 1·24; total to date, 80·46, being 32·89 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 28th, 31st and 2nd, 2° warm on 3rd, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-east from 29th to 31st; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	Haveli, 1·97; Maval, 2·01; light showers in other talukas, except Indapur and Bhimthadi.	Young crops doing well. More rain wanted in Indapur, Sirur, and Bhimthadi talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Jamkhed and Haveli talukas; small-pox in Mudapur taluka. *Bajri* 34 and *juari* 47 pounds in the district; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee, respectively; in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Nevasa, ·73; Akola, ·48; very slight rain in six and *nil* in three talukas.	*Kharif* sowing completed in five and in progress in six talukas. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds, minimum 36; *juari*—maximum 96, minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, ·30; Barsi, ·15; Pandharpur, ·42.	*Kharif* sowing completed throughout the district. Rain urgently wanted in the Sangola taluka. *Juari* 60 and *bajri* 41½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 2·18 in Gadag to ·07 in Dharwar.	Heavy rain is required for rice crops, which are good for the present, and for distroying insects causing damage to young *juari* crops in Dharwar and Ranibennur talukas. Sowing of *juari* almost completed. Public health good. Rice 24 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	Karwar, 5·18; Kumta, 18·53; Sirsi, 7·39; Yellapur, 4·02; Haliyal, ·31; total 111·54.	Rice plants healthy. Cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumta, Honawar, Akola, Sirsi and Supa Petha; public health generally good. Common rice in Karwar 14, and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·78; total 30·10	Weather cloudy. Fever prevailing. Crops have suffered in some parts owing to excessive rain. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain throughout the Presidency; more still wanted in parts of Poona, Sholapur and Bijapur. *Kharif* sowing completed in most districts and resowing progressing in parts of Gujarat, where damage was done by excessive rain; young crops injured by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Bijapur and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eight and small-pox in parts of three districts.
Bengal- **(August 4th)**		
Chittagong	4·86	*Aus* rice being harvested; *amun* seedlings being transplanted. Caterpillars reported to have done some damage, otherwise prospects fair. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	5·83	Prospects of crops good; jute and *aus* paddy being reaped. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·17	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane satisfactory; transplanting of *amun* going on briskly. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	3·22	Weather seasonable. River rose rapidly causing premature cutting of *aus* and indigo crops at places to save them; it is now nearly stationary, at about 25 feet. Transplantation of *amun* nearly completed; agricultural prospects generally good. Price of rice stationary. Some cases of cholera and fever; public health generally good.
Rungpore	6·71	*Aus* harvest nearly finished; cutting of jute continues; *amun* being transplanted. Public health fair.
Burdwan	5·70	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	8·03	*Bhadoi* crops doing well; transplanting of rice progressing.
Purneah	9·60	Crops excellent. River rising. Usual amount of sickness.
Patna	8·71	Heavy rain during week. *Bhadoi* crops on lowlands damaged in some places; transplantation of paddy going on. Public health generally good.
Durbhunga	3·20	Transplanting of *marwa* and paddy in full progress; prospects of maize very promising; indigo manufacture going on. Prices almost stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·81	Heavy rain all over district. Prospects much improved. Transplanting in full progress. General health good.
Cuttack	0·72	Weather hot and cloudy. Late rice being transplanted; early rice being weeded. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera reported from interior; public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	3·66	Prospects of crops good; some danger of inundation. Public health excellent.
Khodina	3·85	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* rice coming into flower; cultivation of *amun* continues well, prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·45	General rain. Crops doing well; transplanting of late rice plants progressing. Rivers full. Cattle-disease in South.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·39	Sufficient rain. Crops doing well. River rising. *Aus* and jute where in danger from flood being cut.
Gya	14·89	Crop prospects excellent; *bhadoi* crops nearly ready for harvest. Floods have caused slight damage. Prices nearly stationary. Public health good.
Chumparun	2·47	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops favourable; paddy seedlings being transplanted. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall, though copious in some parts, was very fairly distributed throughout Province, except in Cuttack, which had a very slight share. Present agricultural prospects everywhere very favourable; transplanting of late rice seedlings in full swing; autumn crops and sugarcane promising well in some districts; early rice and jute being harvested with prospects of good outturn; indigo manufacture proceeding. Sporadic cholera reported from some districts, but public health generally good. Price of rice generally remains stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 4th)		
Benares (Aug. 2nd)	3·60 to 4·40	Prospects fair, but ploughing for *rabi* sowings stopped by heavy rain. Supplies plentiful. Prices steady. Health generally good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	6·80 at Sadr	Weather cloudy and sultry. *Kharif* crops in flourishing condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 3rd)	Heavy rain during week.	Crops flourishing. Bazaars scantily supplied owing to bad roads. Slight rise in prices. General health good.
Lucknow („ 2nd)	Heavy rain during week, average 5·0.	*Mash* and *moth* are being sown; weeding in progress. Supplies sufficient. Prices stationary. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Heavy rain has fallen during the week.	*Kharif* crops are being weeded. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Public health good; few cases of cattle-disease reported.
Partabgarh („ 3rd)	·10 to 5·10	*Bajri* sowing still retarded, prospects everywhere good. Prices stationary. Slight cholera in Patti.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 3·70	*Kharif* germinating well; rice being transplanted. Markets well supplied. Prices show slight rise. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·60 to 6·10	Crops thriving; weeding in progress. Prices steady. Cholera continues in City and Cantonments and cattle-disease in three parganas.
Banda („ 2nd)	Occasional rain.	Weather cloudy; a break much needed. Some damage to crops on low-lying grounds owing to excessive moisture. Prices stationary. Public health good; cattle-disease decreasing.
Farakhabad („ 3rd)	2·90 to 7·70	A break is wanted. Prices stationary. Slight fever in two tehsils.
Sitapur („ „)	Heavy rain in district; 6·0 at Sadr on 1st August.	A break is now wanted for sowing of *bajri* and *moth*.
Bareilly („ „)	Sufficient rain has fallen.	Crops are good. Health of people good; two cases of cholera reported; condition of cattle good.
Ballia („ „)	Average 2·50	Sowing and weeding progressing; prospects of *kharif* crops not very favourable owing to incessant rain. Health good.
Kumaon („ „)	Good falls of rain during week.	*Kharif* crops promising. Prices falling. General health fair; typhus fever in district; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 2nd)	Heavy rain from 2·30 to 12·80.	A break much needed. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Good rain	Young crops doing well. Prices generally steady. Condition of people and cattle normal.
Meerut („ 3rd)	1·40 to 7·90 · 6·0 at Sadr on 2nd August.	Prospects favourable; *rabi* ploughing in progress. Prices stationary. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.- Heavy rain has fallen throughout the Provinces and a break is much needed. Prospects are on the whole good. Markets are well supplied and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 4th)		
Hissar	4·50	Health good. Prices falling.
Delhi	3·64	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	7·94	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur	2·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Ferozepore	·90 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	3·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	3·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects most favourable.
Lahore	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	1·60 at Sadr	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Rawalpindi	2·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Dera Ismail Khan	1·42	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	·40	Health fair. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, more much wanted in the Peshawar district. General health good. Prices rising in the Dera Ismail Khan district, falling in the Hissar and Shahpur districts, fluctuating in the Delhi and Mooltan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (August 4th)		
Nagpur	·26	Weather close with occasional showers. Rice sowings retarded. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	3·34	Prospects favourable. Weeding commenced. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (August 3rd)	5·29	Good rain. Sowings in progress. Slight small-pox. Prices stationary.
Seoni	Some rain in Lakhnadon tahsil.	Weather cloudy and cool. Rice transplanting retarded. Health good. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	Slight rain almost daily.	Slight small-pox. Cattle-disease continues. Prices steady.
Khandwa	·11	Weather cloudy occasionally. Weeding commenced. Prospects fair. Forty-three cases of cholera, twenty deaths. Wheat 14 and *juari* 32 seers per rupee.
Raipur	1·19	Weather cloudy and close. Rice ploughings continue. More rain wanted. Cholera prevalent. Rice 22¼, and wheat 26 seers per rupee.
Sambalpur (July 31st)	3·74	Weather cloudy and warm. Prospects good. Cholera in Bargail tahsil. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has continued falling in the north of the Provinces and along the Nerbudda valley, but has held off in the south and in Chhattisgarh, where more is wanted. In the Nagpur country the transplantation of rice is being checked by lack of rain. Cholera continues in Chhattisgarh and in Nimar districts.
British Burma— (Aug. 4th)		
Akyab	6·32; total rainfall 77·24.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing nearly finished.
Bassein	3·26; total rainfall 53·21.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowing progressing.
Rangoon	·58; total rainfall 54·19.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	9·33; total rainfall 97·09.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	4·0; total rainfall 67·37.	Public health good; cattle-disease in two circles. Ploughing and sowing progressing.
Henzada	6·09; total rainfall 51·42.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	2·35; total rainfall 20·68.	Public health and health of cattle good. More rain has fallen, and plants are doing well.
Toungboo	5·15; total rainfall 41·90.	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing progressing.
Thayetmyo	4·24; total rainfall 19·23.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles. Sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in two townships in Thongwa district; elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles of Thayetmyo district and slight in parts of six districts; elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing operations are progressing favourably in all districts.
Assam—(August 4th)		
Gauhati	8·32 during week ending 3rd instant.	Weather hot. General state of health of station tolerably good; *Kala-azar* reported from Luki tehsil; cholera disappearing in the interior of the district; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* nearly finished; planting of *sali* still in progress; tea doing well.
Cachar	8·30	Weather hot. About half of *aus* and *dumahi* crops damaged by the late flood; transplanting of *sali* crops progressing. Common rice 13 seers per rupee. Prospects often good. Health good.
Sylhet	6·47	State and prospects favourable.
Dibrugarh	Heavy rain throughout the week; 9·25.	Outbreak of cattle-disease reported from North Lakhimpur. Transplanting of *sali* continues. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg— (August 4th)		
Bangalore	Rain has been general throughout the State; at Civil and Military Station, 2·72; Bangalore district, 2·69; Mysore, 2·81; Kolar, ·66.	Standing crops in good condition. Rain reported to be too much for young crops in Gubbi taluk of the Tumkur district. Prospects of season fair. Public health generally good. Prices show a tendency to fall.
Mysore		
Mercara	1·50	Crop prospects good. Health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 4th)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather close. *Kharif* crops thriving and are being weeded. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·39	Weather cloudy. Resowing of *juari* completed; crops doing well; weeding operations in progress.
Hyderabad	Average ·98; total rainfall 21·46.	Sowing of *kharif* and *abi* crops continues. Tanks full. General health fair. Prices,—wheat 14½, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 21¾, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 4th)		
Indore	·40; total rainfall 23·43.	Weather still overcast. Prices steady.
Morar (Gwalior)	3·45; total rainfall 17·94.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	·05; total rainfall 13·51.	Weather cloudy. Crops and health good.
Goona	·58	Break wanted. Health good.
Sutna	5·32	Weather cool and cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Agar	·11	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·46	Weather seasonable. Crops fair. Health good.
Nowgong	6·02; total rainfall 21·13.	Break wanted. Health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	*Nil*	Crops thriving. Prices steady. Health good.
Rajputana—(August 4th)		
Abu (Aug. 4th)	7·07; incessant rain	Weather boisterous and overcast during all the week; today clouds apparently clearing.
Sirohi („ 1st)	·39	Tanks and wells full; health good. Crops good. Weather overcast, but cool with drizzling rain.
Marwar („ 30th)	·23	More than last year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good; mild fever prevailing. Crops good. Weather very cloudy, warm and close; nights getting cool. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 1st)	1·12	Tanks and wells satisfactory. Crops excellent. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 31st)	·21	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health fair. Prices falling. Slight rain; weather very cool.
Pertabgarh („ „)	1·22	Water in tanks and wells increasing. Health good. Weather cloudy and showery. Prices falling.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·10; Tonk, 1·21; previous week, Shahpura, 1·24.	Prospects and health good.
Jhallawar („ 30th)	·71	Crops good.
Kotah („ 31st)	*Nil*	Weather cloudy. Prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 3rd)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy. Rain wanted. Prices steady.
Kerowlee („ 31st)	3·93	Tanks and wells filling. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ 30th)	2·59	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops rising. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 31st)	3·66	Tanks and wells full. Sowing completed; weeding in progress; germination good. Health good. Prices low.
Ulwur („ 30th)	1·40	Crops and health good. Prices stationary.
Bickanir („ 31st)	1·03	Good rain in some districts; tanks and wells filling. Sowings continue. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(July 25th)		
Katmandu (July 30th)	3·56	State and prospects of the crops fair. Rice transplanting finished.

PUBLICATION OF PROCEEDINGS OF A MEETING OF THE ROYAL COMMISSIONERS HELD AT THE COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION ON THE 3rd MAY, 1886.

No. $\frac{1892}{1-42}$ *Ex.*

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions),—under date Simla, 6th August, 1886.

Read the following :—

No. 70 (*Statistics and Commerce*), dated India Office, London, 8th July, 1886.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India,
To—The Government of India.

I forward herewith fifty copies of the printed Proceedings of a Meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition held at South Kensington on the 3rd of May last, which I have received from Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, with the request that they may be forwarded to India for publication. Further copies can be furnished if desired.

2. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is especially desirous that the thanks of the Royal Commission, as expressed in his address, should be conveyed to Your Excellency and the Supreme Government of India, to Their Highnesses the Princes of India, and to the Officers of the Revenue and Agricultural Department of your Government.

COLONIAL AND INDIAN EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Royal Commission, held in the Durbar Hall of the Indian Palace at the Exhibition, on Monday, 3rd May, 1886.

The Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition met on Monday, 3rd May, 1886, in the Durbar Hall of the Indian Palace at the Exhibition, under the presidency of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The following members of the Commission were present:—Major-General H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Manchester, the Duke of Buckingham and Chandos, the Marquess of Salisbury, the Marquess of Normanby, the Marquess of Ripon, the Marquess of Lorne, the Earl Cadogan, the Earl Granville, the Earl of Iddesleigh, the Viscount Bury, Field-Marshal the Lord Napier of Magdala, the Hon. Edward Stanhope, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson, Bart., the Right Hon. Hugh Culling Eardley Childers, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir William Henry Gregory, the Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair, M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Michael Edward Hicks Beach, Bart., M.P., the Right Hon. Sir Louis Mallet, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of London, the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor of Dublin, Sir Henry Thurstan Holland, Bart., M.P., Sir Daniel Cooper, Bart., Sir John Rose, Bart., Field-Marshal Sir Patrick Grant, General Sir Frederick Paul Haines, Major-General Sir Henry Creswicke Rawlinson, Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Henry Brownlow, General Sir Edwin Beaumont Johnson, Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Dominick Daly, Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel James Browne, Major-General Sir Peter Stark Lumsden, Sir Robert George Wyndham Herbert, Major-General Sir Frederick Richard Pollock, Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Burnett Lumsden, Surgeon-General Sir Joseph Fayrer, Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, Sir Charles Tupper, General Sir Edward Selby Smyth, Sir Arthur Blyth, Sir Francis Dillon Bell, Sir Saul Samuel, Sir William Charles Sargeaunt, Sir Charles Hutton Gregory, Sir John Coode, Sir George Christopher Molesworth Birdwood, Major-General John Watson, Colonel Henry Yule, Mr. Horace George Walpole, Lieutenant-General Richard Strachey, Major-General James Michael, Colonel Arthur Edward Augustus Ellis, Mr. Robert Anstruther Dalyell, Mr. Arthur Hodgson, Captain Montagu Frederick Ommanney, Mr. Augustus John Adderley, Mr. James Francis Garrick, the President of the Royal Academy of Arts, the President of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Mr. Henry Coppinger Beeton, Mr. Julius de Reuter, Mr. William George Pedder, Mr. John Pender, also the Hon. Sir Ashley Eden, Mr. A. W. Gadesden, Mr. E. W. Hamilton, Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen, *Secretary*, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen, and Mr. J. R. Royle, *Assistant-Secretaries*.

The Prince of Wales addressed the meeting as follows :

MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN—

I have thought it right to call you together on this the eve of the Opening of the Exhibition by Her Majesty the Queen, in order that I may report to you the various steps that have been taken in the preparations for this Exhibition since the last time I had the honour of addressing you.

I would, in the first place, wish to say a few words with regard to the constitution of the Royal Commission. You are doubtless aware that Her Majesty, in requesting you to act on a Royal Commission, defined your duties to be for the purpose of advising upon the best mode by which the Products of Industry, Agriculture, and the Fine Arts of Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions might be procured and sent to this Exhibition.

The appointment of this Commission was, I understand, framed upon the precedent of the Exhibition of 1851, and following the example of that Exhibition, it was thought desirable that a Charter should be applied for which should make the Royal Commission a body corporate, and which should give it power to organise and carry on such an Exhibition. This Charter was granted on the 15th September, 1885.

You will perhaps remember that, in my last address, I informed you of the initiative action, which I, as your Executive President, had taken, and which you were kind enough then to confirm in order that the proposals for holding a Colonial and Indian Exhibition should be properly brought to the notice of the Governments of India and of the various Colonies.

I then stated that from the answers which had been received from the Colonies and from India it was clear that this Exhibition would receive the hearty co-operation of all concerned.

I need only ask you to make an inspection of the various sections of the Exhibition today before leaving the buildings for you to at once realise how cordially the Governments of India and of the various Colonies have acceded to the invitation which I, as your President, forwarded to them in November, 1884, and I am sure that you will join with me in requesting the Executive Commissioners to take an early opportunity of conveying to their Governments the sincere thanks of the Royal Commission for having so thoroughly realised our views as to the form that this Exhibition should take.

To these gentlemen themselves are also due our own warmest acknowledgments.

I feel also convinced that you will consider it a pleasing duty to record the deep obligation we are under to His Excellency the Viceroy and the Supreme Government of India for the admirable organisation which, under the direction of Mr. Buck, has been displayed by the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and by the officers who have assisted it.

I further propose that we should request the Viceroy to express our acknowledgments to their Highnesses the Princes of India, who have, by their liberal contributions, so materially added to the beauty and interest of the Indian section.

With regard to the administration of the Royal Commission, I may state that the Finance Committee—the appointment of which you confirmed at the last meeting—is most carefully discharging the duties which you then confided to it.

I have to ask you to confirm the appointment of the following gentlemen, who were good enough to accept my invitation to be added to it—

The Right Hon. Sir Lyon Playfair,
The Hon. Sir Ashley Eden,
The Right Hon. Sir Henry Thurstan Holland,
Mr. E. W. Hamilton,
Mr. A. W Gadesden.

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report that the Guarantee Fund, which at the time of the last meeting amounted to £128,600, has now reached a total of £218,430.

Of this amount the Corporation of the City of London has voted £10,000, and among the contributors are many of the great City Companies.

I am sure you will agree with me in cordially thanking these Corporations, and the gentlemen to whose liberality this very satisfactory result is due. They may rest assured that no endeavour will be spared to prevent the necessity of having recourse to the contributions which they have so generously placed at our disposal.

I have to ask you to confirm the appointment of a Committee which I have requested to act for the purpose of superintending the lighting by electricity of the buildings and grounds of the Exhibition.

The gentlemen composing this Committee are—

Sir Frederick Abel, *Chairman,*
Colonel Sir Francis Bolton, and
Mr. W. H. Preece.

In order that practical effect may be given to the suggestion which I referred to in my last address—that a hospitable reception should be offered to visitors from the Colonies and India, and that facilities should be given to them for visiting the great manufacturing centres and places of interest in Great Britain—I have requested the following members of the Royal Commission to act as a Reception Committee:

The Duke of Abercorn, *Chairman,*
The Earl Cadogan, *Vice-Chairman,*
The Marquis of Lorne, *Vice-Chairman.*

Colonial Sub-Committee.

The Duke of Manchester, *Chairman,*
The Right Hon. The Lord Mayor,
Sir Daniel Cooper,
The Hon. Sir Charles Tupper,
Sir Thomas Brassey,
General Sir Selby Smyth,
Sir Charles Hutton Gregory,
Sir John Coode,
Mr. Arthur Hodgson,
Mr. Samuel Morley.

Indian Sub-Committee.

Field-Marshal Lord Napier of Magdala, *Chairman,*
The Right Hon. Sir James Fergusson,
Major General Sir Peter Lumsden.
Major-General Sir Henry Rawlinson,
Major-General Sir Richard Pollock,
Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Brownlow,
Lieutenant-General Sir Henry Daly,
Lieutenant-General Sir Samuel Browne,
Lieutenant-General Sir Harry Lumsden,
Sir Barrow Helbert Ellis,
Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne,
Sir George Birdwood,
Mr. Arthur Hodgson, *General Secretary,*
Lieutenant-General Henry K. Burne, *Secretary,*
Mr. H. Trueman Wood, *Secretary.*

I trust that the Fund which has been inaugurated by them for the above purpose may before long reach a handsome amount, and feel assured that no efforts will be spared throughout the country to render the visit of our kinsmen a pleasant one.

Acting on the precedent of the organisation of the Great Exhibition of 1851, I, some time since, caused a letter to be addressed to all the Mayors and Local Boards, of the United Kingdom, suggesting to them the advisability of bringing before the working classes of their various districts the benefits that would ensue from the formation of Clubs by subscribing weekly, to which a sufficient sum of money would be laid by to enable the members to visit the Exhibition.

I am happy to state that this suggestion has been responded to in many places, and I trust that a large number of the working classes, who would otherwise have found it impossible to come here, will visit the Exhibition, and will benefit by the vast amount of instruction to be derived therefrom.

I am very sensible of the facilities which the Railway Companies have afforded to me in this matter; without the valuable assistance which they have extended, it would have been impossible to have obtained so much success in the formation of these Clubs: I must take this opportunity of requesting you also to join with me in acknowledging the help which the Railway Companies have promised to the Royal Commission for conveying all classes of visitors to the Exhibition.

I have appointed a Committee, consisting largely of Executive Commissioners, for organising a series of Conferences and Lectures during the summer on subjects cognate to the Exhibition, and am happy to state that I have been promised the aid of the Councils of the Society of Arts and the Royal Colonial Institute in this matter.

I have gratefully accepted an offer made by the Lords of the Committee on Education to give facilities to visitors to the Exhibition for viewing the India Museum.

I have sanctioned arrangements by which the Royal Albert Hall forms an integral part of the Exhibition, and by which the National Fish Culture Association maintains the Aquarium, which has always formed a very popular attraction at previous Exhibitions; facilities have also been given to the Royal Horticultural Society for the holding of their Flower and Fruit Shows in the Conservatory of the Exhibition.

I am desirous of expressing my thanks to Her Majesty's Board of Customs for having so greatly facilitated the transmission of goods to the Exhibition.

In conclusion, I feel sure that you will join with me in the expression of a desire to record our deep sense of the gracious act which Her Majesty the Queen has consented to perform to-morrow.

I trust that I shall have the pleasure of meeting you to-morrow morning at half-past eleven o'clock at the Principal Entrance, where we shall await the arrival of the Queen.

The DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE: Your Royal Highnesses, my Lords, and Gentlemen, I have much pleasure in moving the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of the Royal Commission for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, having heard the address of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Executive President, in which His Royal Highness informs the Royal Commission of the preparations he has caused to be made since the last meeting for the holding of this Exhibition, fully approve of these preparations, and confirm the appointment of the gentlemen referred to by His Royal Highness to act on the Finance, Reception, and Conference Committees.

"The Royal Commission desire to express their cordial thanks to the Corporation of the City of London, and to the City Companies, Firms, and individuals who have since the last meeting contributed to the Guarantee Fund; and in conclusion the Royal Commission wish to record their cordial thanks to His Royal Highness for the able and energetic manner in which he has acted on their behalf as Executive President."

I am sure you will adopt this resolution most cordially. After the remarks of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales it is unnecessary for me to say much as to the objects of the Exhibition, but there is one point with which the Prince of Wales could not deal with that freedom which I can, and that is the great trouble and pains which His Royal Highness has given to this Exhibition. It is not the first time that His Royal Highness has acted as President in undertakings of this nature, and it is very difficult for any individual to praise him in his presence without appearing fulsome, but it is not fulsome to say that he has always devoted his whole energies to bringing everything to a successful issue with which he is connected.

I could see yesterday the results of the extraordinary ability with which those under him have carried out his wishes.

This is an Exhibition entirely confined to Her Majesty's Colonial and Indian Dominions, and it stands absolutely alone in that respect. It is admirably adapted to the interests of a great country, in that it brings together and shows in one common centre all the advantages which India and the Colonies possess in their respective spheres. I think the way in which these advantages will be brought to notice in this Exhibition will tend to that unanimity and good feeling which happily exist among all branches of Her Majesty's subjects, and will consolidate that great Empire to which we are all proud to belong and hope to see extended in a peaceful manner for many generations.

I am sure you will cordially and spontaneously vote our thanks to His Royal Highness for the trouble he has taken, and congratulate him on the success he has been able to produce.

LORD GRANVILLE: The illustrious Duke who has just sat down has undertaken a task which he has performed most admirably. I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution. After the report we have heard, which shows such an immense deal of comprehensive work done, I think it is right to call attention to the fact that the pivot on which it has all turned has been the exertions of His Royal Highness, and to how exactly in this case he has followed the example of his illustrious father in not being merely an honorary President, but in laying down the general principles and in going into every possible detail likely to insure the success of the Exhibition. We are desired to thank the various bodies who have assisted, but we must remember that a great deal of their good work has been excited by the genial influence of His Royal Highness himself. I do not wish to go into many parts of the subject, but one point is connected with my official position at this moment, and that is the beneficial

effect which this Exhibition is likely to exert on the Colonial Possessions of Her Majesty. It will be a great disappointment indeed if it does not contribute to the interchange of commodities between the two countries. I believe the British public is not aware of the enormous resources of the Colonies and British Empire generally, and it is clear that if so many distinguished Colonial men and women come to this country at this time, it will increase not only our knowledge, but the personal good feeling which now exists. I heartily concur with the noble Duke in asking you to agree to the Resolution he has so well moved.

The PRINCE OF WALES: Before the meeting disperses, I wish to return you my sincere thanks for the most kind and flattering manner in which my illustrious relative has proposed this vote of thanks, and to the noble Lord who has so ably seconded the same. I can assure you that the compliments you have been kind enough to pay me have been really quite undeserved. I need hardly say that I certainly take the deepest interest in the success of this Exhibition, but really all the arrangements and the trouble that has been taken are owing to Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and his two able assistants, Mr. Edward Cunliffe Owen and Mr. J. R. Royle. I can only say that those who have not yet seen the Exhibition will be satisfied with what they see if they take the present opportunity of going round the Courts, and they will be struck with the wonderful resources of the Empire. No pains and no expenses have been spared by the Governors and Colonial Commissions, and by the Executive Commissioners here, to make each of their departments a success, and there has been a peaceful rivalry between them the one to excel the other. I hope that this Exhibition will be not only entertaining to the eye, and that it will be of material benefit to our own countrymen, but that it will also tend to produce a still greater feeling of brotherly love between ourselves and the rest of Her Majesty's subjects. I can only add that I trust that the sun may favor us to-morrow as it has done to-day, and that we may have "Queen's weather" in every sense of the word.

The meeting then terminated.

ORDER.—Ordered, that the foregoing papers be published for general information in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIV of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 11th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 10th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 11th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 10th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-[illegible]
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R[illegible]
First 10 days of July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	90,308	149	680	93,497	137	18,30,924	207	21,31,862	217	3,00,938	...
10th July 1886	Madras	861	1,40,500	163	861	1,41,688	165	20,90,309	167	21,56,419	174	66,110	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	85,104	130	654	1,01,866	156	13,15,474	138	14,53,463	154	1,37,989	...
17th July 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,32,448	289	1,497	5,12,425	342	1,17,10,238	537	1,29,03,393	598	11,93,155	...
10th July 1886	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,50,679	327	461	1,54,000	334	43,60,985	649	46,87,478	705	3,26,493	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,99,039	220	4,153	10,03,476	242	2,13,07,930	358	2,33,32,615	389	20,24,685	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
17th July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,16,441	539	1,515	7,64,735	505	1,41,20,610	640	1,39,04,675	636	...	2,15[illegible]
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	9,262	162	57	7,249	127	1,37,954	165	1,42,268	172	4,314	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	727	61	12	787	66	17,324	99	18,626	108	1,302	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,231	83	75	5,970	80	1,01,434	93	1,04,091	96	2,657	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,84,473	202	1,411	2,64,000	187	47,49,339	231	52,09,400	256	4,60,061	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Southern Mahratta	315	15,971	51	315	30,447	97	2,02,828	63	4,96,281	109	2,93,453	...
17th July 1886	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,589	38	...	...	31,657	53	31,657	...
	TOTAL	3,385	11,33,105	335	3,427	10,74,777	314	1,03,29,489	403	1,09,06,998	403	5,77,509	[illegible]
	State Lines worked by Government.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	68,803	295	234	62,444	267	12,23,401	361	12,20,861	362	...	[illegible]
17th July 1886	Nalhati	27	1,304	48	27	1,196	44	20,651	52	24,486	62	3,835	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Northern Bengal	249	30,437	122	249	32,970	132	5,33,757	147	6,46,197	180	1,12,440	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,868	50	37	1,567	42	39,505	74	29,285	55	...	10,[illegible]
17th July 1886	Tirhoot	226	20,362	90	246	24,609	100	4,05,680	123	4,52,531	127	46,851	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	15,361	62	253	18,727	74	2,52,219	70	3,16,597	87	64,378	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	10,589	235	45	13,702	304	1,49,940	229	2,20,433	340	70,493	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	11,526	77	149	14,284	96	5,24,953	242	5,16,021	240	...	8,[illegible]
10th July 1886	Burma	327	31,633	97	327	36,449	112	6,51,864	171	6,55,775	139	3,911	...
17th July 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,55,766	253	1,803	4,52,901	251	92,20,282	351	73,26,937	281	...	18,93[illegible]
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,218	79	66	5,382	82	88,173	92	82,793	87	...	[illegible]
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	961	27	36	1,472	41	22,762	43	30,899	60	8,137	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Dacca	80	1,381	16	86	4,219	49	27,118	104	71,088	54	43,970	...
10th July 1886	Jorhat	25	968	38	30	850	28	7,360	20	9,214	21	1,854	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,56,177	184	3,588	6,70,832	187	1,31,67,665	204	1,16,03,117	224	...	15,6[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	26,88,321	244	11,168	27,49,085	246	5,38,05,084	342	5,48,42,730	340	10,37,646	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,47,50,339	157	2,79,69,792	173	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,90,54,745	185	2,68,72,938	167	...	21,8[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	10,117	80	126	8,691	69	1,76,160	96	1,85,319	102	9,159	...
17th July 1886	Rohilkhand and Kumaon	67	3,573	53	67	5,485	82	77,967	80	99,942	103	21,975	...
First 3 days of July 1886	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 61,254	58	(c) 89,874	80	28,620	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,005	59	303	41,083	136	3,97,498	90	6,60,472	151	2,62,974	...
17th July 1886	Tarakessur	22	4,446	202	22	4,843	220	79,744	249	82,100	256	2,356	...
	TOTAL	518	36,141	70	518	60,102	116	7,92,623	91	11,17,707	130	3,25,084	...
	Native States.												
17th July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	13,464	70	193	11,693	61	3,74,975	133	3,65,407	131	...	[illegible]
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,034	47	64	2,400	37	46,228	50	56,975	62	10,747	...
First 10 days of July 1886	Nizam's	121	17,380	144	208	21,903	105	3,61,411	205	3,42,108	114	...	19[illegible]
10th July 1886	Mysore	140	8,062	58	140	8,214	59	1,17,363	58	1,22,751	61	5,388	...
17th July 1886	Rajpura-Patiala	16	340	21	16	1,051	66	11,514	49	17,237	75	5,723	...
	TOTAL	534	42,280	79	621	45,261	73	9,11,491	117	9,04,478	100	...	7[illegible]

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(*a*) Return not received.

(*b*) Total receipts from 1st April to 4th July, 1885.

(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 3rd July, 1886.

SIMLA,

The 4th August, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 30th July 1886.

No. 3.—Mr. R. H. Smith, Accountant, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Government Examiner of Accounts, Southern Mahratta Railway Company, to that of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.*,

Offg. Accountant General.

HIGH COURT.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1886.

The draft rules, which the High Court proposed to make under the provisions of Sections 100 and 142 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, having, as required by Section 190 of the said Act, been published for general information in the *Calcutta Gazette*, dated March 3rd, 1886, Part I, pages 152 to 154, and in the *Gazette of India*, dated 27th February 1886, Part II, pages 100 and 101, and more than one month having expired from the date of the publication thereof, it is hereby notified that, after consideration of objections and suggestions made, the High Court have made the following rules under the aforesaid sections.

By order of the High Court,

C. M. W. BRETT,

Registrar.

Rules under Section 100.

1. Every manager, appointed under Chapter IX of the Bengal Tenancy Act, shall in all matters act in accordance with such orders as may, from time to time, be issued by the District Judge.

2. The manager shall pay the Government revenue, rent, and other demands of the like nature, as also all just liabilities upon the estate, in due and proper time.

3. No manager shall have power to sell or mortgage any property, nor shall he grant or renew a lease for any period exceeding three years, without the express sanction of the District Judge. Provided that this rule shall not render valid any lease for a shorter time than three years, if the District Judge directs by a written order that his sanction is to be obtained as regards all leases granted by the manager.

4. The manager shall apply for the sanction of the District Judge to any act which may involve extraordinary expense.

5. No manager shall have power to compromise any suit or relinquish any claim without the express sanction of the District Judge.

Rules under Chapter XII.

6. All applications to distrain shall be presented and heard in open Court. The examination mentioned in section 123, sub-section (2), shall be on oath or affirmation.

7. All such applications and all notices of distraint under section 141 shall be entered in a register to be called the "Distraint Register," which shall be kept in the form annexed. A copy of every such application, to be furnished by the applicant, shall be given to the officer appointed to make the distraint, and a copy of the notice under section 141, to be similarly furnished by the applicant, shall be given to the officer placed in charge of the distrained property.

Form of Distraint Register prescribed by Rule 6.

SERIAL NO. OF		Date of application to distrain, or of notice of distraint under section 141.	Name and address of the applicant under section 121 or of the person giving notice under section 141.	Name and address of the defaulter.	Amount of arrear claimed and period in respect of which it is claimed.	Purport of the order passed and date on which it is passed.	Name of the officer deputed to distrain, or to take charge of property distrained.	Date of distraint.	Date of sale proclamation.	Date of sale.	AMOUNT REALISED BY SALE.				AMOUNT (IF ANY) DEPOSITED UNDER SECTION 130.		REMARKS.
Application under section 121.	Notice under section 141.										Arrear.	Costs.	Surplus.	Total.	Arrear.	Costs.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	14	16	17	18

8. The officer deputed to make a distraint under section 124, or to take charge of produce distrained under section 141, must in all cases be able to read and write the language of the district.

9. The written demand under section 125 shall be framed in accordance with the entries contained in the application or notice referred to in rule 2.

10. The notification of distraint directed in section 124, Act VIII, 1885, shall be published—

By fixing up in a conspicuous part of the holding, or other place, in which the produce is, a notice that such produce has been distrained, and by proclaiming at the same time the contents of the notice by beat of drum.

11. The notice shall specify the name of the person at whose instance the distraint is made, the name of the defaulter, the name of the person in whose charge the produce has been placed, and the amount of the arrear due, and it shall direct any person intending to reap, gather, or store the crop or produce, if unreaped or ungathered, or intending to do any other act necessary for its preservation, to give due notice of his intention to the person who has been placed in charge.

12. The notice shall be fixed up in the presence of not less than two persons, in addition to the agent of the distrainer, who points out the crop or produce.

13. In the event of it being necessary for the distraining officer, or the officer placed in charge of distrained property, to reap, gather, or store any crops or produce, or to do any other acts for the due preservation of the same, as provided by section 126, the person at whose instance the distraint was made shall advance the funds necessary to this end.

14. The officer holding a sale under section 131 shall record a description of the property offered for sale, the names of all persons bidding for the same, and the amount bid by each ; and if the sale is postponed, he shall record an order to this effect, and shall then and there notify the place where and the time when the sale will be held.

15 When the sale is concluded and the sale proceeds are realised, the officer who held the sale shall, after paying the costs of the distraint and sale, as directed in section 134, forthwith pay the balance into Court.

16. The officer holding the sale shall take separate receipts for all sums paid by him as costs of the distraint and sale under section 134, sub-section (1), and if the person giving the receipt is unable to write, the receipt shall be attested by some person able to do so.

17. When a distraint is withdrawn under section 136, the notification of distraint, published under section 124, shall be taken down.

18. All officers deputed to distrain property under this chapter shall, if there is a post office in the vicinity, report to the Court by letter immediately the distraint is made, or if there is no such post office shall, immediately on his return, report in writing the nature and extent of the crop or produce distrained, the day on which the distraint was made, the name of the person (if any) placed in charge of the crop, and the day fixed for the sale, or if the sale has taken place, the day on which it took place. He shall also immediately on his return file an account of all money received and disbursed by him, together with the receipts for the same and the record of the biddings at the sale, if a sale has taken place.

19. Every person distraining produce by virtue of the authority conferred on him under section 141 of Act VIII, 1885, shall give notice of such distraint to the Civil Court having jurisdiction to entertain an application for the distraint of such produce, in a tabular form which shall contain the following particulars :—

(*a*) The name and address of the person at whose instance the distraint was made and a description of his interest in the property, whether as proprietor, tenure-holder, or raiyat.

(*b*) The name of the defaulter, and of the place in which he resides, or was known to be last residing.

(*c*) The amount of the arrear with interest, if any, and the period in respect of which it is claimed.

(*d*) The holding in respect of which the arrear is claimed, the boundaries thereof, or such other particulars as may suffice for its identification.

(*e*) The description and approximate value of the produce distrained, and, if the same has been reaped or gathered, the place in which it is stored.

(*f*) The name of the person by whom the distraint was actually made, and the name and address of the person in whose charge the produce has been placed.

(*g*) The date on which the distraint was made.

(*h*) If the crop or produce is standing or ungathered, the time at which it is likely to be cut or gathered.

W. COMER PETHERAM.
ROMESH CHUNDER MITTER.
H, T. PRINSEP.
A. WILSON.
J. F. NORRIS.
J. Q. PIGOT.
J. O'KINEALY.
W. MACPHERSON.
E. J. TREVELYAN.
CHUNDER MADHUB GHOSE.
H. BEVERLEY.
J. P. GRANT.
G. E. PORTER.
W. F AGNEW.

Statement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 31st July 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
Balance of 15th July 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,06,300	2,24,45,200	91,45,500	2,60,38,500	2,29,12,800	8,46,28,887	43,99,700	76,92,700	9,70,28,000	10,91,20,400	1,33,800	32,200	19,39,69,387
Add—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 31st July 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 31st July 1886	...	...	...	4,000	...	2,000	...	6,000	...	...	8,000	8,000	...	...	14,000
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 31st July 1886	...	...	18,800	10,600	70,000	43,500	9,000	1,51,900	17,300	...	7,64,000	7,81,300	...	...	9,33,200
	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,24,59,800	92,15,500	2,60,84,000	2,29,21,800	8,47,86,787	44,17,000	76,92,700	9,78,00,000	10,99,09,700	1,33,800	32,200	19,49,16,587
Deduct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	1,30,500	29,500	1,50,100	10,500	3,20,600	...	1,15,000	5,34,200	6,49,200	...	...	9,69,800
Balance on 31st July 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,23,29,300	91,86,000	2,59,33,900	2,29,11,300	8,44,66,187	44,17,000	75,77,700	9,72,65,800	10,92,60,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,39,46,787

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st May 1886 enfaced from India 5,268 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,678 lakhs.
„ 1st „ 1886 to 15th June „ „ „ 3 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 16th „ „ to 30th „ „ „ „ 3 „ „ „ 10 „
„ 1st July „ to 15th July „ „ „ 1 „ „ „ 3 „
„ 16th „ „ to 31st „ „ „ „ 9 „ „ „ 9 „

5,284 lakhs. 4,703 lakhs.
4,703 „

Balance against India . 581 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 3rd August 1886.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for the information of Schoolmasters, that no questions will be set in Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks in the Arithmetic paper at the next Entrance Examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th July 1886.

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A. Examination in Zoology of 1887:—

(i) The Selachii or Elasmobranch Fishes, as the order of Vertebrata; and

(ii) The Chilopoda, an order of Myriopoda, as the order of Invertebrata; and

(i*a*) The Indian Genera of the Ophidia, class Reptilia; and

(ii*a*) The Indian Genera of the Columbinæ, class Aves.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 19th July 1886.

No. 570.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the forenoon of the 14th May 1886, *vice* Mr. W. H. Lilley, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, deceased:—

Mr. P. A. Peters, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, on deputation, and on the seconded list, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, on the seconded list.

Mr. P. F. Prunty, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. E. F. Berkeley, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 571.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 27th June 1886, *vice* Mr. J. A. May, Surveyor, 1st Grade, deceased:—

Mr. S. M. Smylie, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, from the seconded list, to be Surveyor, 1st Grade.

No. 572.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st July 1886, *vice* Mr. L. H. Clarke, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, retired:—

Mr. W. S. Buttress, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

Mr. C. H. McA'Fee, Surveyor, 4th Grade, to be Surveyor, 3rd Grade.

Mr. C. Tapsell, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that Grade.

Mr. J. A. Barker, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor, 4th Grade.

Mr. J. Keating, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. B. R. Hughes, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

No. 573.—The following promotion is made, with effect from the 1st July 1886, *vice* Mr. J. C. Kelly, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, transferred to the Forest Department:—

Mr. F. W. Moore, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The 2nd August 1886.

No. 574.—Mr. D. Atkinson, Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 138, Chapter X of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from 1st August 1886.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 2nd August 1886.

No. 3.—Mr. A. M. Lawson, Surveyor, 2nd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th July 1886.

No. 22.—The services of 3rd Grade Assistant Surgeon Kshetra Pal Chuckravarti, of the Imperial List, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.

The 15th July 1886.

No. 23.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons of the Imperial Establishment are trans-

ferred to the Bengal Provincial Establishment to fill up vacancies:—

Abinas Chandra Bandyopadhyay, M.B.
Beninath Banerji, M.B.
Romanath De.
Ganes Chandra Mitra.
Sris Chandra Sarkar.
Annada Prosad Ghosh (on deputation).
Radhica Prasad Sinha (on deputation).
Upendra Nath Chatterjea (on deputation).
Sital Prasad Ghosh.
Jogendra Nath Datta.
Bepin Behari Ghosh.
Trailokya Nath Bannerji.
Annada Prasanna Ghatak (on deputation).
Kshetra Pal Chuckravarti (on deputation).
Surendra Nath Borat (on deputation).

B. SIMPSON, M D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 31st July 1886.

No. 1901 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1464 G., dated the 22nd of July 1886, Surgeon W. W. Webb, M.B., assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Residency Surgeon, Meywar, on the forenoon of the 6th idem.

No. 1911 *G.*—Captain G. A. Collins, Adjutant of the Meywar Bheel Corps, returned to duty on the 24th July 1886, from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 719 G., dated the 7th April 1886, and of which he availed himself on the 24th idem.

No. 1914 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1063 G., dated the 7th of May 1886, Captain A. C. Talbot, C.I.E., Political Agent, Bickaneer, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his office from Surgeon P. D. Pank, on the forenoon of the 28th of July 1886.

The 3rd August 1886.

No. 1925 *G.*—Lieutenant C. M. Crawford, Officiating Wing Officer, Mewar Bheel Corps, availed himself on the 26th July 1886 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1702 G., dated the 10th idem.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 29th July 1886.

No. 799-331.—Munshi Jagat Narain, Pleader of the Assistant Commissioner's Court, Ajmere, is deputed to act as Tahsildar of Todgurh, with effect from 1st August 1886, or from the date on which he may assume charge.

Munshi Jagat Narain is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 2nd Class as defined in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), and is further specially empowered under the same section to pass sentence of whipping.

He is also invested with the powers of a Munsif as defined in Section 9, Ajmere Courts Regulation, 1877, to be exercised within the limits of the Todgurh Tehsil during the time he acts as Tehsildar.

The 29th July 1886.

No. 804-127.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 544 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to make the following rules relating to the payment of the expenses of complainants and witnesses attending the Criminal Courts of Ajmere-Merwara for the purposes of inquiries, trials or other proceedings under the said Code:—

The Courts are authorised to pay at the rates specified below the expenses of complainants and witnesses: *1st*, in all cases, whether non-bailable or bailable, in which the prosecution is instituted or carried on by, or under the orders of, or with the sanction of, Government, or of any Judge, Magistrate, or other public officer; *2ndly*, in all cases entered in column 5 of Schedule II appended to the Code of Criminal Procedure as not bailable, when it shall appear to the presiding officer to be directly in furtherance of the interests of public justice; *3rdly*, in bailable cases in which the presiding officer of the Court if a Magistrate of the 1st class, or the District Magistrate on the recommendation of any Magistrate of the 2nd or 3rd class, considers that in the interests of public justice such payment is required: *4thly*, in all cases in which the witnesses are compelled to attend by the Court under the provisions of section 540 of the Code. No payment shall be made by the Government to witnesses summoned at the instance of the complainant under section 244 unless the prosecution appears to the Court to be in furtherance of the interests of public justice.

2. The rates referred to in the foregoing rule are as follows:—

(*a*) for the ordinary labouring class of natives, 2 annas per diem;

(*b*) for natives of higher rank in life, 4 annas per diem;

(*c*) for Europeans and Eurasians and Natives of superior rank, a diet allowance according to circumstances. Such allowance shall not generally exceed R3 per diem, but the Court shall have discretion in special cases to fix it at a higher rate.

3. Travelling expenses will be given only when the journey could not with reasonable ease and expedition have been performed on foot, or in the case of persons whose age, position, and habits of life render it impossible for them to walk. In such cases, in addition to diet allowance, travelling allowance shall be given at the following rates:—

(*a*) when the journey is by rapid dâk by road, the actual expenses incurred up to a maximum limit of 4 annas a mile;

(*b*) where the journey is wholly or partly by rail—

(1) for Natives generally, railway fare by the lowest class;

(2) for Europeans, Eurasians, and Natives of superior rank, second class railway fare; but the Court may at its discretion award first class fare when the persons concerned would, from their social position, ordinarily travel by the first class.

4. From the above rules are excepted—

(*a*) Government servants, who shall receive no diet allowance, but shall be entitled to travelling allowance according to the rates admissible under the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

(*b*) Witnesses following any profession, such as medicine or law, who shall receive an allowance not exceeding R5 per diem according to circumstances, and, when they have to travel a distance exceeding five miles, their actual expenses for conveyance (not exceeding 8 annas a mile) or first class railway fare.

The number of days which should be allowed for the journey to and fro will be determined by the Court ordering the payment in each case. For this purpose a table should be prepared and kept in each Court, showing the distance of each 'thana' from the sudder station and subordinate stations, the number of intermediate ferries to be crossed, and the existence or absence of roads or water-ways.

Government of India, (Department of Finance and Commerce), Resolution No. 3050, dated 11th August 1882.

5. A medical officer other than a Civil Surgeon or officer in medical charge of the civil station, summoned to give evidence in a Criminal Court, touching the result of a *post-mortem* or other examination conducted by him, in cases not falling within the ordinary discharge of his duties, will not be entitled to any remuneration other than the usualexpenses paid to a witness.

The 2nd August 1886.

No. 827-373.—It is hereby notified that Surgeon-Major J. H. Newman, M.D., and Surgeon J. Crofts, M.D., respectively made over and received charge of the Offices of Civil Surgeon and Superintendent of Jail, Ajmere, on the afternoon of the 24th June 1886.

Dr. Crofts is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class, as described in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code) to be exercised within the precincts of the Ajmere Jail, with effect from the 24th June 1886.

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 29th July 1886.

No. 182.—Mr. A. F. Ashton, Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, is granted three months' privilege leave under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 183.—Mr. J. Bolster, Superintendent, Mayo Mines, Punjab Mines Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner, Sambhar Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. A. F. Ashton.

A. B. PATTERSON,

Offg. Commr., N. I. Salt Revenue.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF COORG.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 30th June 1886.

No. 41.—Under the provisions of Section 6 of Act VI of 1879 (The Elephant Preservation Act, 1879), the Chief Commissioner is pleased, with the approval of the Governor General in Council, to notify the conditions under which licenses for the capture of wild elephants in Coorg will be granted from and after the date of this Notification.

No.

Date.

FORM A.

LICENSE FOR CATCHING ELEPHANTS IN COORG.

(*Seal and Signature of Commissioner.*

To

Son of

Resident of

The right to catch elephants in the forest in the Taluk, the boundaries of which are specified below, namely :—

North

South

East

West

is granted to you on the following conditions :—

I. (a) That you comply with the terms of sale subject to which this license was purchased by you in the public auction held at

On the (date)

For the sum of Rupees

For the period (inclusive dates).

or I. (b) that you deposit R5,000 in the public treasury upon receiving this special lease of the exclusive right to hunt in the tract above specified during the period (inclusive dates).

The amount to be finally paid by you for this lease will be adjusted out of the deposit of R5,000 according to the following scale, the balance if any being returned to you, namely:—

Should you capture—	R
0 to 20 elephants	2,000
21 to 30 do.	3,000
31 to 40 do.	4,000
41 to 50 or upwards	5,000

It shall be at the discretion of the Local Government to retain the entire deposit if, in its opinion, failure, complete or partial, to catch elephants is due to any fault on your part.

or I. (c) that you pay R100 for this license which does not confer on you the exclusive right to hunt in the tract for which it is granted.

Instructions to Officers granting leases.

When leases are sold by public auction under sub-clause (a), sub-clauses (b) and (c) should be struck out. When granted under either of the latter alternative clauses (a) and either (b) or (c), as the case may be, should be struck out.

Where competition exists for the right to hunt in any tract, the lease should be generally granted under sub-clause (a).

Where in the absence of competition, a person desires the lease of a tract under sub-clause (b), and where it may appear that it will be preferable to let it under this sub-clause to letting it under (c)—*i.e.*, to several petty hunters,—the lease should be granted under sub-clause (b). Petty hunters should be encouraged, by lease under sub-clause (c), in all places where *Kheddahs* or large noosing operations are not practicable.

II. That you pay R100 royalty in respect of every elephant captured by you, or by your agents acting for you, and for every elephant killed in attempt to capture.

III. That you hunt between (inclusive dates)
and
and not otherwise.

IV. That you catch elephants yourself or by your agents, and do not sell or sub-lease your right, and bring them to the Depôt at

V. That you report in writing on the 1st of each month to the Commissioner, or any other officer, that he may direct, in one of the forms B, eight of which are herewith supplied to you, the capture or death during capture of every elephant so captured or dying during the preceding month; the names of agents employed by you, and the part of the forest in which each is employed.

VI. That you obtain a written permit and pay the royalty prescribed in clause II before removing any newly caught elephant beyond the limits of the forest or from the prescribed Depôt.

VII. That neither you nor your agents shall build a stockade in any teak forest or fell any reserved timber, set fire to the forest or cause injury or annoyance to any jungle tribes or cultivators residing in the neighbourhood.

VIII. Should you or your agents set fire to the forest or fell or injure reserved timber, you will be proceeded against under the forest rules and will forfeit your license.

IX. Should you wilfully destroy any elephant for the sake of its ivory or otherwise, you will be proceeded against under the Elephants' Preservation Act, VI of 1879.

X. Should you in contravention of clause V, fail or neglect to report the capture or death in capture of any elephant, you shall pay to Government a sum of R500 for each elephant the capture or death of which has not been reported, and in the event of this not being done, recovery may be made in the manner described in clause XI and the declaration subjoined or by Criminal Procedure under Act VI of 1879.

XI. Should you or any of your agents commit any other breach of any of the conditions of this license, it may, at the discretion of the issuing officer, be cancelled and any or all of the elephants captured by you forfeited to Government.

DECLARATION BY LESSEE.

I son of resident of to whom this license No. has been granted do hereby acknowledge and ec'are that all the conditions of this license have been explained to me, and that I have underood the same and that I accept the license subject to all the conditions therein contained, and I

further declare and covenant that I will not dispute the execution against my property of any penalty that may, with the sanction of Government, be imposed on me under clauses X and XI for any breach of the conditions of this license.

(Lessee's signature.)

All the conditions of this license were thoroughly explained to in our presence, and he, in our presence, executed and signed the above agreement.

Witnesses (three.)

FORM B.

Lessee's report of captures and casualties from (date) to 188

(This form is to be filled in and submitted on 1 st of each month by the lessee to the Commissioner or as otherwise directed.)

Name of lessee as entered in his license No.	Name, &c., of forest entered in his license.	Number of elephants captured including calves.		Report and remarks of lessee.
		Males.	Females.	

Station } of despatch.
Date }

Supplemental to Form A or "License for catching elephants" (see clause V, Form A). Eight copies of Form B are to be supplied with each A Form.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

Secretary.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 3rd August 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office . R 78,27,052 a. 3 p. 8; Public Deposits at Branches . 2,02,74,395 8 10	2,81,01,447	12	6
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,11,12,554	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	5,06,868	4	4
Sundries	15,40,639	8	4
RUPEES	8,56,18,174	15	1

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	60,76,093	0	0
Other authorized Investments	59,04,388	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	99,23,725	15	9
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	90,19,826	13	1
Bills discounted and purchased	2,45,48,475	5	4
Balances with other Banks	10,40,578	9	6
Bullion	3,033	1	9
Dead Stock	11,31,705	15	7
Stamps	9,939	1	3
Sundries	8,24,037	6	0
	5,84,81,803	4	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office . R 1,10,50,644 a. 14 p. 5; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches . 1,60,85,726 12 5	2,71,36,371	10	10
RUPEES	8,56,18,174	15	1

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 5th August 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 44·2.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK.

NO. 1.

ANNUAL STATEMENT.

Abstract of Operations of the Government Savings Bank, from 1st April 1885 to 31st March 1886.

	R a. p.			R a. p.		
	R	a.	p.	R	a.	p.
Balance due to Depositors in 1884-85 .	......			28,75,734	4	9
Deposits in 1885-86	13,60,086	0	7	......		
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1884-86	1,01,907	5	3	14,[illegible]1,8[illegible]3	5	10
TOTAL .	......			43,47,027	10	7
DEDUCT—						
Withdrawals in 1885-86 . . .	14,68,976	2	3	......		
Investment in Government Loans, 1885-86	76,414	9	8	15,45,390	11	11
Balance .	......			28,02,236	14	8
LIABILITIES.						
Balance due to Depositors in 1885-86 .	......			28,02,236	14	8
ASSETS.						
Due by General Books	27,00,329	9	5	......		
Interest allowed to Depositors in 1885-86	1,01,907	5	3	28,02,236	14	8

J. GORDON,
Depy. Secretary.

BANK OF BENGAL,
GOVT. SAVINGS BANK,
Calcutta, the 31st July 1886.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 4th August 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 28th July 1886 . .	1,64,622	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date .	7,39,525	
		9,04,147
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,96,680	
Ditto ditto Government	106	
		3,96,786
DEDUCT—		13,00,933
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week .	3,00,000	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes . . .	415	
		3,00,415
Balance on the evening of the 4th August 1886 . . .		10,00,518
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department .	5,61,302	
Ditto ditto Government	4,39,216	10,00,518
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals . . .	5,676	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		5,676

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 5th August 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
16	. D 17—90514 .	50	The District Superintendent of Police, Lucknow.
	N 4—16995 .	50	

ALLAHABAD,
The 4th August 1886.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calicut Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
	J 15—11391 .	100	Gadigi Imam Sahib, Merchant, Bellary.
	,, —12358 .	100	
	,, —14603 .	100	

CALICUT,
The 26th July 1886.

———————,
Deputy Collector,
in charge, Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
16	. B 93—48285 .	100	The Post Master General, Madras.
17	. B 85—98517 .	100	Gadigi Imam Sahib, Bellary.
	B 86—20271 .	100	
	,, —40897 .	100	
	,, —53994 .	100	
	,, —58941 .	100	
	,, —88616 .	100	
	B 93—13684 .	100	
	,, —15261 .	100	
	,, —18200 .	100	
	,, —18201 .	100	
	,, —25533 .	100	
	,, —33174 .	100	
	,, —33175 .	100	
	,, —33176 .	100	
	,, —33177 .	100	
	,, —34684 .	100	
	,, —36496 .	100	
18	. B 93—70607 .	100	W. H. Glenny, Esq., C.S., Madras.
	,, —70698 .	100	

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 29th July 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 28th July 1886.

No. 67.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 195, dated 19th

July 1886, Mr. W. H. James, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is posted to the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

No. 68.—Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is, on return from three months' language leave, posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 30th July 1886.

No. 69.—Mr. J. W. Parry, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted furlough for twelve months with the usual subsidiary leave, with effect from the 25th August 1886, or such date as he may avail himself of the same.

The 2nd August 1886.

No. 70.—Mr. W. B. Taylor, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Nagpur-Bengal Railway to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Director General of Railways.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on the 5th day of June 1886, treasure consisting of the images, &c., specified below, valued in the aggregate at R681-2, was found buried in a Siva temple at Velandai village, in the Tirukoilur Taluq, South Arcot District, in the Presidency of Madras:—

Description of property.	Metal.	Weight in seers.	Approximate value. R	a.	p.
1 Chandikeswara	Conjunction of five metals.	38	38	0	0
2 Vinayagar	Ditto	44¼	44	4	0
3 Krishnamoorthi	Ditto	23	23	0	0
4 Sivagami Amman	Ditto	58	58	0	0
5 Amman	Ditto	56	56	0	0
6 Asthathevar (triad with pedestal)	Ditto	10½	16	12	0
7 Somaskanthor Balasubramaniar, and Amman, with pedestal.	Ditto	146	146	0	0
8 Sahanayakar	Ditto	198	297	0	0
9 Abhisheka Sombu	Copper	3	0	12	0
10 Sombirani Kalasam	Ditto	2¾	0	11	0
11 Gendi Sombu	Base bell metal.	1½	0	3	0
12 Three broken pieces of a lamp	Ditto	8	0	8	0
13 Pieces of a brass plate which look like earth.	Brass	8½	...		
		603½	681	2	0

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot, at his office, on the 10th day of January 1887, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

H. P. GORDON,

Collector of South Arcot.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 29th July 1886.

No. 6263.—Mr. E R. Jardine is appointed to be Superintendent and Examiner of Post Offices, Persian Gulf.

Mr. C. H. Watts is appointed to be a 3rd Class Mail Officer.

The 30th July 1886.

No. 6269.—Mr. E. Hutton, Presidency Post Master, Calcutta, resumed charge of his office, on return from privilege leave, on the forenoon of the 24th July 1886, from Mr. G. B. Groves.

G. J. HYNES,

Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 5th August 1886.

Benjamin & Co.	O'Sullivan, C. W.	Thompson, T. W.
Keene, H.	Saunders, Mrs.	Whittom, R. & Co.
Khambatta, C. C.	Thomson, J. W.	

Letters marked " Care of Post Office."

Andreiff, G.	"Gertrude."	Miller, Capt. John C.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Godfrey, J. B.	Morgan, J. C.
Bates, J. N.	Gray, A. T	Morgan, W.
Berry, Adolph.	Greenhill, E. G.	Morris, Paul.
Bigex, Mon. E.	Guilday, C.	Mullen, J.
Bose, P N.	Hair, G.	Murdock, Mrs.
Brown, S.	Harford, J.	Olsen, J.
Bruntor, Mrs.	Henderson, J. M. Cleland.	Rancourt, E. deMaille.
Bush, C.		Randall, T.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Hoare, R.	Rice, W. G. L.
Capel, Lt.-Col.	Horne, James S.	R. M. E., Miss.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Hossan, Dr. S.	Roberts, H. A.
Clarke, T.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Robinson, F. A.
Comyn, A. D.	Kemp, Edwin.	Schoeman, G. M.
Daly, W. W.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Scotland, W A.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Shaw, Miss E.
Dowling, D. G. A.	Leggatt, Mrs.	Sole, Rev. A. B
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Lemarchand, J. P.	St. Aubyn, G. A.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Leslie, Mrs. C. H.	St Claire, C. C.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	Martin, H.	Tonzel, C. J. C.
	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Tracey, A.
Easton, Percy H.	"Mary."	Tyrrell, C. A.
Fox, R. C. W.	McCarthy, C. J.	Walker, P. C.
Fraser, H. B.	McCreery, James.	Williams, C.
Gayton, E. Hugh.	McDonald, J.	

Registered Letters.

Grogan, H. C.	Power, J. O.	Stern, Adolf.
Jungbleith, Mrs. H.	Shaw, Miss M.	Whitford, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 2nd August 1886.

Arrakiel, M.	Jersen, A. E.	Smith, Mr.
Creas, J.	Jones, F. H.	Stevens, T. H.
Demount, F.	Mitford, R. C. W.	Stewart, C.
Gianocopulo, C. A.	Mornet De.	Taylor, E.
Henderson, G.	Owen, M. S.	Wood, A.
Hobson, E. A.	Smith, Charles & Co.	Zacheriah, H. C.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 7th August 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom	7th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto	14th "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	13th "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	7th "	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplementary)	14th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan	17th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania	17th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	18th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	9th "	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	10th "	Per Str. *A. Apcar.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	11th "	Per Str. *Sirsa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon	11th "	Per Str. *Coconada.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,

Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليئے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٬

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٬

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونميں بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورة بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارہ آنه ٬

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R10-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoign rates.

كرسٹلين سنكونا دوائي بخار ٬

لال سنكونا بارک كي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاكٹري مين تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف كي هوئي دوائي بخار سے كونين كے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري كام اور خيرات كے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سكتے هين يعنے چار آونس كے ٹين كا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كے ٹين كا بارہ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون كو بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سكتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين كا. آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين كا بتيس ٣٢ روپيه يهه دو كلكته كے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بكتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس كي ٹين كے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ كي ٹين كے لئے بارہ آنه علاوہ اوپر لكهے هوئے نرخ كے هى ٬

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 207 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). R3.

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The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,

Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

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NOTICE.

On the 2nd of April last the lodging-house of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, Pleader at Saifgunge, in the District of Purneah, together with all his properties, deeds and documents, including 4 per cent. Government Promissory Notes mentioned below, have been completely burnt and destroyed by fire :—

1. The Government Promissory Note No. 036975, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R3,000, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

2. The Government Promissory Note No. 018438, of the 4 per cent. of 1854-55, dated 30th June 1854, for R1,000, originally standing in the name of Collector of 24-Pergunnahs, and last endorsed to Bykunt Nath Mookerjee, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

3. The Government Promissory Note No. 002134, of the 4 per cent. of 1832-33, dated 1st May 1832, for R500 sicca, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

4. The Government Promissory Note No. 017045, of the 4 per cent. of 1835-36, dated 31st March 1836, for R500, originally standing in the name of Bykunt Nath Mookerjee and Kylash Chunder Mookerjee, the proprietors, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person.

Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and applications are about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietors.

BYKUNT NATH MOOKERJEE,
Baree, District Jessore, Sub-Division Bangong,
at present residing at Saifgunge, District Purneah.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost or Stolen.

The certificates of Bank of Bengal Shares Nos. 210, 19465, 26291 and 26292, for R500 each, of which No. 210 was issued in the name of William Anderson, Esq., No. 19465 in that of Colonel N. F. Bayley, and Nos. 26291 and 26292 in the name of H. S. King, Esq., and all four of which were endorsed and transferred to Miss F. M. Templeton, the duly registered proprietress thereof, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person ; also the Government Promissory Note No. 128853, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for R500, originally standing in the name of Omer Chand Paul, and last endorsed to the said Miss F. M. Templeton, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Transfer and payment of the above Shares and Note and the dividends and interest thereon have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal and at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

C. T. DAVIS,
Attorney and Agent for the said F. M. Templeton,
5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Stolen.

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 163941 and 205192, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Tariny Churn Ghose, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

BUNKO BEHARY PAUL,

Pleader, S. C. Court, Calcutta,

for *Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee,*

Punchanuntola, Chinsurah, Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 32.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

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1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 14	...	..	23 6	..	...	...	..	215 13	13 13	
	Viragapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	..	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	9 14	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	...	...		...		...		...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	10 11	14 2	22 14	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	22 11	17 6	22 5	...	...	...	...	...	13 11	
	Bellary	14 6	...	11 13	12 6	25 13	23 8	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	26 0	23 13	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	12 14	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 13	14 11	20 3	21 2	26 0	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	27 5	...	29 14	..	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	25 6	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	24 11	30 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	12 14	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	14 13	15 3	...	20 5	27 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 10	
	Madura	11 11	...	13 14	14 6	29 3	24 5	29 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 5	12 13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	11 8	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	22 5	23 0	...	...	...	..	121 8	14 10	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 3	21 13	19 11	25 11	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 10	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	126 6	17 6	
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 13	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
Bay.	Bombay	10 9	18 0	7 2	10 13	16 10	13 9	15 14	15 1	14 13	20 10	8 12	54 9	14 6	
	Daskrohi	15 0	25 0	6 8	11 8	20 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	...	16 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	13 4	24 8	8 6	9 0	17 8	16 8	21 0	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	9 0	10 0	20 0	18 0	...	...	16 0	...	11 0	80 0	18 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 5	...	...	14 4	...	...	71 2	16 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	10 0	...	15 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	100 0	18 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 7½	..	7 8	9 6	25 12	19 9	...	...	15 3	...	10 8	210 0	14 0	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	20 4	...	17 12	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	15 2	...	8 0	9 3	22 13	18 14	...	...	17 13	...	11 10	95 11	13 11	
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 12	8 9	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	9 0	60 13	12 4	
	Sholápur	14 8	..	10 0	10 9	27 10	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	13 6	75 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	18 13	16 1	7 1	9 12	30 12	25 8	...	...	15 5	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	..	8 9	9 10	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 9	...	...	116 8	12 6	
	Belgaum	16 0	12 0	10 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	23 0	...	12 8	...	8 0	95 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	8 9	10 9	15 10	12 4	16 7	...	14 0	...	9 9	105 0	10 6	

Bom[bay]													
Karwar	11 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	14 0	..	11 0	213 5¼	11 0
Pánch Maháls (Godhra)	12 5	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 8	9 6	160 0	15 4
Aden	No return	received	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Asirgarh Cantonment	15 1	...	10 4	12 0	27 15	25 12	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0
Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 12	17 2	16 0	18 5	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11
Disa Cantonment	16 4	20 0	7 2	8 8	20 4	22 0	...	...	20 8	...	10 8	120 0	13 0
Nimach Cantonment	15 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	23 0	16 0	180 0	14 0
Nasirabad Cantonment	18 8	27 0	7 0	8 0	30 0	21 0	...	12 0	27 0	30 0	14 0	90 0	16 0
Rajkot Station	17 8	..	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	17 0	...	7 8	80 0	40 0
Upper Sind Frontier	13 55	22 26	9 65	15 24	21 40	24 0	...	...	18 20	...	11 15	160 0	*12 55
Karachi	14 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	14 0	7 0	80 0	16 0
Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	13 0	20 0	8 8	16 0	19 0	17 0	...	...	18 0	...	...	160 0	13 8
Shikarpur	13 0	21 0	9 12	11 8	18 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	...	11 0	160 0	13 4
Sukkur	16 0	27 0	10 0	16 0	20 0	21 0	...	...	20 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0
Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	16 8	...	...	...	...	...	160 0	14 12
Bengal.													
Western Districts.													
Burdwan	15 0	...	13 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	23 8	120 0	13 0a
Bankoora	17 0	23 0	18 12	22 0	...	...	...	...	19 8	30 0	20 0	240 0	11 8b
Beerbhoom	18 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	22 0	...		160 0	12 0c
Midnapore	18 0	...	15 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d
Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0e
Howrah	16 0	...	11 8	15 8	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	15 0	90 0	13 0
Central Districts.													
Calcutta	15 0	21 8	8 8	15 6	19 12	12 12	...	18 4	20 2	19 15	18 0	72 0	13 4
24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	13 14	...	...	...	.	18 12	20 0	20 0	100 0	10 10e1
Nuddea	17 2	23 0	13 5¼	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10¼f
Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0g
Jessore	15 0	...	13 4	18 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	10 12h
Moorshedabad	18 8	...	13 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	25 8	...	17 12	120 0	11 0i
Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	12 0
Rajshahye	20 4	33 8	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	240 0	12 0j
Rungpore	16 0	..	10 12	16 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 12	120 0	10 12k
Bogra	16 8	...	13 8	22 8	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	...	90 0	11 4
Pubna	21 4	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	..	21 4	...	17 12	200 0	11 4l
Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	140 0	9 0
Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	15 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	14 10	...	...	120 0	11 0n
Eastern Districts.													
Dacca	14 8	26 0	14 8	17 8	...	...	...	...	16 8	..		120 0	10 8o
Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 0	140 0	12 12p
Backergunge	...	...	14 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8q
Mymensingh	13 0	...	10 10	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 8	...	10 0	...	10 10r
Chittagong	16 0	...	11 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	11 0	75 0	12 0s
Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...		...	8 0t
Tipperah	11 4	...	15 0	17 8	...	...	..	..	11 4	...	10 0	..	10 4u
Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	..	10 0	13 5	...	.	...	...	..	...		320 0	8 0
Hill Tipperah	12 0	.	11 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-4 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 12-12 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hât retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail price of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset and Dum-Dum 12 seers, Husseerhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-4 seers, and Barrackpore 12-12 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 13 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In Satkhira and Bagirhat retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.

j In Nattore and Nowgong retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kurigram 12 seers, Gaibanda 9-6 seers and Nilphamari 13 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
n Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 10 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 12-3 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
r In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
s In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11-8 seers per rupee.
t Retail price of salt at Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Brahmunberiah 10 seers and Chandpore 11 seers.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886—continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Channa, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur (Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
BENGAL—*continued*.	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	17 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	32 0	9 0	15 8	20 0	...	...	16 0	23 0	...	17 8	200 0	11 [illegible]	
	Shahabad	10 0	27 8	8 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	18 0	160 0	12 [illegible]	
	Durbhunga	18 0	25 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	22 0	...	21 0	160 0	11 [illegible]	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	25 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	...	31 4	25 0	22 0	140 0	12 [illegible]	
	Sarun	18 8	27 0	8 0	19 0	...	...	22 0	16 0	25 8	27 0	26 0	160 0	11 [illegible]	
	Chumparun	19 0	32 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	21 0	30 0	...	...	12 [illegible]	
	Monghyr	21 0	31 8	12 1	15 4	...	...	...	16 12	26 4	27 12	21 0	126 0	13 [illegible]	
	Bhagalpur	17 10	27 12	13 4	16 6	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 11	20 3	176 12	12 [illegible]	
	Purneah	20 0	...	10 0	20 0	...	...	..	...	19 0	...	16 0	128 0	10 [illegible]	
	Maldah	19 0	...	10 0	19 8	...	...	...	...	25 0	...	..	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	16 0	...	15 0	22 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	28 0	22 0	200 0	11 [illegible]	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	14 7	...	10 8	15 12	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	15 12	...	13 2	18 6	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 14 7	...	17 1	80 0	14 [illegible]	
	Balasore	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	130 0	10 [illegible]	
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribagh	17 0	20 0	10 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	21 0	16 0	240 0	9 [illegible]	
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	...	16 0	..	20 0	120 0	9 [illegible]	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	28 0	32 0	...	..	26 0	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	32 0	15 0	26 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	240 0	11 [illegible]	
ASSAM.	Sylhet	16 0	...	12 4	15 5	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 4	108 0	10 8	
	Cáchár	11 13⅜	...	10 10⅜	11 6⅜	...	...	...	...	14 8 3/10	...	10 0	64 0	9 6⅜	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	12 0	80 0	11 0	
	Garo Hills	8 0	...	6 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	160 0	10 8	
	Darrang	6 8	...	7 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	8 0	14 0	..	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	120 0	10 0	
	Sibsagar	...	...	8 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	11 0	...	11 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	11 0	160 0	8 8	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 0	10 8	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
	Dehra Dun	17 8	30 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	18 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahâranpur	19 5½	30 1½	7 8½	10 12	11 13	21 8	37 10	32 4	25 4	26 14	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	20 0	34 2	7 9	13 4	15 6	18 11	14 5	15 6	26 6	23 2	16 8	110 0	12 6	
	Meerut	19 0	30 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	31 0	100 0	11 0	
	Bulandshahr	20 8	31 8	6 0	10 12	18 8	16 0	...	20 0	29 8	23 0	22 0	160 0	12 0	
	Aligarh	18 8	28 0	5 4	10 8	17 0	17 0	...	15 8	29 0	28 0	32 0	140 0	13 0	
	Kumaun	13 0	16 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	...	...	32 0	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 8	

N.-W. Provinces.	Bijnor	18 9	30 15	11 4	12 6	11 0	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	135 0	11 0
	Moradabad	19 4	29 12	9 8	14 8	18 0	15 8	...	15 8	24 0	22 8	24 8	125 0	12 0
	Budaun	21 0	30 9¾	6 0	13 3	14 6½	...	...	14 6½	27 0	15 9½	29 6½	192 0	12 0
	Bareilly	18 2	28 2	6 4	13 2	15 0	15 0	...	15 0	24 6	15 10	25 0	100 0	12 13
	Sháhjahánpur	21 8	34 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	25 8	120 0	11 4
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 10	30 0	8 2	13 12	13 12	10 0	...	10 0	20 10	13 12	23 12	80 0	10 0
	Muttra	17 8	25 0	8 0	12 0	18 0	20 0	...	[illegible] 0	27 0	30 0	35 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	16 8	24 0	6 0	12 0	18 8	18 0	...	...	24 8	...	19 0	100 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	18 8	26 8	6 8	10 0	11 0	12 0	...	12 0	27 0	...	25 0	120 0	12 0
	Mainpuri	19 8	26 8	4 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	21 8	...	28 8	160 0	11 8
	Etáwah	18 12	24 4	6 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	25 8	20 0	30 0	120 0	11 8
	Etah	30 0	28 0	7 0	14 0	...	14 0	30 0	20 0	30 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 0
	Jalaun	20 8	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0
	Jhánsi	19 8	27 8	7 8	15 0	26 0	20 0	...	...	26 15	...	33 0	200 0	12 0
	Lalitpur	22 0	31 0	11 0	13 0	22 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	33 8	26 0	16 0	160 0	9 0
	Cawnpore	19 8	29 8	9 8	14 8	21 0	20 0	...	21 0	27 4	24 0	29 0*	150 0	13 0
	Fatehpur	17 4	23 8	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	30 0	150 0	10 4
	Bánda	17 8	24 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	18 0	30 0	2[illegible] 0	36 0	...	24 0	160 0	12 0
	Allahabad	16 0	27 8	7 0	15 0	23 0	24 8	...	...	28 0	...	20 8	120 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	19 0	23 0	7 0	12 10	20 10	19 12	...	...	32 4	...	...	140 0	11 8
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	31 8	...	30 0	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	18 7	30 9½	9 7	16 10½	...	...	25 3	25 3	28 13	27 0	27 14	160 0	11 9½
	Basti	22 0	34 0	10 0	16 0	...	...	...	15 0	29 0	...	28 0	160 0	11 0
	Azamgarh	19 3	26 9	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	18 0	27 0	8 0	14 0	23 0	22 0	24 0	20 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	90 0	11 0
	Benares	17 9½	23 15	10 0	14 0	20 10	20 14	15 3	21 11	24 2	22 12	25 0	110 0	11 4
	Gházipur	18 10½	24 7	7 1½	12 14	15 7	19 15½	32 3	15 7	26 6½		25 12	128 12	10 5
	Balia	19 8	25 12	9 0	13 0	...	...	19 4	12 14	27 0	...	25 12	100 0	12 0
	Philibhít	20 0	34 0	12 0	16 0	12 8	12 8	...	...	22 8	...	25 0	150 0	11 4
	Almora	No return received.												
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	33 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 5	32 2	13 11	16 8	...	...	...	...	31 5	...	22 0	180 0	10 15
	Fyzabad	18 12	29 8	9 8	15 8	...	...	...	15 0	28 4	...	26 0	100 0	11 0
	Kheri	25 2	30 0	9 0	14 8	20 0	30 8	...	27 0	30 0	23 0	18 0	140 0	10 0
	Lucknow	19 2	29 2	6 0	13 12	...	16 8	...	19 0	26 8	...	26 0	100 0	11 0
	Bára Banki	20 0	29 0	8 0	14 0	22 0	19 0	28 0	20 0	28 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	12 0
	Bahraich	24 8	42 8	15 0	17 8	33 0	22 0	34 0	28 0	35 8	32 0	35 0	220 0	11 8
	Rai Bareli	20 0	28 0	7 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	24 4	40 0	8 0	16 0	...	20 0	26 0	17 0	34 0	...	30 0	160 0	11 0
	Gonda	23 8	35 0	14 12	17 8	24 0	24 14	28 8	19 8	33 12	28 14	31 8	200 0	11 8
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	14 0	28 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	19 8	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	21 2	34 8	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	27 8	160 0	12 0
Punjab.	Hissar	18 0	34 0	...	10 0	27 0	25 0	...	...	36 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0
	Rohtak	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	...	80 0	11 0
	Gurgaon	22 0	32 0	...	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	23 0	35 0	140 0	11 0
	Delhi	19 0	28 0	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 0	28 0	16 0	31 0	80 0	11 0
	Karnál	21 0	36 0	...	10 0	23 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	29 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
	Umballa	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	29 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	14 0
	Simla	14 0	18 0	...	8 0	16 0	13 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	17 0	11 0	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	19 0	28 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	26 0	34 0	...	12 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	28 0	16 0	...	95 0	13 12
	Jullundur	22 0	30 0	...	8 0	28 0	14 0	...	14 0	29 0	22 0	...	110 0	14 0
	Ludhiana	22 0	30 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	31 0	25 0	20 0	100 0	14 8

* Rate for whole grain and not for dál is given.
v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Jehanabad 12 seers and Nowada 9 seers.
w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Buxar 12 seers, Saseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11 seers.
x In Madhubani retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sitamarhee 11 seers and Hajeepore 12 seers.
z In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Sewan 10-8 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.
z1 In Bettiah retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z2 In Beguserai and Jamui retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers and Soopole 11 seers.
z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 11-8 seers.
z5 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were :—Deoghur, Godda and Rajmehal 11 seers, Jamtara 13 seers and Pakour 12 seers.
z6 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
z7 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.
z8 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.
z9 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 7·87 seers per rupee.
z10 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadian Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Punjab—*continued.*	Ferozepore	20 0	40 0	...	11 0	23 0	...	...	12 0	35 0	16 0	.	95 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	25 0	...	11 0	19 0	12 0	...	16 0	24 0	21 0	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	16 0	25 0	...	10 0	15 0	10 0	20 0	14 0	23 0	12 0	12 0	200 0	14 0	
	Montgomery	17 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	..	..		27 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	10 0	19 0	16 0	...	20 0	28 0	19 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	38 0	...	12 0	21 0	22 0	18 0	21 0	30 0	22 0	17 0	110 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	25 0	30 0	...	13 0	18 0	14 0	...	8 0	26 0	20 0	.	140 0	14 0	
	Sialkot	19 0	40 0	...	13 0	25 0	..	...	16 0	27 0	18 0	12 0	130 0	14 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	35 0	...	12 0	21 0	21 0	...	...	27 0	21 0	...	110 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	19 0	34 0		13 0	16 0	15 0	...	10 0	26 0	15 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Shahpur	21 0	29 0	..	12 0	18 0	19 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	21 0	31 0	...	12 0	19 0	18 0	...	10 0	26 0	20 0	14 0	[illegible]	16 0	
	Káwalpindi	23 0	40 0	...	11 0	18 0	32 0	...	24 0	25 0	29 0	26 0	105 0	15 8	
	Hazára	18 0	29 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	...	18 0	23 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Peshávar	20 0	41 0	...	13 0	15 0	22 0	...	28 0	22 0	25 0	34 0	106 0	46 4	
	Kohát	18 0	32 0	...	14 0	17 0	24 0	...	20 0	24 0	24 0	10 0	102 0	58 11	
	Bannu	27 0	48 0	...	9 0	25 0	28 0	..	7 0	36 0	35 0	14 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	20 0	30 0	...	8 0	30 0	27 0	15 0	6 0	29 0	...	13 0	113 0	31 4	
	D. G. Khán	18 0	23 0	...	9 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	17 0	22 0	...	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	100 0	14 0	
Central Provinces.	Saugor	22 14	...	9 10	10 7	...	...	...	...	28 4	...	16 0	240 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	.	...	...	...	32 0	...	12 13	200 0	9 2	
	Jubbulpore	17 8	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 8	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 13	...	13 0	256 0	9 0	
	Seoni	22 6	...	10 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	10 15	210 0	8 0	
	Narsinghpur	17 10	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	24 2	...	16 11	140 0	11 3	
	Hoshangabad	16 0	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	13 0	200 0	10 0	
	Nimár	17 10	...	7 8	10 15	27 9	...	...	...	20 2	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betul	20 0	...	9 10	12 5	20 3	...	...	...	22 0	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	17 0	..	8 14	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	21 11	...	10 4	120 0	8 0	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	17 8	...	8 7	13 2	22 8				18 12		10 10	120 0	10 8	
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 3	19 6	...	...	..	17 3	...	13 11	675 0	10 5	
	Bhandára	17 8	...	8 12	12 12	...	...	...	...	18 12	...	11 4	160 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	21 0	...	13 2	19 2	...	...	...	...	21 10	...	12 8	144 0	10 0	
	Raipur	28 7	...	13 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 4	...	10 11	
	Bilãspur	39 15	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	37 11	...	21 14	128 0	8 0	
	Sambalpur	26 4	...	19 4	22 12	...	...	...	...	17 4	...	12 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	....	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	160 0	35 0	
	Northern Arakan	No return	received.												
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 0	14 8	...	...	...	...	4 0	...	...	50 0	42 0	
	Sardoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*														
	Rangoon Town	16 10	...	11 6	12 10	...	...	...	...	16 4	5 4	...	320 0	29 3	
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 3	...	...	135 0	26 15	
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	28 9	...	535 11	25 1	
	Prome	11 3	...	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	11 5	17 21	...	139 11	28 0	
	Irrawaddy Division.														
	Bassein	...	...	13 5	14 11	...	...	...	...	10 12	...	...	280 0	28 6	
	Henzada	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8	
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	12 3	...	...	...	...	14 15	...	...	489 12	28 c	
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	9 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	367 8	18 15	
	Tenasserim Division.														
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	...	...	9 0	12 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	12 2	...	220 0	30 8	
	Tavoy	...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1	
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	438 0	14 9	
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12	
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250 0	18 14	
	Salween	No return received.													
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	No return received.													
	Bolarum	No return received.													
	Chadarghat	No return received.													
	Amráoti	18 4	...	8 0	12 0	27 8	16 0	...	...	16 4	...	11 8	*	12 0	* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.
	Akola	19 0	...	7 0	11 0	28 0	21 0	...	...	19 0	...	21 0	*	11 0	
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Buldana	23 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	23 0	...	10 0	*	11 0	
	Wun	18 0	...	8 8	11 8	29 4	12 0	...	...	18 0	...	18 0	*	11 0	
	Básim	24 0	...	8 2	11 5	38 5	38 0	...	...	21 5	...	19 0	*	10 0	
MYSORE.	Bangalore	No return received.													
	Kolar	No return received.													
	Túmkúr	No return received.													
	Mysore	No return received.													
	Hassan	No return received.													
	Shimoga	No return received.													
	Kadur	No return received.													
	Chitaldroog	No return received.													
COORG	Coorg	9 8	9 0	12 0	14 8	...	...	27 0	...	18 8	...	...	1·0 0	11 8	
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	18 8	27 8	4 8	8 4	26 8	22 0	...	24 0	26 0	25 8	35 0	115 0	14 8	
	Kishengurh	19 8	30 8	9 0	10 0	43 0	25 4	...	...	30 12	32 0	...	...	15 8	
	Kerrowlee	19 6	25 10	12 8	13 12	28 2	20 0	...	20 0	26 14	...	37 8	200 0	12 3	
	Ulwur	20 12	27 8	6 12	9 12	23 0	22 3	...	15 0	27 9	27 8	38 4	200 0	15 0	
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	27 10	8 0	9 13	20 8	14 10	...	15 0	27 4	28 0	31 0	160 0	12 4	
	Ajmere	16 0	26 0	3 0	8 0	30 0	22 0	...	...	25 0	28 0	...	80 0	14 0	
	Deoli Cantonment	21 3	30 14	7 8	11 0	33 2	31 0	...	...	29 14	...	...	230 0	12 8	
	Erinpura	17 8	20 0	...	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	25 8	...	...	270 0	14 0	
	Sirohee	14 12	27 0	6 0	7 8	19 4	20 8	...	...	19 0	21 4	14 8	200 0	14 0	
	Abu	14 8	19 8	6 0	8 0	...	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	160 0	13 0	
	Anadra	16 8	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	20 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	14 0	
	Bálmere	17 0	...	5 0	9 0	...	22 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	240 0	16 0	
	Jeysalmere	12 2	...	10 0	12 0	17 4	15 8	...	...	15 8	...	...	...	25 9	
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	22 0	25 0	...	15 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	22 0	...	†	11 0	† Eight pies per bundle.
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 4	17 9¼	8 3½	8 15¾	16 6½	12 1¾	...	14 1	16 0½	15 10	9 12¾	200 0	10 15	
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 9	27 8	7 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	31 4	...	...	12 8	
	Partábgarh (")	20 0	17 8	9 6	12 8	21 4	15 10	...	...	17 8	21 4	21 14	...	17 5	
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	23 12	6 4	7 8	25 0	20 0	...	...	23 12	20 8	...	...	16 0	

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 1st HALF OF JULY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Penniseturn typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Rajpootana—*contd.*	Bikaneer	10 3	...	3 9	6 0	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	34 8	10 0	10 8	31 0	...	...	...	37 0	...	...	160 0	11 0	
	Kotah	23 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 8	20 0	...	...	35 0	22 8	25 0	240 6	10 8	
	Tonk	16 10	28 0	9 8	11 12	33 4	...	...	...	31 0	...	...	120 0	12 8	
	Jhallawar	No return	received.												
	Shahpoora	21 12	27 0	10 0	15 8	30 0	...	...	...	25 8	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Dholpur	16 13	22 13	10 2	11 4	20 2	18 11	...	19 2	22 10	...	31 14	90 0	12 6	
Central India.	Indore	16 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	29 1	18 3	*	*	20 6	24 0	10 7	100 0	12 0	
	Gwalior	17 2	22 4	7 12	9 12	17 11	15 11	*	14 8	21 8	*	28 9	135 15	11 6	* Not sold.
	Goona	26 0	20 0	10 0	10 8	26 0	*	*	*	34 0	20 0	16 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	32 8	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	28 0	*	35 0	160 0	11 14	

Department of Finance and Commerce,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886 PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1032, 1033, 1034, 1035, 1036 AND 1037 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

Provinces.	Districts.	Average Wages per Month.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Madras	Malabar (*Revised*)	5 8 0	7 0 0	16 14 0
Bombay	Kaira	7 8 0	9 0 0	9-6 to 15-0
	Surat	7-0 to 8-0	10-0 to 12-0	12-0 to 25-0
	Broach	5 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 16-0
	Tanna (Salsette)	9 0 0	10 0 0	25 0 0
	Násik	8 0 0	8 0 0	22-0 to 30-0
	Ahmednagar	5 0 0	8 0 0	20 0 0
	Poona (City)	7 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-0
	Sholápur	6 0 0	9 0 0	15-0 to 25-0
	Satara	5 15 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
	Belgaum	7 0 0	8 0 0	21-0 to 24-0
	Dharwar (Hubli)	8 0 0	7 0 0	12-0 to 22-0
	Karwar	8 7 0	9 0 0	18-12 to 22-8
	Asirgarh Cantonment	6 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Ba ar)	7 8 0	7 0 0	22 8 0
	Disa Cantonment	5 10 0	7 0 0	18 12 0
	Nimach Cantonment	6 0 0	7 0 0	12 0 0
	Nasirabad Cantonment	6-0 to 7-0	6-0 to 9-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Rajkot Station	10 0 0	8 0 0	15-0 to 22-8
	Upper Sind Frontier	9 0 0	9 0 0	30 0 0
	Karachi	8-0 to 15-0	12-0 to 15-0	30-0 to 40-0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	10 0 0	10 0 0	30 0 0
Bengal	Bogra	6-0 to 7-8	5-0 to 7-8	10-0 to 22-0
	Chumparun	6 8 0	4 8 0	8 0 0
	Lohardugga	3-0 to 4-8	3-8 to 5-0	6-0 to 12-0
	Manbhoom	4 11 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
Punjab	Hissar	5 10 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Rohtak	6 0 0	5 0 0	9 0 0
	Gurgaon	...	...	...
	Delhi	5 10 0	6 0 0	12 8 0
	Karnál	4 11 0	4 8 0	10 4 0
	Umballa	7 8 0	5 0 0	10 5 0
	Simla	8 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Kángra	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Hoshiárpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Jullundur	5 0 0	6 0 0	10 0 0
	Ludhiána	5 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Ferozepore	5 2 0	5 8 0	13 2 0
	Mooltan	4 0 0	6 0 0	20 0 0
	Jhang	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Montgomery	6 0 0	6 0 0	14 0 0
	Lahore	5 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Amritsar	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 10 0
	Gurdáspur	5 10 0	5 8 0	15 0 0
	Siálkot	5 8 0	5 8 0	11 0 0
	Gujrát	4 0 0	5 0 0	10 0 0
	Gujránwála	3 0 0	5 0 0	11 4 0
	Shahpur	5 5 0	5 8 0	13 8 0
	Jhelum	6 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Ráwalpindi	6 0 0	8 0 0	14 10 0
	Hazára	6 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Peshávar	6 0 0	6 0 0	26 0 0
	Kohát	...	...	...
	Bannu	...	...	...
	D. I. Khán	4 0 0	6 0 0	21 4 0
	D. G. Khán	...	...	...
	Muzaffargarh	8 0 0	6 0 0	26 8 0
Central Provinces	Saugor	4 8 0	5 8 0	9 0 0
	Damoh	4 8 0	6 0 0	10-0 to 13-0
	Jubbulpore	4-0 to 4-8	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0
	Mandla	4 0 0	4 0 0	11 4 0
	Seoni	4 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	Narsinghpur	4 0 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Hoshangabad	6 0 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 30-0
	Nimár	6 0 0	6 0 0	15-0 to 20-0
	Betul	4-0 to 6-0	6-0 to 7-0	15-0 to 20-0
	Chhindwára	2-8 to 3-0	4-0 to 5-0	10-0 to 15-0
	Wardha	4 0 0	7 0 0	15 0 0
	Nágpur	5 0 0	5 0 0	15 0 0
	Chánda	4 0 0	6 0 0	12-0 to 15-0
	Bhandára	4 0 0	6 0 0	15 0 0
	Bálaghát	3 0 0	4 0 0	15 0 0
	Raipur	3 8 0	4 0 0	8-0 to 15-0
	Biláspur	1 8 0	4 0 0	10 0 0
	Sambalpur	4 0 0	2 8 0	7 8 0
Rajpootana	Ulwur	4 0 0	3-0 to 4-8* 6-0†	8-0 to 15-0

* By Natives. † By English officers.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch.*)



The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

No. 2550.

Simla, the 14th August, 1886.

The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 1,20,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Friday, the tenth of September next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a

letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.[1]

(a) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by[2] Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.

(b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 10th September next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 350.

[1] Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 8th and 9th and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 10th September: provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);
(b) they are made on printed forms, to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay;
(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
(d) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;
(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

[2] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[1] as soon as possible after the 10th September; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 1st November.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows :—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 24th September:

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 1st November:

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon the 29th November:

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words " as near as convenient " refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 1st February 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of January 1887.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st August 1886, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 1st August 1886.

15. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on adjustment of interest on paid-up instalments so that the interest on the note issued may run from November 1st, 1886, promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e., The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1887.

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[1] For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 4 per cent.*
No. *of 1842-43.*

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the
at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE—(see Clause 15).

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate

Rs. No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees .
India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. , Rs.

CALCUTTA,
The }

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 14th August 1886, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of † (or at the † Branch of the Bank of † ; or into the Public Treasury at † , as the case may be)—

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 24th September 1886.
The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 1st November 1886.
The balance, on or before 29th November 1886.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 1st November 1886.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D. at* ‡

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor-General of India in Council,

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to him under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided proportionately among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2550, dated 14th August, 1886 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 14th August 1886*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, at the rate above mentioned, on or before , and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from*

CALCUTTA,
14th August, 1886.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

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PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1886.

No. 275.—The services of Mr. C. J. Weir, officiating 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

No. 276.—Mr. B. C. Leggatt, Deputy Collector, 3rd Class, Madras, to officiate as 1st Assistant Commissioner and District Magistrate of Coorg from the date on which he relieves Mr. Weir.

MEDICAL.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 405.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, C.B., M.B., are placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

POLICE.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 401.—The services of Mr. E. C. S. Baker, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sonthal Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam.

PORT BLAIR.

The 10th August, 1886.

No. 499.—Mr. T. J. M. Metcalfe to officiate as Extra Assistant Superintendent, 2nd Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, until further orders.

EDUCATION.

The 12th August, 1886.

No. 246.—Under Section 12 of Act II of 1857, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to authorise the affiliation of the Free Church Institution and Hislop College, Nagpur, to the Calcutta University in Arts up to the B. A. Standard, with effect from the 2nd June, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 9th August, 1886.

No. 972.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a

fee of one Rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 184 *of* 1885.—Alphonse Gallois, of Messrs. L. Payen and Company's Silk Filatures, Berhampore, Moorshedabad, Bengal, for an improved process for softening and reeling the wild cocoons of the Antheræa Mylitta (Tusser silk, written also Tasar, Tussore, Tussah, Tusser), Antheræa Pernye (Tusser silk of China), Antheræa Assama, or Muga silkworm (see Thomas Wardle's researches on silk fibre), or any other kind of wild silk cocoons.

No. 54 *of* 1886.—Richard Herbert Lapage, of 13a, Great George Street, in the City of Westminster, England, Civil Engineer, for improvements in and pertaining to brake apparatus.

No. 105 *of* 1886.—Francis Bolton, Knight, of No. 4, The Sanctuary, Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, England, for an improved manufacture of explosive compound and the preparation of cartridges therefrom.

No. 120 *of* 1886.—Charles Henry Russell, of 80 Gray's Inn Road, London, in the County of Middlesex, England, Gentleman, for improvements in automatic goods selling apparatus.

FORESTS.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 702 *F.*—Consequent on the grant of privilege leave of absence for two months to Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade in Bengal, the following temporary promotions are made:—

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to have charge of the Forest Department in Bengal, with effect from the 9th June, 1886.

Mr. H. C. Hill, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Burma and officiating Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, with effect from the 21st June, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—METEOROLOGY.

Simla, the 13th August, 1886.

No. 118—33-6 *Met.*—Mr. F. Chambers, Meteorological Reporter for Western India, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 3rd instant, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.A., M.D., Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, is appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter for Western India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Chambers.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 10th August, 1886.

No. 1593 *G.*—Lieutenant the Hon'ble H. D. Napier, King's Own Borderers, officiating Squadron Officer, on probation, 1st Regiment, Central India Horse, is granted ninety days' leave to study the Native languages, with effect from the 15th August, 1886, or date of departure.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 2879 *I.*—His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General is pleased to confer upon Rao Sahib Nathu Bapuji, 3rd Grade Police Inspector in the Sholapur district of the Bombay Presidency, the title of "Rao Bahadur," as a personal distinction.

The 7th August, 1886.

No. 1818 *E.*—The services of Mr. A. W. Paul, C.S., and of Surgeon-Major D. D. Cunningham, M.B., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from date of quitting the Tibet Mission.

No. 1821 *E.*—The services of Colonel H. C. B. Tanner, and of Mr. R. D. Oldham, are replaced at the disposal of the Revenue and Agricultural Department, with effect from date of quitting the Tibet Mission.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 1867 *E.*—The following Convention between the Governments of Great Britain and Spain respecting the Commercial Relations of the two Countries, is published for general imformation:

CONVENTION BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN RESPECTING THE COMMERCIAL RELATIONS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES.

Signed at Madrid, April 26, 1886.

THE Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain, being desirous of facilitating the commercial relations of their respective countries, have named as their Representatives for that purpose:

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland—Sir F. Clare Ford, Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid, &c., &c.;

EL Gobierno de Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y el Gobierno de Su Magestad la Reina Regente de España, deseando facilitar las relaciones mercantiles de sus respectivos países, han nombrado para este fin como sus Representantes:

El Gobierno de Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda—A Sir F. Clare Ford, Enviado Extraordinario y Ministro Plenipotenciario de la Gran Bretaña en Madrid, &c., &c.;

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain—his Excellency Señor Don Segismundo Moret y Prendergast, Minister of State, &c., &c.;

Who, being duly authorized by their respective Governments, have agreed upon the following Articles:

ARTICLE I.

The Government of Her Majesty the Queen-Regent of Spain will grant to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and to Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, most-favoured-nation treatment in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and Consular rights and privileges in Spain, and in the Spanish Colonies and foreign possessions, coextensive in amount of benefit with that accorded to France and Germany under the Treaties of the 6th February, 1882, and the 12th July, 1883.

The provisions of this Convention shall come into operation on the 1st July next, unless by mutual consent any other date may be fixed, and on condition that on that date the alcoholic scale, according to which duties are levied on Spanish wines on their introduction into the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, is modified in accordance with the terms of the following Article.

ARTICLE II.

The Government of Her Britannic Majesty will continue to grant to Spain, her Colonies and foreign possessions, most-favoured-nation treatment in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and in Her Britannic Majesty's Colonies and foreign possessions, in all that concerns commerce, navigation, and Consular rights and privileges.

They will, in addition, apply to Parliament for the necessary authority to provide that the limit of the lower half of the alcoholic scale shall extend up to but not exceed 30 degrees of proof spirit.

ARTICLE III.

The present Convention has been drawn up subject to the sanction of the Legislatures of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of Spain respectively. When approved, it shall remain in force until the 30th June, 1892, and in case neither of the High Contracting Parties should have notified, twelve months before the said date, the intention of terminating it, the present Convention shall remain binding until the expiration of one year from the day on which either of the two High Contracting Parties shall have denounced it.

Done in duplicate at Madrid, this 26th day of April, 1886.

(L.S.) F. CLARE FORD.

El Gobierno de Su Magestad la Reina Regente de España—al Excelentisimo Señor Don Segismundo Moret y Prendergast, Ministro de Estado, &c., &c.;

Quienes, debidamente autorizados por sus respectivos Gobiernos, han convenido en los siguientes Artículos:

ARTICULO I.

El Gobierno de Su Magestad la Reina Regente de España concede al Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y á las Colonias y Posesiones de Ultramar de Su Magestad Británica, el trato de la nacion más favorecida en todo lo que se refiera al comercio, á la navegacion y á los derechos y privilegios Consulares en España y en las Colonias y Posesiones Españolas, en los mismos términos y con iguales beneficios concedidos á Francia y á Alemania en virtud de los Tratados de 6 de Febrero de 1882 y 12 de Julio de 1883.

Las estipulaciones del presente Convenio empezarán á regir el 1° de Julio de 1886, á menos que las Altas Partes Contratantes señalasen de comun acuerdo alguna otra fecha, y á condicion de que para dicho dia 1° de Julio la escala alcohólica que sirve de base á los derechos á que están sujetos los vinos Españoles á su entrada en el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, se modifique en los términos que indica el Artículo siguiente.

ARTICULO II.

El Gobierno de Su Magestad Británica continuará concediendo, como hasta aqui, á España y á sus Colonias y Posesiones de Ultramar el trato de la nacion más favorecida en el Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, así como tambien en las Colonias y Posesiones de Ultramar de Su Magestad Británica, en todo lo que se refiera al comercio, á la navegacion y á los derechos y privilegios Consulares.

Pedirá, ademas, al Parlamento la autorizacion necesaria para extender el limite inferior de la escala alcohólica que sirve de base á los derechos á que están sujetos los vinos á su entrada en el Reino Unido desde los 26 á los 30 grados inclusive.

ARTICULO III.

El presente Convenio será sometido á la aprobacion de los Parlamentos del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda y de España. Una vez aprobado continuará vigente hasta el 30 de Junio de 1892; pero en el caso de que ninguna de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes le denunciara doce meses antes de esa fecha, continuará vigiendo hasta un año despues de el dia en que cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes lo hubiese denunciado.

Hecho por duplicado en Madrid, en este dia 26 de Abril de 1886.

(L.S.) S. MORET.

No. 1876 *E.*—In exercise of his powers under the Foreign Jurisdiction and Extradition Act, 1879, and the Police Act V of 1861, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Section 34 of the latter Act to the following bazars, namely,—

(*a*) the bazars in the Bolan;
(*b*) the bazars on the Harnai route; and
(*c*) the civil bazars attached to the fort of Pishin, and the frontier posts at Sibi and Thal Chotiali.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 9th August, 1886.

No. 2428.—Mr. W. H. Dobbie, Deputy Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, having been granted privilege leave for three months, and Mr. H. J. Brereton having been posted to that office, Mr. Dobbie made over and Mr. Brereton received charge after noon on the 25th July, 1886; Mr. C. G. Vansittart having been posted as Assistant Accountant-General, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, received charge from Mr. H. J. Brereton before noon on the 28th of the same month.

The 11th August, 1886.

No. 2464.—Mr. E. W. Kellner having been granted privilege leave for three months, availed himself of the leave on the 29th July, 1886. Mr. Kellner was on special duty from the 24th to the 28th July, 1886, both dates inclusive.

The 12th August, 1886.

No. 2475.—Mr. E. S. Byrne, Deputy Auditor-General, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties before noon on the 7th July, 1886.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 2529.—The following grade reversions and promotions among officers of the Accounts Department in July 1886 are hereby notified:

With effect from the 7th July, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Messrs. H. F. Clogstoun and E. S. Byrne—

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I, and to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.
Mr. E. W. Kellner to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, and to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.
Mr. W. Donald to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II.
Mr. W. Wells to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class II.
Messrs. T. H. S. Biddulph and J. Taylor to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class II, and to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class III.
Mr. J. C. E. Branson to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.
Mr. W. H. Dobbie to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class IV.
Messrs. H. Oung and W. T. Piercy to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class IV, and to officiate as Enrolled Officers, Class V.
Mr. W. H. Egerton to revert to his substantive appointment of Enrolled Officer, Class VI.
Mr. K. B. Wagle to revert to his substantive appointment of Probationer in Class VII of the Enrolled List.

With effect from the 12th July, 1886, in consequence of the departure of Mr. W. T. Piercy on leave on medical certificate—

Mr. W. H. Egerton to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.
Mr. K. B. Wagle to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class VI.

With effect from the 24th July, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. E. Gay—

Mr. E. F. T. Atkinson to revert to his substantive appointment as Accountant-General, Class I.
Mr. H. F. Clogstoun to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class I, and to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II.
Mr. A. F. Cox to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, and to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.
Mr. E. W. Kellner to revert to his substantive appointment as Enrolled Officer, Class I.

CODES.

The 12th August, 1886.

No. 2488.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

To be substituted for

No. 153.

CHAPTER III.

PAGE 10.

Section 11 (*b*).

Substitute the following for the present Rule:

The service of the following officers counts as if it were British Service:—

(*i*) Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals in British India.
(*ii*) The undermentioned officers employed in the Vaccination Department, who are paid from Municipal Funds:
Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, Calcutta; Superintendent of Vaccination, Karachi, and the clerk in his office;
Assistant Superintendent of Vaccination, Bombay, and the Head, Second, Third, and Fourth clerks in the Presidency Vaccination Office, Bombay.
(*iii*) Vaccinators enrolled as officers of Government and employed in Military Cantonments or under Municipalities or paid from Local Funds.

SEPARATE REVENUE, &c.

COMMERCE AND TRADE.

MERCHANT SHIPPING.

The 13th August, 1886.

No. 2519.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 46 of the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876, as amended by the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following changes in the Rules framed under that Section, and published in the Notification of this Department, No. 986, dated the 15th February, 1884 :

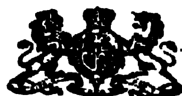
(1). The words "Civil Administrative Medical Officer" to be substituted for the words "Surgeon-General" in Rule No. 40 of the above Rules as amended by Finance Department Notification No. 1468, dated 30th March, 1886.

(2) The following words to be added to Rule No. 40, namely—

Such license shall be renewable yearly, and shall be in Form No. III appended to these Rules : and

(3) The following Form to be substituted for Form No. III appended to the Rules :

No. III.



Form of License to be granted to Medical Officers proceeding in charge of Native passengers.

The bearer of this , holding a certificate to practise medicine and surgery, from is licensed to have medical charge of pilgrims proceeding, under the provisions of the Native Passenger Ships Act VIII of 1876, to . This license holds good for one year from this date.

Dated—

[Here enter seal of office.]

Signature of recipient.

Surgeon-General, or Secretary to Surgeon-General in his absence ; Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, or officer in charge of office ; or Port Surgeon.

Note.—In granting this license, preference should be given to medical graduates or licentiates of a University, or other recognised licensing body, provided they are men of good character and of some experience. But when such are not available, licenses may be granted to those who have passed the final examination of an Indian Vernacular Medical School, or who have qualified for the Subordinate Medical Department.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 13th August, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 538.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, the following appointment is made to the staff of the 1st Brigade of the Forces in Upper Burma :—

Captain J. Sherston, Brigade-Major, Umballa, to be a Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster General.

No. 539.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, TRANSPORT BRANCH—

Captain H. P. Picot, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 29th Bengal Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, *vice* Captain E. K. E. Spence, promoted. Dated 21st May, 1886.

Lieutenant E. A. F. Carter, Royal Lancaster Regiment, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant W. J. R. Wickham, promoted. Dated 4th July, 1886.

Lieutenant E. Grey, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 38th Bengal Infantry, to be officiating

Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, promoted. Dated 3rd July, 1886.

No. 540.—Captain A. D. Enriquez, Bengal S. C., Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, to be Sub-Assistant Commissary-General for Transport, 2nd Class, *vice* Lieutenant E. H. V. Haldane, deceased. Dated 19th July, 1886.

No. 541.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Captain F. R. B. Knox, Bengal S. C., Squadron Officer, 4th Cavalry, to officiate as Assistant Adjutant-General, *vice* Major A. J. Garrett, on furlough. Dated 25th July, 1886.

No. 542.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant E. F. Nelson, R.A., to officiate as Commissary of Ordnance, 4th Class. Dated 2nd August, 1886.

No. 543.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry, Commandant, 24th Bengal Infantry, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India, *vice* Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on furlough. Dated 29th July, 1886.

No. 544.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant David Beames, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 39th Bengal Infantry,—1st February, 1885.

Lieutenant Frederick Cholmondeley Dering Amesbury, South Yorkshire Regiment, Wing Officer, 3rd Bengal Infantry,—23rd May, 1885.

No. 545.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Frank Giles to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

DISCIPLINE.

No. 546.—The proceedings of a Court of Inquiry held at Mandalay on the 19th March, 1886, to enquire into certain charges brought against Lieutenant-Colonel W. W. Hooper, 4th Madras Cavalry, late Provost Marshal, Burmah Field Force, have been submitted to the Government of India by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The charges preferred against this officer were—

I.—That he photographed condemned criminals at the moment of execution.

II.—That he endeavoured to make a prisoner confess under threat of death.

The Governor-General in Council is satisfied from a review of the evidence before the Court, that these charges have been established.

As regards the first charge, the Governor-General in Council must express his astonishment that a Staff Officer of the British Army should have so far forgotten the responsibilities and duties devolving upon him, as to attend a military execution for the purpose of photographing prisoners when at the point of death. Such conduct was not only indecorous and unfeeling, but in opposition to the spirit of the Military Regulations, which detail the procedure on such solemn occasions.

The Governor-General in Council cannot accept Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper's plea in extenuation that he attended the execution privately in plain clothes, and not in his official capacity as Provost Marshal. It is impossible for a Provost Marshal to divest himself of the duties of his office when present at an execution for which he was responsible; and, moreover, this plea is nullified by the fact that Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper gave a caution to the officer commanding the firing party, to make a proper pause between the words "present" and "fire."

The second charge, of endeavouring to make an untried prisoner confess under threat of death, is in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council of a graver nature than the first. Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper's action in this case is without justification, and his explanation is wholly inadequate. The arguments on which he bases his justification—that the man was a rebel; that his life was forfeited by what he had already confessed to a spy; and that the information he refused to disclose was of vital importance to the safety of the city and its inhabitants; and the analogy of the treatment of spies in war—are irrelevant, and opposed to the first principles of justice.

The conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper in both instances has deservedly met with public condemnation: it reflects discredit on the army to which he belongs, and is damaging to the character of the British administration in India.

The Governor-General in Council would have been justified in recommending to Her Majesty's Government that Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper's offence should be visited with dismissal from Her Majesty's service; but, taking into consideration the difficult position in which he was placed during the crisis at Mandalay, that he was discharging duties foreign to his normal professional functions, that he has already suffered severely from the consequences of his actions, that his past career has been blameless, and that in the course of the recent campaign in Burma his services merited the special acknowledgments of the Chief Commissioner, His Excellency in Council is of opinion that a public reprimand will be sufficient to mark the strong disapproval of the Government of India of Lieutenant-Colonel Hooper's conduct on the above occasion.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 547.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Captain J. E. Dickie, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, temporary Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, Military Works Department, (p. a.) for one year and ninety-one days, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant C. E. Norton, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for 183 days, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Lieutenant S. M. Renny, R.A., 3rd Subaltern, No. 4 (Hazara) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 182 days, under rule IX, note (1), of the regulations of 1868.

Surgeon-Major J. O'Brien, M.D., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

No. 548.—Surgeon-Major J. Duncan, M.D., 1st Punjab Infantry, is granted leave out of India, (m. c.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his being struck off duty.

No. 549.—Colonel T. J. Watson, Bengal S. C., is granted an extension of leave out of India (m. c.) for 183 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

No. 550.—Major T. Howard, R.E., has been granted an extension of furlough (m. c.) for three months by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 551.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette," dated the 13th July,* 1886, *page* 3398.

"INDIA OFFICE;

13th July, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following promotions among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Reginald Beavan. Dated 4th May, 1886.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Alliston Champion Toker. Dated 4th May, 1886.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Beauchamp Duff. Dated 8th May, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Henry Philip Kirke. Dated 4th May, 1886.

Major Charles Walter Babington. Dated 4th May, 1886.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 552.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

Colonel D. G. S. St. J. Grant, Madras S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General E. F. Waterman, Madras S. C., on the 12th June, 1886.

Colonel Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General A. K. Comber, Bengal S. C., on the 12th June, 1886.

No. 553.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain George Montalt Bellasis,—7th August, 1886.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Frederick George Pollock,—9th August, 1886.

BENGAL ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Phipson Peacock, Bengal Cavalry, in succession to Colonel C. Batchelor, promoted to Major-General. Dated 18th May, 1886.

No. 554.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sergeant William Cullen to be Sub-Conductor, with effect from the 26th June, 1886, *vice* Sub-Conductor Thomas Davies, seconded.

No. 555.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Wazír Singh to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Daulat Rám Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Ressaidar Walidád Khán to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar Sahibdád Khán, invalided, with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

Ressaldar Walidád Khán to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Daulat Rám Singh, Sirdar Bahadur, invalided, with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

Ressaidar Muhammad Azím Khán to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar Amínúlláh Khán, invalided, with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

Jemadar Kanchan Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Wazír Singh, promoted, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Jemadar Kamil Baksh Khán to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Walidád Khán, promoted ;

Jemadar Talyár Khán to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Muhammad Azím Khán, promoted,—

with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

Kot-Duffadar Diwán Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Albel Singh, invalided ;

Kot-Duffadar Karím Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sújaúddin, invalided ;

Kot-Duffadar Ganésh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kanchan Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Kot-Duffadar Nyáz Muhammad Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kamil Baksh Khán, promoted ;

Kot-Duffadar Muhammad Yár Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Talyár Khán, promoted,—

with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

14th Bengal Lancers.

Ressaidar T. J. Harling to be Ressaldar-Major, and Ressaidar Lál Singh to be Ressaldar, *vice* Ressaldar-Major Shádi Rám, invalided ;

Jemadar Líládhar Singh to be Ressaidar, *vice* Ressaidar Lál Singh, promoted ;

Kot-Duffadar Méd Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Líládhar Singh, promoted,—
with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

4th Bengal Infantry

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Súrajballi Singh, deceased;
Havildar Dúlári Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shér Singh, promoted,—
with effect from the 2nd July, 1886.

10th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Shám Ali Khán to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Báhádur Khán, invalided;
Havildar Ghafúr Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Shám Ali Khán, promoted,—
with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Havildar Bírú to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nagína, promoted, with effect from the 19th April, 1886.

31st Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Dharam Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Asa Singh, invalided, with effect from the 4th July, 1886.

3rd Goorkha Regiment.

Subadar Táiji Rawat to be Subadar-Major, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhím Singh Gharti, invalided;
Jemadar Kharkú Rána to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Bhím Singh Gharti, invalided,—
with effect from the 11th May, 1886.

Jemadar Bhawan Singh Bisht to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jít Singh Allia, invalided, with effect from the 21st May, 1886.

Drill-Havildar Hanúmán Singh Thápa to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Kharkú Rána, promoted, with effect from the 11th May, 1886.

Color-Havildar Chámú Singh Búráthoki to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bhawan Singh Bisht, promoted, with effect from the 21st May, 1886.

REWARDS.

No. 556.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Jemadar Kanhái Pershád Dúbé, 11th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in action at Michee, Burmah, on the 15th May, 1886, while in command of that outpost.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 557.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has approved of the "Cachar and Sylhet Mounted Rifles" being in future designated the *Surma Valley Light Horse.*

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 558.—The following promotions are made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Name.	From.	To	Nature of promotion.	With effect from
Lieutenant E. C. Stanton, R.E.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Temporary ...	21st May, 1886.
Captain A. C. Bruce, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st June, 1886.
Captain J. G. Day, R.E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem.*	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st June, 1886.
Captain G. M. Porter, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Sub. *pro tem.*	1st June, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 13th August, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that reports of the deaths of the undermentioned commissioned officers, on the dates specified, were received in the Military Department between the 7th and the 13th August, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
1st Battalion, Royal Irish Fusiliers.	Lieutenant U. Fitz O. Fitz Gerald.	26th July, 1886	Cherat ...	...	
Medical Staff ...	Surgeon H. S. Parker ...	1st August, 1886	Ferozepore ...	...	

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August, 1886.

No. 203.—Mr. J. J. Connolly, Probationary Examiner of Accounts, 4th Class, 3rd Grade, in the Office of the Examiner of Accounts, North-Western Railway, is confirmed in his appointment on the non-pensionable establishment of State Railways.

The 9th August, 1886.

No. 206.—Mr. W. Slane, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Central Provinces, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from the 10th August, 1886.

The 10th August, 1886.

No. 207.—Lieutenant-Colonel H. J. Nuthall, S. C., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Ajmere-Bhawulpore Railway Survey.

The 11th August, 1886.

No. 208.—Mr. D. F. Hogarth, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Bellary-Kistna State Railway, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. C. D. LaTouche, or until further orders.

No. 209.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Greenlees, A. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	9th April, 1886.	Temporary.
Leemond, W. A. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore.*
Way, R. A. ...				
McCudden, E. G. J. ...				
Brown, J. S. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	20th May, 1886.	
Knox, H. C. ...				
Cowper, G. ...				
Anderson, G. A. ...				
Boydell, J. E. N. ...				
Haddon, H. E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th May, 1886.	
Montague, J. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade			
Baker, E. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.			
Baker, C. J. S. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank.			
Smith, H. G. F. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th May, 1886.	Temporary.
Elliott, E. C. ...	Ditto ditto			
Bennett, H. W. ...	Ditto ditto			
Tuck, E. H. ...	Ditto ditto			
Savory, H. G. S. ...	Ditto ditto			
Cole, C. J. ...	Ditto ditto			

TELEGRAPH.

The 7th August, 1886.

No. 204.—The following officiating promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	Date.
Mr. W. N. Toulmin ...	Superintendent, 2nd Grade ...	Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade.	16th July, 1886.
Mr. R. Boteler ...	Superintendent, 3rd Grade ...	Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	1st July, 1886.
Mr. W. Williams ...	Superintendent, 3rd Grade ...	Officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	16th July, 1886.
Mr. G. J. Hare ...	Superintendent, 5th Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	1st July, 1886.
Mr. A. Hullah ...	Superintendent, 5th Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	16th July, 1886.
Mr. M. Simpson ...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	16th July, 1886.
Mr. M. J. Brind ...	Assistant Superintendent, and officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	1st July, 1886.
Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade.	1st July, 1886.
Mr. M. R. W. P. Adams	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade.	Officiating Superintendent, 5th Grade.	18th July, 1886.

No. 205.—The following permanent promotions are made in the Indian Telegraph Department, *vice* Mr. G. A. Gosselin, retired, with effect from 1st July, 1886:

Names.	From	To
Mr. H. E. Thompson ...	Superintendent, 3rd Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade.	Superintendent, 2nd Grade.
Mr. C. B. D. Marks ...	Superintendent, 4th Grade ...	Superintendent, 3rd Grade.
Mr. E. A. Boyd ...	Superintendent, 5th Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade.	Superintendent, 4th Grade.
Mr. E. Dawson ...	Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and officiating Superintendent, 4th Grade.	Superintendent, 5th Grade.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th August, 1886:—

NO. 15 OF 1886.

A Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886; and it shall come into force at once.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (*1*) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely:—

(*a*) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(*b*) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(*2*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(*3*) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874.

(*4*) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall apply thereto.

Construction of expression "British Burma" in existing enactments.

3. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act the expression "British Burma" occurs, it shall be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

Repeal of enactments.

4. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma.

5. (*1*) So much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the passing of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the district of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the passing of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

XIV of 1874.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma.

Modification of certain Acts in force in Upper Burma.

6. The following enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person, or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted ;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Myothugyis and Thugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added ; and

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the sections and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added.

[See Zanzibar Order in Council, Part III, Art. 8, cl. (d) (i).]

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

[cf. Act XXXIV of 1860, s. 2, & Act XX of 1876, s. 3]

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

8. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before passing of this Act.

9. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 (except s. 24).	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.
XXXVII of 1850...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 (except s. 6 and s. 24, last clause).	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ...	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868 ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Number and year.	Subject.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ...	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 (except ss. 9 and 30).	Arms.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ...	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ...	Cantonments.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Mandalay District only.

Number and year.	Subject.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO THE WHIPPING ACT.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

X of 1882. "7. Sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be read as part of this Act."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6 sub-section (1).)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121*A*	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124*A*	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in housebreaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to declare the law in force in the territories of Upper Burma, which were annexed to British India on the 26th of February, 1886.

2. It is proposed to unite those territories in one province with the territories at present known as British Burma, but, as it is not desirable to introduce immediately into the new territories all the law at present in force in British Burma, it is necessary to distinguish between those territories and British Burma. This the Bill accordingly does (section 2) by dividing the province of Burma into two parts—Upper Burma, the lately annexed territories, and Lower Burma, corresponding to the present British Burma. As, however, in consequence of the present boundary having been aligned without regard to the limits of ancient divisions, it may be convenient to transfer some small portions of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, and of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, the Bill confers special power on the Local Government to do this, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In order further to prevent any question being raised as to the local application of Acts at present applying to "British Burma," the Bill (section 3) declares that in enactments now in force that expression is to be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

3. Section 4 repeals some Acts which the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India renders it unnecessary to retain on the Statute-book.

4. Section 5 declares the enactments which are to come into force in Upper Burma. These enactments are enumerated in a schedule which has been prepared by the local authorities. This schedule is based primarily on the schedule to the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874, but contains some additional laws which appear to be required by the circumstances of Upper Burma. There is also added a second part to the schedule, specifying a few enactments which are to come into force in the Mandalay district only, where a somewhat more elaborate Code of Laws is required than elsewhere. After declaring these enactments to be in force, the section bars the application of all other enactments, but saves any power of extending enactments which may be conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force. Lastly, the section confers on the Local Government a power of withdrawing any enactment which is contained in the schedule or which may hereafter be extended.

5. Section 6 makes certain modifications in Acts VIII of 1851, V of 1861, and VI of 1864, which are considered necessary to adapt them to the peculiar circumstances of Upper Burma, while section 7 permits Courts in Upper Burma, when applying any enactment for the time being in force, to construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court. This provision, which is taken from the Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884, will, it is hoped, in conjunction with the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 6, clause (c), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be sufficient to remove any technical difficulties which might possibly be raised as to the working of any enactment in force in Upper Burma.

6. Section 8 provides an indemnity which seems necessary in order to cover possible cases that might arise with respect to the action of British officers during the reign of martial law or during the absence of all law in Upper Burma.

7. Finally, section 9, following section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, validates the Instructions to Civil Officers and other directions issued since the occupation of Upper Burma.

The 14th July, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 16 OF 1886.

A Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Suits Valuation Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall extend to such local areas, and come into force therein on such dates, as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time directs.

Power for Local Government to make rules to determine value of land for purposes of jurisdiction.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for determining the value of land for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (*d*). VII of 1870.

(*2*) The rules may determine the value of any class of land, or of any interest in land, in the whole or any part of the local area in which this Act is in force in the territories under the administration of the Local Government, and the value so determined may vary from place to place within the local area or part thereof to which the rules apply.

Value of relief sought in certain suits not to exceed value of the land to which those suits relate.

3. Where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or in article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, 1870, relates to land or an interest in land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land or interest to which the suit relates as determined by the rules made under the last foregoing section. VII of 1870.

Ad valorem court-fee value in other suits to be value for purposes of jurisdiction.

4. Where in suits other than those referred to in sections 2 and 3 court-fees are payable *ad valorem* under the Court-fees Act, 1870, the value as determinable for the computation of court-fees shall be the value for purposes of jurisdiction. VII of 1870.

Procedure where objection is taken on appeal that suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction.

5. (*1*) The objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction shall not be entertained by an appellate Court unless the objection was taken in the Court of first instance. [Act XII of 1881, s. 206.]

(*2*) If the objection was taken in the Court of first instance but the appellate Court has before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the proper Court. [Act XII of 1881, s. 207.]

(*3*) If the appellate Court has not those materials before it, it shall proceed under the rules applicable to it with respect to the hearing of appeals; but if it remands the suit, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken, it may direct its order either to the Court prescribed in that behalf in those rules or to any Court competent, in its opinion, to entertain the suit; and the objection that the order of the appellate Court was directed to a Court which was not competent to entertain the suit shall not be taken on further appeal. [Act XII of 1881, s. 208.]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the provisions of section 28 of the Court-fees Act, 1870. VII of 1870.

Repeal of section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

6. On and from the date on which rules under this Act take effect in any part of the territories under the administration of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council to which the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, extends, section 14 of that Act shall be repealed as regards that part: III of 1873.

Provided that the repeal of that section shall not affect the jurisdiction of any Court with respect to any suit instituted in that part before the rules take effect therein.

Time and procedure for making rules.

7. (*1*) Rules may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof,

(2) A Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, consult the High Court with respect thereto and publish a draft of the proposed rules in the official Gazette.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect before the Act has come into force in the local area for which the rule has been made or till the expiration of one month after the rule has been published in the local official Gazette.

(6) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been made as required by this section.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to prescribe a simple mode of valuing suits relating to land for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to them. Most of those suits are of course cognizable exclusively by Civil Courts, but some of them, as for instance, suits in the Punjab under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, may be tried by Revenue Courts.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, while the Civil Courts Acts of the several Provinces, with the exception of that in force in the Presidency of Madras, prescribe no special rules for fixing the value for jurisdiction of the subject-matter of land-suits, but simply define the limit of the jurisdiction of each grade of Court by the money-value of the subject-matter in suit, thus leaving the market-value to be the strictly legal criterion, a practice has sprung up, generally in the inferior Courts, of accepting, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, the court-fee valuation as laid down in section 7, paragraph v, of Act VII of 1870, for purposes of jurisdiction also.

3. The generally admitted result is that land-suits are undervalued and disposed of by Courts not strictly competent to try them. In order to remedy this state of things the present Bill has been prepared. It empowers (section 2) the Local Government to frame rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for determining the value of land in the territories under its administration for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (*d*), of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely, suits for possession of land, to enforce a right of pre-emption, and for specific performance of an award relating to land. These rules are to be made after consultation with the High Court; and the Bill provides (section 7) a procedure for the publication of proposed rules, so that the Courts and the public may have an opportunity of preferring any objections which they may have to them before the rules are made. The Bill further declares (section 3) that where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, relates to land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land to which the suit relates as determined by the rules under the Act.

4. In addition to the foregoing provisions, which relate exclusively to land-suits, section 4 provides that in other suits in which court-fees are payable *ad valorem*, the value for purposes of jurisdiction shall be estimated in accordance with the rules which regulate the value for court-fee purposes.

5. Section 5 of the Bill is taken from sections 206-208 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, and has been inserted at the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras. It lays down a special procedure for cases in which the objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction is taken in an appellate Court, an objection which the Bill declares may not be entertained unless it was taken in the Court of first instance.

6. Lastly, the Bill (section 6) repeals section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, which enacts the rule of valuation which it is the object of this Bill to abolish, namely, the valuation for jurisdiction in the case of land-suits shall be in accordance with the court-fee valuation prescribed by section 7, paragraph v, of the Court-fees Act, 1870. In order, however, to prevent hardship or inconvenience to suitors, it is provided that this repeal shall not affect any suit instituted before the rules under the proposed Act take effect.

The 11th August, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 17 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Revenue-officers should not be compelled to say whence they obtain information with respect to offences against the public revenue; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

New section substituted for section 125 of the Evidence Act.

1. The following section shall be substituted for section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, namely:— I of 1872.

Information as to commission of offences.

"125. (*1*) No Magistrate, Police-officer or Revenue-officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

(*2*) 'Revenue-officer' in this section means any officer employed in or about the business of any branch of the public revenue." [Act X, 1870 s. 3.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to prevent officers of any department concerned with any branch of the public revenue from being compelled to say whence they got any information as to the commission of any offence.

In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not even permitted to be asked, the names of those from whom they receive information as to frauds on the revenue (*Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours*, Fifth Edition, III, 553). The law on the subject is further stated in Bell's *Laws of Excise* as follows:—

"It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply to penal informations at the suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. 'This is not the privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests' (1 *Phil. Ev.* 272). Hence 'those questions which tend to the discovery of the channels by which the disclosure was made to the officers of justice, are not permitted to be asked' (*Rex* v. *Hardy*, 24 Howell's S. T. 753—Eyre, L. C. J.). 'If the name of the informer were to be disclosed, no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated' (*Id.*, p. 814—Buller, J.). In the case of *Attorney-General* v. *Bryant* it was held that a witness for the Crown could not be asked 'Did you give the information? (15 M. & W. 169)."

It cannot be ascertained from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to the disclosure by Revenue-officers of the source of information as to the commission of offences against the revenue was not incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The omission has caused much inconvenience, and is even said to be seriously impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt Departments in the Presidency of Bombay.

The 11th August, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 11th August, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

UPPER BURMA LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover, with instructions to report within six weeks.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *British Burma Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Administration thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

SUITS VALUATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto. He said:—

"This is a little Bill of no great importance, and its main object is to provide means for determining the value of land where it is necessary to ascertain that value for the purposes of jurisdiction.

"The institution-fee payable under the Court-fees Act in suits for the possession of land is computed according to the value of the land, and in order to facilitate this computation the Act lays down certain rules of a somewhat arbitrary character, under which the value of the land is declared to be a particular multiple of the revenue charged or chargeable upon it. Under the various Civil Courts Acts the jurisdiction of the inferior Courts is usually limited by reference to the value of the subject-matter of the suit. One of these Acts—the Madras Civil Courts Act of 1873—directs that, where the subject-matter of a suit is land, its value shall, for the purposes of jurisdiction, be fixed in the manner provided by the Court-fees Act for the purpose of determining the institution-fee. The other Civil Courts Acts do not contain any similar direction, but it appears to be a very common practice in all the provinces to treat the value of land for court-fee purposes as being also its value for jurisdictional purposes. The practice is not strictly warranted by law, and is opposed to some rulings of the Bombay High Court, but there is a great deal to be said in favour of it on the score of convenience.

"However, under the rules laid down in the Court-fees Act, land is, in many parts of the country, including the Madras Presidency, assessed at something very much below its net market-value. This does not much matter for the purposes of court-fees, because the Government has not the slightest intention or desire to increase the amount of those fees; on the contrary, it would reduce them if the financial situation permitted. But the Madras Government tells us that the effect of applying the court-fees rules for the purpose of determining jurisdiction is to bring within the jurisdiction of some of the inferior Courts land-suits of a class which those Courts were not intended, and indeed are not qualified, to deal with; and accordingly that Government desires to substitute some other rules which would bring out a valuation more in accordance with the facts. But unfortunately we are not in a position to touch the Court-fees Act at present, and we do not desire to interfere with the practice which is observed in provinces other than Madras, unless and until it is shown to produce inconvenient results. Under these circumstances we propose to meet the wishes of the Madras Government as far as we can by authorising Local Governments, after consulting their High Courts, and with the previous sanction of the Government of India, to frame rules for determining the value of land for jurisdictional purposes. If the Madras Government thinks fit to frame such rules, the rules will, when they come into force, supersede the provisions of the Madras Civil Courts Act to which I have referred. Whether other Local Governments will consider it worth while to frame such rules on the subject I do not know, but, if they do, the rules framed by them may, whenever the time comes for amending the Court-fees Act, be of material assistance in helping the Government of India to lay down principles of computation which will bring out results more in accordance with the facts than those embodied in the old Act. I repeat, however, that there is no intention to do anything which will directly or indirectly raise the amount of institution-fees payable in suits relating to land.

"This is the main object of the Bill. The Bill contains one or two other minor provisions to which it is not necessary for me to refer at the present stage."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. He said:—

"The object of this Bill is to supply what I cannot but think was merely an accidental omission in dealing with the Act of 1872. Section 125 of that Act is as follows:—

'No Magistrate or Police-officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.'

"This provision of the Indian law follows that of the English law, but the English law goes somewhat further by giving to Revenue-officers the same protection as is here given to Magistrates and Police-officers. In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not even permitted to be asked, the names of those from whom they received information as to frauds on the revenue. The law is perfectly clear on this point. For instance, I will read a passage from Bell's well-known *Laws of Excise*, which states the law on the subject as follows:—

'It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply to penal informations at the suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. "This is not the privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests" (1 *Phil. Ev.* 272). Hence "those questions which tend to the discovery

of the channels by which the disclosure was made to the officers of justice are not permitted to be asked" (*Rex* v. *Hardy*, 24 Howell's S. T. 753—Eyre, L. C. J.). "If the name of the informer were to be disclosed, no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated" (*Id.*, p. 814—Buller, J.). In the case of *Attorney-General* v. *Bryant* it was held that a witness for the Crown could not be asked "Did you give the information?" (15 M. & W. 169).'

"I have not been able to ascertain from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to the disclosure by Revenue-officers of the source of information as to the commission of offences against the revenue was not incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act of 1872. It is possible that some reason may be suggested, but until a reason is forthcoming I cannot help thinking that the omission must have been purely accidental. The Government is given to understand that the omission has caused serious inconvenience, and is even said to be seriously impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt Departments of the Bombay Presidency. Accordingly, we propose to amend section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act of 1872 by the inclusion of Revenue-officers, and thus to assimilate the Indian to the English law upon this point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 18th August, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 13th August, 1886.

Note.—The Meeting fixed for the 28th July, 1886, was subsequently postponed to the 11th August, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 11th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been a break in the rains in some districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Punjab, and the Central Provinces. In almost all other parts of the country rain has fallen. In parts of Bengal and Assam the falls have been heavy.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the standing crops are in good condition, and prospects continue favourable.

Kharif sowings have been completed in nearly all districts of Bombay and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the young plants are doing well. In Nimar and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts of the Central Provinces more rain is much wanted.

Prospects are generally good in the Punjab, but more rain is required in the Hissar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts.

In Rajputana and Central India States agricultural prospects continue satisfactory, but more rain is needed in places.

Excessive rain has injured the crops in parts of Bengal, but prospects, on the whole, are still very favourable.

Ploughing and sowing and transplanting are in progress in Lower Burma.

In Assam heavy and incessant rain has caused some damage to crops in Sylhet.

The public health is generally fair.

Prices are on the whole steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 11th)		
Bellary	Average last week since revised, 1·50; this week, ·02.	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Kurnool	Average 2·45	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·64; this week, 1·21.	Fever in one and slight small-pox in three taluks; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, ·74; this week, 2·52.	Standing crops good. River 5·15 feet water over anicut. Slight fever and cholera.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·73	Standing crops good; harvest paddy and indigo, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in three, and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 2·01	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Small-pox in one village.
Tanjore	Average 4·18	Standing crops good, but in parts of one taluk slightly damaged by excessive rain; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·55; this week, 2·24.	Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Malabar	Average 1·20	More rain wanted in some taluks. First crop paddy in ear in three taluks, elsewhere progressing. Slight fever in one and small-pox in six taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Travancore	1·34	Paddy almost ripe. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 11th)		
Kurrachee	In Kurrachee, ·03; in Manora, ·06.	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 9th, 19 feet 10½ inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in three and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34 and in Tatta 24, 40 and 40 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good. Irrigation benefited by recent rains. Rice transplantation almost over; *bajri* and *til* cultivation in progress. River at Kotri on 9th, 19 feet 10½ inches against 17 feet 1 inch on same date last year. Fever in two, cattle-disease in one, and small-pox in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Ahmedabad	·18; total 28·19; rain in three talukas and light showers in others.	Young crops doing well. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	·34; total 23·28	Health good. Sowing completed in Naosari, Kadi, and Amreli divisions, and continued in Baroda division. Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 31, wheat 24, and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Maximum at Mandvi, ·92 and minimum at Surat, ·15.	Standing crops promising; sowing operations still in progress in some talukas. Rain wanted in Balsar and Pardi talukas for rice crops. Cough in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 46 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 2·46; Pient, 1·08; in other talukas—maximum at Nasik, ·08, minimum at Dindori, ·05.	More rain wanted in almost all talukas for young plants of minor early crops, and *bajri* transplantation nearly completed in the *dangi* parts. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Light rain only on 10th; total of week ·15; to date 80·01; being 30·02 above average.	Average abnormal temperature, 2° warm; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind from north-east.
Poona	At Petha Barawali, 1·20; light showers in Junnar, Indapur, Haveli, and Maval talukas.	Young crops doing well. More rain wanted in almost all the talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar, Khed and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds in the district and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Jamkhed, ·37; Nagar, ·31; Karjat, ·14; Akola, ·10; Rahuri, ·07.	*Kharif* sowing completed in six and in progress in five talukas; crops doing well. Public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 pounds and minimum 39, *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, ·38; Karmala, ·26; Pandharpur, ·20; Malsiras, ·25.	*Kharif* crops generally good. Rain required in the Barsi, Karmala, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 59½ and *bajri* 42¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain in Dharwar, Mugud, Hubli, Nargund, Gadag and Karajgi, averaging from ·80 in Karajgi to ·04 in Mugud; none in others.	Heavy showers required for the standing crops, which are still good. Much damage caused by insects to crops in Ranibennur and Navalgund. Rice 24 and *juari* 39 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, ·63; Kumpta, ·41; Sirsi, ·43; Haliyal, ·21; total 112·17.	Rice crop good; transplanting continues in some parts. Cattle-disease in Akola, Kumpta, Honore and Supa Petha; slight fever and small-pox in three talukas. Common rice in Karwar 14 and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·06; total 30·16	Health generally good. Sowing continues; cotton resown in some places. Wheat 34, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of all districts. Young crops in good condition everywhere, but more rain wanted in several districts; standing crops injured by insects in parts of Dharwar, Bijapur and Upper Sind Frontier. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of three districts; slight cholera in one taluka of Khandesh.
Bengal—(August 11th)		
Chittagong	13·68	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* continue; prospects much damaged by heavy rain. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	5·67	Prospects of all crops good; jute and *aus* being harvested. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·67	Prospects of early rice, jute and sugarcane favourable; cutting of jute commenced; transplanting of *amun* proceeding briskly. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	5·87	Rivers high and flooded some fields. *Aus* being cut; transplanting of *amun* going on. Public health good.
Khoolna	4·39	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* doing well; cultivation of *amun* progressing; prospects good. Public health good.
Dinagepore	5·65	Prospects of *aus*, jute and sugarcane good; late rice transplanting proceeding. Public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease at Birgang.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	6·67	River continues to rise. Some damage may be caused to crops; *aus*, *til*, oilseed and jute being cut.
Rungpore	3·15	Sky overcast. Transplanting of *amun* progressing favourably; jute being cut; other crops doing well. Public health good.
Burdwan	4·95	Prospects of crops good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·33	*Bhadoi* crops promising well; late rice prospects good.
Purneah	7·34	Prospects of crops excellent. Public health indifferent. Rivers high.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Durbhunga	5·61	Transplanting of paddy still going on; both *bhadoi* and low-land paddy considerably damaged by constant and excessive rain and unprecedentedly high floods. A break in the rains would be most beneficial. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Midnapore	2·03	More rain wanted in south. Prospects of crops good.
Chumparun	6·92	Prospects of crops favourable. A short break in the rains required. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Patna	1·97	Transplanting of paddy in progress; *bhadoi* crops thriving well. Cholera in Behar subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Gya	0·73	Crop prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	3·50	Weather seasonable. Heavy rain all over the district. Agricultural prospects very promising; *til* crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	·61	Weather cloudy at times. Late rice being transplanted, but requires more rain. Price of rice unchanged. Sporadic cholera in interior; public health otherwise good.
		General Remarks.—Heavy and continuous rain all over these Provinces, except Orissa, where it was slight, and more is wanted; excessive rain has caused some damage to crops in places, but general prospects still favourable. Autumn crops generally in good condition, and transplanting of late rice seedlings in full progress; harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding, with expectation of a good outturn. Public health generally satisfactory. Price of rice almost stationary.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 11th)		
Benares (Aug. 9th)	·90 at Sadr	Break set in and weather fine. Average prospects. Supplies ample. Prices show slight fall. Health good.
Ballia („ 10th)	Averaging 3·50	*Kharif* sowings nearly completed. Rice being transplanted. Supplies ample. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ 9th)	1·60 at Sadr	Slight break, with sultry weather. *Kharif* crops in flourishing condition; weeding going on. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 10th)	*Nil*	Weeding and ploughing going on. Prices steady. Fever in three taluks; small-pox in one.
Lucknow („ 9th)	Average 3·20	Weather often cloudy. Prospects good. Fields being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	A break in the rains. Prospects of *kharif* crops good. Markets well stocked. Prices steady. Isolated cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 10th)	*Nil*	There has been a much needed break in the rains. Prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Allahabad („ „)	·30 to 1·40	*Kharif* crops doing well; *bajri* sowings and rice transplanting in progress. Markets well supplied, and prices steady. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	1·60 to 4·70	Crops flourishing; weeding in progress. Prices stationary. Slight cholera in city and cantonments; cattle-disease in four parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	*Nil*	Damage from floods in Aligarh tahsil. Weeding is going on. Prices continue steady. A few cases of cholera reported.
Sitapur („ „)	*Nil*	Beneficial break in the rains. *Hemant* crops are being sown; prospects everywhere favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Varying from 3·0 to 8·80.	Abundant rain in all tahsils. Crops looking well. Cases of cholera reported.
Banda („ 9th)	*Nil*	Break very beneficial. *Bajri* and *til* being sown; early sowings flourishing. Prices steady. Public health good; cattle-disease disappearing.
Kumaon („ 10th)	Rain plentiful	Crops promising well. Prices falling slowly. General health fair; fever and measles in parts; cattle-disease decreasing.
Agra („ 9th)	·60 to 2·10	A break now set in, which is much needed. Prices steady. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain during week.	A break has set in, which is beneficial to crops. Markets well stocked. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Meerut („ „)	*Nil*	Break beneficial for *rabi* ploughings. Prices stationary.
		General Remarks.—Abundant rain has fallen, and the break which has now set in will benefit the crops. Prospects are good everywhere. Supplies are ample, and prices generally steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 11th)		
Hissar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects flourishing.
Delhi	·54	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects promising.
Umballa	·68	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur	1·70	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	1·80 at Zira	Health good. Prices rising.
Amritsar	·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects very favourable.
Sialkot	·90	Health good. Prices stationary.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	2·35	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur	Rain in tahsils Khusal and Bhera.	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Ferozepore, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi and Shahpur districts; wanted in the Hissar, Shahpur, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Ferozepore and Mooltan districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(August 11th)		
Nagpûr	·77	Weather showery and close. Rice requires rain, other crops good. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·16	Crops favourable; weeding in hand. Health good. Prices steady.
Saugor (August 10th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent.
Seoni	2·11	Weather cloudy and hot. More rain wanted for rice, which has suffered a little on high land. Health good. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather clear and hot. Crops doing well. Small-pox and cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and close. Weeding nearly finished. Rain wanted. 121 cases of cholera, 45 deaths. Prices steady.
Bilaspur	1·29	Unless heavy rain falls within 10 days, rice will be injured. Cholera lingering; cattle-disease in Siorinarain. Prices stationary.
Raipur	·67	Rain urgently wanted. Second ploughing stopped; rice withering in places. Cholera declining; cattle-disease continues. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (August 7th)	2·7	Weather showery and hot; more rain wanted in south and west. Fever prevalent; cholera in Burgarh tahsil. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good in Northern districts, but in Nimar and in the Nagpur and Chhattisgarh districts rain is wanted. In Raipur and Bilaspur rice crops will suffer considerable injury if a good fall of rain does not occur shortly.
British Burma—(Aug. 11th)		
Akyab. (Aug. 7th)	10·47; total rainfall 87·71.	Public health good; cattle-disease slight in one township. Sowing progressing.
Bassein	4·99; total rainfall 58·20.	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Sowing progressing; crops healthy.
Rangoon	2·71; total rainfall 56·90.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	2·45; total rainfall 100·54.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	6·47; total rainfall 73·84.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two townships. Ploughing and sowing progressing throughout the district.
Henzada	0·92; total rainfall 52·34.	Cholera sporadic in four townships; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Prome	3·30; total rainfall 24·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; plants in good condition.
Toungboo	3·57; total rainfall 45·41.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing progressing; transplanting commenced.
Thayetmyo	1·02; total rainfall 20·25.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in two circles. Sowing progressing.
		General Remarks.—Slight cholera in parts of Thongwa and Henzada districts, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of Pegu and Thayetmyo districts, slight in parts of six other districts. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting progressing in all districts; crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 11th)		
Gauhati	1·14	Weather hot. General health good; cattle-disease still in some *mouzahs*. Reaping of *ahu* almost finished; planting of *sali* still in progress.
Sylhet	21·85	Incessant rain throughout the week has done some injury to crops, more damage apprehended if the rain does not cease soon.
Dibrugarh	Heavy rain, 8·80	Weather cool and cloudy throughout the week. *Ahu* crops much injured by floods. Cattle-disease prevalent in some parts of North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision; public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 11th)		
Bangalore } Mysore }	Rain fall good in the Bangalore, Mysore and Tumkur districts and fair in other parts of the State.	Rain wanted in a part of the Chitaldroog district. Standing crops in good condition. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices.
Mercara	2·69	Season favourable for transplanting rice. Prices slightly fallen.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 11th)		
Amraoti	·07	Weather cloudy and close, with slight showers occasionally. Crops in good condition. More rain wanted. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and sultry, but rain holding off. Crops in healthy condition, but require more rain.
Hyderabad	Average ·58; total rainfall 22·4.	Sowing of *kharif* and *abi* crops continues. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14½, coarse rice 12, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 24, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 11th)		
Indore	·02; total rainfall 23·45.	Weather warmer and brighter. Price of wheat risen.
Morar (Gwalior)	·07; total rainfall 18·01.	Health and prospects good.
Neemuch	·18; total rainfall 13·69.	More rain much needed. Crops and health good.
Goona	·18	More rain much wanted. Health good.
Sutna	·16	Weather cloudy and cool. Health good.
Agar	·47	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·26	Weather seasonable. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	1·67; total rainfall 22·80.	Weather favourable. Prospects and health good.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	·90; total rainfall 10·38.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 11th)		
Abu (Aug. 11th)	3·34; total rainfall 48·31.	Weather occasionally clear and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 8th)	·17	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Cool wind; weather cloudy.
Marwar („ 6th)	·23	More than a year's water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good. Crops requiring more rain. Weather very cloudy, with warm winds; nights cooler. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 8th)	·60	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy; break needed.
Meywar („ 7th)	·09	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health fair; dysentery prevailing. Prices falling. Rain wanted.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·88	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices tending to rise. Weather cloudy with showers.
Harowti („ „)	Slight rain on 8th and 9th; Deoli, ·02.	More rain wanted. Health and prospects good. Prices risen.
Jhallawar („ 6th)	*Nil*	Health and prospects generally good.
Kotah („ 7th)	·19	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 10th)	Scanty rain	Health good. Weather cloudy. Crops in urgent need of water.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted in Kishnagarh.
Kerowlee („ 7th)	·09	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Dholepur („ 4th)	3·40	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops growing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 7th)	·97	Tanks and wells full. Weeding of crops progressing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather fair.
Ulwur („ 10th)	Average, 1·06	Health and prospects good.
Bickanir („ 7th)	Rain in some districts.	Crops good. Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever in two districts. Prices stationary. Weather cloudy.
Nepal—(Aug. 5th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 6th)	4·42	Prospects of maize and Indian corn are both good.

No. $\frac{117 \text{ Met.}}{12-10}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 12th August, 1886.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of July 1886.

A depression of temperature throughout North-West India, though not so marked as in June, was still appreciable. The mean temperature of the month was from 1° to 4° below the average, over a large portion of the Upper Provinces, in Rajputana, and Behar, as well as in the Carnatic. Elsewhere the differences were in general small. Only in Sind, parts of the Central Provinces, and Burma, was the temperature slightly higher than usual.

As a general rule, the mean pressure of the month was very slightly in excess of the average in Northern India, and below it in the peninsula and Ceylon; most so in the Southern Deccan, Mysore, and Malabar. In the Gangetic plain, and the greater portion of the Punjab, east or south-east winds were most frequent.

The atmosphere was much damper than usual over nearly the whole of Northern and Central India and in the Carnatic, and more or less so in other parts of the country, excepting the west coast and Western Deccan, Lower Bengal, Orissa, the Eastern Districts of the Central Provinces, and Burma.

The rainfall was generally heavier and better distributed than in the previous month. In the first week there was fairly general, and, in some cases, heavy rain in the Upper Gangetic plain, on the Central India plateau to the south of the river, and in the western half of the peninsula. On the 10th, heavy rain fell at several stations on the Malabar coast, and continued, with short intervals of light rainfall, up to the 25th of the month. In Northern and Central India, after the 7th, the rainfall was either light or ceased altogether, until a small storm from the Bay of Bengal again brought rather heavy rain to the Central Provinces, Central India, and the southern parts of the North-Western Provinces. This storm was generated in the north-west corner of the Bay about the 17th, and on the 18th it moved forward—first on a northerly course, and then almost due west. On the forenoon of the 23rd, the centre reached the neighbourhood of Neemuch, and within the next twenty-four hours, broke up over the desert to the west of the Arvalis.

Except at Peshawar and Rawalpindi, the rainfall was more or less above the average throughout the Punjab. In Oudh, and indeed in most parts of the North-Western Provinces east of the Ganges, it was below the normal amount; but to the south of the Ganges, there was more rain than usual. In Northern Bengal, and also in Burma, the rainfall was short; but everywhere else, with only local exceptions, the average was exceeded. In Sind and the Carnatic the total amount was about double the average. In the Konkan also and Guzerat there was a considerable excess.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of July 1886, according to districts as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in July.	Difference from the average in July 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, west	7	6·10	+1·41	
Ditto, east	6	10·14	+3·30	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	14·61	−0·20	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	11·18	+0·55	
Behar	4	11·03	+6·47	
Northern Bengal	8	19·74	−2·63	
Assam, Cachar	5	15·98	+5·29	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	14·85	+0·21	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·64	+0·98	
Central Provinces, south	7	16·57	+0·63	
Berar, Khandesh	3	7·10	+2·58	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ...	9	12·65	+0·95	
Sind, Cutch	4	3·03	+3·17	
Guzerat	4	11·09	+4·87	
Konkan	4	23·51	+12·58	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	7·00	+0·05	
Malabar	5	33·76	+4·36	
Mysore, Bellary	6	2·92	+0·09	
Carnatic	8	1·94	+1·89	
British Burma	7	25·42	−4·78	
Ceylon	1	5·32	+1·89	

SIMLA;
The 5th August 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved, that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XV OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 18th July 1885.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 17th July 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 18th July 1885.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 17th July 1886.			
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	P		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.				
17th July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	86,101	142	680	99,637	147	19,17,025	202	2			
24th Ditto	Madras	861	1,26,330	147	861	1,41,861	165	22,16,639	165				
17th Ditto	South Indian	654	81,278	124	654	1,02,137	156	13,96,752	137				
24th Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,65,353	244	1,497	5,64,050	378	1,20,75,591	518				
17th Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,60,423	348	461	1,57,000	341	45,21,408	630				
	TOTAL	4,081	8,19,485	201	4,153	10,64,685	256	2,21,27,415	348				
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
24th July 1886	East Indian	1,515	7,62,035	503	1,515	7,46,633	493	1,48,82,645	63				
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,720	135	57	8,309	145	1,45,674	[illegible]				
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	618	52	12	741	62	17,942	[illegible]				
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,130	82	75	6,627	89	1,07,564	[illegible]				
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,61,237	185	1,411	2,86,000	203	50,10,576	[illegible]				
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	15,629	50	315	34,994	111	2,18,501					
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,368	33	...	..				
	TOTAL	3,385	10,53,369	311	3,427	10,84,672	317	2,03,82,902	3[illegible]				
	State Lines worked by Government.												
17th July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	57,078	245	234	69,363	296	12,80,479	353				
24th Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,164	43	27	1,322	49	21,815	51	2[illegible]			
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	31,590	127	249	37,350	150	5,65,347	146	6,87,459			
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,919	52	37	1,261	34	41,424	72	30,887			
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,439	99	246	29,947	122	4,28,120	122	4,83,551			
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	9,833	39	253	17,784	70	2,62,052	67	3,34,099			
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	6,890	153	45	10,873	242	1,56,830	224	2,30,487			
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	9,267	62	149	10,656	72	5,34,220	230	5,26,813			
17th Ditto	Burma	327	33,358	102	327	28,633	88	6,85,222	165	6,85,919			
24th Ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,51,868	251	1,803	4,45,019	247	96,72,150	344	77,71,956			
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,243	80	66	4,710	72	93,416	91	87,503			
17th Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	875	24	36	1,440	40	23,637	42	32,339			
Ditto	Dacca	86	1,238	14	86	4,058	47	28,356	79	75,146			
Ditto	Jorhat	25	950	38	30	623	21	8,310	21	9,837			
	TOTAL	3,558	6,33,712	178	3,588	6,63,039	185	1,38,01,378	258	1,22,72,995	222	...	15,28,3[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	25,06,566	227	11,168	28,12,396	252	5,63,11,695	335	5,77,29,441	335	14,17,746	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,63,67,041	157	2,94,42,015	171	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,99,44,654	178	2,82,87,426	164	...	16,57,[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
17th July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,442	67	126	9,447	75	1,84,602	94	1,94,766	100	10,164	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,373	50	67	6,674	100	81,340	78	1,06,616	103	25,276	...
10th Ditto	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 64,155	57	(c) 93,884	83	29,729	...
14th Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	22,265	73	303	39,300	130	4,19,763	90	6,99,772	148	2,80,009	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	5,361	244	22	5,813	264	85,105	249	87,913	256	2,808	...
	TOTAL	518	39,441	76	518	61,234	118	8,34,965	90	11,82,951	129	3,47,986	...
	Native States.												
17th July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,836	51	193	12,644	65	3,84,810	128	3,78,428	127	...	6,382
24th Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,718	58	64	3,290	51	49,111	49	60,265	61	11,154	...
17th Ditto	Nizam's	121	16,968	140	208	23,646	114	3,78,378	201	3,68,377	115	...	10,001
Ditto	Mysore	140	6,362	45	140	7,881	56	1,23,725	57	1,30,632	60	6,907	...
14th Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	673	42	16	681	43	12,187	49	17,918	73	5,731	...
	TOTAL	534	37,557	70	621	48,142	77	9,48,211	114	9,55,620	99	7,409	...

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 11th July, 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 10th July, 1886.

SIMLA,
The 11th August, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India

EXTRAORDINARY.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATION.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 14th August 1886.

No. 2550.

The Governor General in Council has determined to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43,* of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of R1,20,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller General from this date to noon of Friday, the tenth of September next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover superscribed "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.[1]

(*a*) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant General, Bombay, on a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by[2] Government pro-

[1] Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller General, Calcutta, on the 8th and 9th and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 10th September, provided that—
(*a*) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);
(*b*) they are made on printed forms to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay;
(*c*) each tender is for not less than R10,000;
(*d*) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;
(*e*) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta;
and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

[2] It is particularly requested that such promissory notes may not be endorsed to the Comptroller General.

missory notes standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.

(*b*) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(*c*) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened publicly by the Comptroller General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 10th September next, and those received under the terms of the foot-note under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than R350.

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller General[1] as soon as possible after the 10th September; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than R3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 1st November.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments as follows:—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 24th September.

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 1st November.

Instalment III—The balance payable upon the 29th November: and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words "as near as convenient" refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of R500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches or by the officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than R500), bearing interest from 1st February 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of January 1887.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st August 1886, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 1st August 1886.

15. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on adjustment of interest on paid up instalments so that the interest on the note issued may run from November 1st, 1886, promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June 1881 (*i.e.*, *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May 1887.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE (see clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 4 per cent.*

No. *of 1842-43.*

The Governor General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from

the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said ,

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the

at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said ,

his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note), all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE (see clause 15).

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate.

Rs. No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June 1881, to Government Rupees

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. Rs.

CALCUTTA; }

The }

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER (see clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) *of the Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India Extraordinary*, dated the 14th August 1886, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees alloted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of † (or at the† Branch of the Bank of† ; or into the Public Treasury at† , as the case may be)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.

† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 24th September 1886.
The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 1st November 1886.
The balance on or before 29th November 1886.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than R3,000, then the whole amount on or before 1st November 1886.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D.* at ‡

‡ Here insert *C. D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

The Comptroller General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements :—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to him under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. 3 above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—R500. R1,000, R2,000, R5,000, R10,000, R20,000, R50,000, R1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided proportionately among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2550, dated 14th August, 1886 (Gazette of India Extraordinary, *dated 14th August 1886*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up R2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, at the rate above mentioned, on or before , and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for R2,000, bearing interest from* .

CALCUTTA,
14th August 1886.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the Office of the* SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, *No. 8, Hastings Street, Calcutta.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 27th July 1886.

The Honorable the Chief Justice has granted Mr. F. J. Fergusson, Official Trustee of Bengal, three months' medical leave from the 1st August 1886, and has appointed Mr. T. A. Pearson, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Official Trustee during the absence of Mr. Fergusson, or until further order.

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Statement of the Monthly Accounts of the several Branches of the Public Works Department received in the Office of the Accountant General, Public Works Department, up to the 6th August 1886.

PUBLIC WORKS (BUILDINGS AND ROADS AND MILITARY WORKS BRANCH) AND TELEGRAPH.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Punjab	May 1885	July 16, 1886
2	Rajputana	Do. „	Do. 19, „
3	Central India Central Provinces Hyderabad (Imperial)	Do. „	Do. 26, „
4	Burma	Do. „	Do. 27, „
5	Coorg Hyderabad Assigned Districts. Madras	Do. „	Do. 28, „
6	Bombay	Do. „	Aug. 2, „
7	Military Works Branch North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Do. „	Do. 4, „
8	Port Blair	Apl. „	June 26, „
9	Bengal	Do. „	July 3, „
10	Assam	Do. „	Do. 12, „

IRRIGATION.

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Punjab	May 1886	July 15, 1886
2	Rajputana	Do „	Do. 16, „
3	Burma	Do. „	Do. 27, „
4	Madras	Do. „	Do. 28, „
5	Bombay	Do. „	Aug. 2, „
6	Military Works Branch	Do. „	Do. 4, „
7	Bengal North-Western Provinces and Oudh.	Apl. „	July 3, „
	TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.		
1	Indian Indo-European	Apl. 1886	July 24, 1886
2	General	Do. „	Do. 27, „
	GUARANTEED RAILWAYS.		
1	Punjab	May 1886	July 26, 1886
2	State Railway Stores Branch.	Do. „	Do. 27, „
3	Bombay North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Indian Midland Ry.	Do. „	Aug. 3, „
4	Madras	Apl. „	June 28, „
5	Bengal	Do. „	July 12, „

STATE RAILWAYS (CAPITAL).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	May 1885	July 14, 1885
2	Punjab Railway Surveys Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do „	Do. 19, „
3	Bengal & North-Western	Do „	Do. 21, „
4	Sindh-Sagar	Do. „	Do. 22, „
5	State Ry. Stores Branch	Do. „	Do. 24, „
6	Administrative Charges, Bengal. Eastern Bengal Nalhatti Wardah Coal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
7	Burma Dacca-Mymensing	Do. „	Do. 27, „
8	Kaunia-Dhurla Madras Railway Surveys Northern Bengal Nagpur-Chhattisgarh	Do. „	Do. 28, „
9	Sutlej Bridge Division	Do. „	Do. 29, „
10	Assam Ry. Surveys	Do. „	Do. 30, „
11	Bengal Central Bhopal Umaria Colliery	Do. „	Do. 31, „
12	Nagpur-Bengal Tirhoot	Do. „	Aug. 2, „
13	Bolan Cuddapah-Nellore East Indian	Do. „	Do. 6, „
14	Amritsar-Pathankot	Apl. „	June 18, „
15	Assam Subsidized Chirra Punji Mt.	Do. „	Do. 28, „
16	Holkar Rajputana-Malwa Rewari-Ferozepur Southern-Mahratta	Do. „	July 2, „
17	Patna-Gya	Do. „	Do. 5, „
18	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur Sindia N.-W. P. and Oudh Ry. Surveys.	Do. „	Do. 7, „
19	Bengal Provincial Surveys	Do. „	Do. 10, „
20	N.-W. P. & Oudh Provl.	Do. „	Do. 19, „
21	Indian Midland Ry.	Do. „	Do. 24, „
22	Sind-Pishin (N. Section)	Do. „	Do. 26, „
23	Ranaghat-Bhagwangola	Do. „	Do. 27, „
24	North-Western	Do. „	Do. 28, „
25	Indian Midland, Cawnpur-Jhansi Section.)	Do. „	Do. 31, „
26	Bellary-Kistna	Do. „	Aug. 3, „

STATE RAILWAYS (REVENUE).

Order of Receipt.	Accounting Offices.	Last month for which received.	Date of Receipt.
1	Jorhat	May 1886	July 14, 1886
2	Cawnpore-Achneyra	Do. „	Do. 22, „
3	Eastern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 26, „
4	Kaunia-Dhurla Burma Northern Bengal	Do. „	Do. 27, „
5	Dacca-Mymensing Nalhatti Tirhoot	Do. „	Do. 30, „
6	Bhopal	Do. „	Do. 31, „
7	Nagpur-Chhattisgarh Wardah Coal	Do. „	Aug. 2, „
8	Umaria-Colliery	Do. „	Do. 4, „
9	East Indian	Do. „	Do 6, „
10	Southern Mahratta	Apl. „	July 2, „
11	Rajputana-Malwa	Do. „	Do. 10, „
12	North-Western	Do. „	Do. 30, „
	FOREIGN STATES.		
	RAILWAYS—CAPITAL.		
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal Joonagadh	May 1886	July 19, 1886
	RAILWAYS—REVENUE.		
1	Bhavnagar-Gondal	May 1886	July 21, 1886

SIMLA,
The 9th August 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General, P. W. Dept.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

It is notified, for the information of School-masters, that no questions will be set in Present Worth, Discount, and Stocks in the Arithmetic paper at the next Entrance Examination.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 30th July 1886.

The following Orders and Genera have been appointed for the B. A. Examination in Zoology of 1887:—

(i) The Selachii or Elasmobranch Fishes, as the order of Vertebrata; and

(ii) The Chilopoda, an order of Myriopoda, as the order of Invertebrata; and

(ia) The Indian Genera of the Ophidia, class Reptilia; and

(iia) The Indian Genera of the Columbinæ, class Aves.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd August 1886.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the B.A. Examination:—

Chaudhuri, Tinkari . . Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the B.E. Examination:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Sarabji Shavaksha . . Govt. Engineering College, Howrah

The undermentioned candidate has passed the L.E. Examination:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Hpo Thine . . . . Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE.
The 13th August 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 3rd August 1886.

No. 576.—Mr. T. H. Rendell, Surveyor, 4th Grade, Survey of India, is granted privilege leave for two months, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 4th instant.

The 9th August 1886.

No. 577.—The following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st August 1886, to fill an existing vacancy:—

Mr. J. A. Barker, Officiating Surveyor, 4th Grade, is confirmed in that grade.

Mr. B. A. Wainright, Assistant Surveyor 1st Grade, to officiate as Surveyor 4th, Grade.

Mr. C. S. Kraal, Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade.

Mr. J. P. Barker, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, to be Assistant Surveyor, 2nd Grade.

The 9th August 1886.

No. 578.—Mr. R. C. D. Ewing, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, is granted an extension of one year's furlough, with effect from 17th September 1886, in continuation of that granted in this Office Notification No. 521, dated 14th September 1885.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 10th August 1886.

No. 4.—Mr. J. Smith, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for two months and seven days, under Section 138, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 25th August 1886.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.*,
Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd July 1886.

No. 24.—The undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having passed the prescribed examination are promoted to the next higher grade, with effect from the dates specified:—

Present rank.	Name.	Grade to which promoted.	With effect from
3rd Grade .	Kissory Loll Banerjee .	2nd Grade .	May 1, 1886
3rd Grade .	Madhu Sudan Moitra .	2nd Grade .	April 16, 1886

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 5th August 1886.

Offices reported opened and closed during the month of July 1886:—

Name of Office.	Where situated.	Date.	REMARKS.
	Departmental.		
Bilin . . .	Burma . .	14th July.	Opened.
Datter Bazar .	Eastern Bengal .	17th ,,	Ditto.
Durbhunga Court	Durbhunga, Behar	25th ,,	Ditto.
Gyobin . .	Upper Burma. .	11th ,,	Ditto.
Hinganghat .	Central Provinces	17th ,,	Ditto.
Mahlaing . .	Upper Burma .	22nd ,,	Ditto.
Nathiagali . .	Punjab . .	3rd ,,	Ditto.
Yeu . . .	Upper Burma .	13th ,,	Ditto.
	Railway.		
Dibrugarh Steamer Ghat.	A. Ry. . .	14th July.	Opened.
Patli . . .	R. M. S. Ry. .	1st ,,	Ditto.
Narayanganj .	D. S. Ry. . .	31st ,,	Closed.

The offices hitherto known as Damukdia, Eastern Bengal State, and Raghunathpur, Rajputana-Malwa State, are now called Bheramara, Eastern Bengal State, and Mori, Rajputana-Malwa State, respectively.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 7th August 1886.

No. 2928.—The six weeks' privilege leave granted to Sahebzada Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Governor General's Agent in Central India, in this Office Notification No. 1896, dated the 13th May 1886, is hereby cancelled.

By Order,
H. DAVIES,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

The 19th August 1886.

No. 2961.—Lieutenant A. Poingdestre assumed charge of his appointment as Officiating Adjutant, Malwa Bhil Corps, on the 30th July 1886, in accordance with Foreign Department Notification No. 1511 G., dated the 29th idem.

By Order,
F. L. PETRE,
1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 4th August 1886.

No. 1938 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1620 G., dated 3rd of July 1886, Captain W. H. C. Wyllie, C.I.E., Political Agent, Kotah, returned from privilege leave and resumed charge of his duties from Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., on the forenoon of the 21st July 1886.

No. 1941 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1279 G., dated the 28th of June 1886, Lieutenant-Colonel F. A. Wilson assumed charge of the Bhurtpore and Kerowlee Agency from Captain C. Herbert on the forenoon of the 27th of July 1886.

The 6th August 1886.

No. 1975 *G.*—Major H. Wylie, C.S.I., Political Agent, Jhallawar, availed himself, on the forenoon of the 26th July 1886, of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 1782 G., dated the 17th idem.

The 7th August 1886.

No. 2002 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 791 G., dated the 13th of April 1886, Colonel C. B. Euan-Smith, C.S.I., returned from privilege leave and assumed charge of the Meywar Residency from Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., C.S., Settlement Officer, Meywar, on the afternoon of the 27th July 1886.

The 10th August 1886.

No. 2012 *G.*—Colonel E. Temple, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, is granted privilege leave for sixty days, with effect from the 14th August 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

COMMISSIONER, NORTHERN INDIA SALT REVENUE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Agra, the 25th May 1886.

No. 127.—Mr. W. N. Chill, Superintendent, Mobarikpur Circle, Delhi Salt Sources, Upper Division, is appointed to officiate as Assistant Commissioner of the Internal Branch, Upper Division, during the absence on leave of Mr. Synnott.

The 5th August 1886.

No. 198.—Mr. W. Synnott, Assistant Commissioner, Internal Branch, Upper Division, is granted one day's privilege leave under Sections 71 to 74, Chapter V, of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of that sanctioned in Order No. 126, dated 25th May 1886.

A. B. PATTERSON,
Offg. Commr., N. I. Salt Revenue.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 10th August 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 79,28,473 a. 7 p. 2; Public Deposits at Branches 2,14,88,763 11 11	2,94,17,237	3	1
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches	3,00,39,784	11	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,70,378	13	6
Sundries	15,47,099	5	1
RUPEES	8,58,31,165	0	7

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	57,65,008	8	0
Other authorized Investments	58,57,494	4	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,11,74,791	13	2
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	87,29,259	8	7
Bills discounted and purchased	2,33,93,975	5	11
Balances with other Banks	9,53,599	8	7
Bullion	3,033	1	9
Dead Stock	11,29,802	5	5
Stamps	9,522	7	3
Sundries	7,86,079	0	8
	5,78,02,565	15	4
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 98,18,371 a. 2 p. 7; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches 1,82,10,227 14 8	2,80,28,599	1	3
RUPEES	8,58,31,165	0	7

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 12th August 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 45·5

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 9th August 1886.

No. 858-115-II.—Orders by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara with regard to the procedure to be adopted under Nos. X, XIX and XX of the Rules framed under Act XIX of 1883 (Land Improvement Loans) published in Part II of the *Gazette of India* under Notification No. 273-115-II, dated 20th March 1886:—

1. Under Rule X the officer to whom an application is made shall forward it with his report to the Commissioner, through the Assistant Commissioner of the District in which is situate the land on which the proposed work is desired to be executed.

2. The report required from the Patwari under Rule XIX shall be submitted half-yearly after being countersigned by the Tahsildar in proof of its correctness.

3. Under Rule XX the following printed and bound registers shall be kept in the forms annexed:—

(i) Register of applications for loans.

To be kept by all Revenue officers of and above the rank of Tahsildar.

(ii) Register of accounts of loans and repayments.

To be kept—

(*a*) for the entire Commissionership by the Sadr wasil-baki-navis;

(*b*) for each Tahsil by the wasil-baki-navis the Tahsildar being responsible for all entries being duly made. At the time of making the khatauni of each village the wasil-baki-navis shall be responsible to the Tahsildar that the demand is entered in its proper column.

Each work for which a separate loan is granted shall be entered on a separate page in the register.

(iii) Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments.

To be kept by Tahsildars, who shall give the receipts at the time of repayment.

The No. of the receipt shall be entered in column 20 of Register II.

(iv) Register of half-yearly accounts.

To be kept at each Tahsil: a copy of these accounts for each work on account of which a loan has been granted, shall be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner of the District in which the work is situate and shall be filed in his office.

(v) Register containing an abstract of half-yearly accounts (by Tahsils and Districts.)

To be kept by each Tahsildar who shall submit to the Assistant Commissioner of his District a copy of the abstract of the accounts for his whole Tahsil.

Each Assistant Commissioner shall submit to the Commissioner a similar abstract for the whole of his District.

(vi) Register containing an annual statement of loans and repayments.

Copy to be submitted by the Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner with the annual report.

REGISTER I.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Register of applications for loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

(To be kept by all Revenue Officers of and above the rank of Tahsildar.)

Serial Number.	Name of applicant with caste and parentage.	Residence showing village Tahsil and District.	Name of Village, Tahsil and District in which the land to be improved is situate.	Description of land to be improved.	Nature and description of security offered.	Date of receipt of application.	Number and date of order		Amount sanctioned and whether payable in lump or in instalments.	Dates and amounts of repayments of						Serial No. in Register II.	Remarks.
										First instalment (including interest).			Last instalment (including interest).				
							Sanctioning loan.	Refusing loan.		Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.	Year.	Kharif.	Rabi.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
									R		R	R		R	R		

REGISTER II.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.

Register of accounts of loans and repayments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

(To be kept (*a*) for the entire Commissionership by the sadr wasil-baki-navis; (*b*) for each Tahsil by the wasil-baki-navis.)

Serial No.	No. in Register I.	Name of applicant with caste and parentage.	Residence showing village, Tahsil and District.	Name of village, Tahsil and District in which the land to be improved is situate.	Total amount sanctioned.	Date and amount advanced.		Dates and amounts of repayments of instalments due (including interest).							Dates and amounts of repayments made (including interest).				No. in Register III.	Balance due at kharif, *i.e.*, difference of columns 12 and 17.	Balance due at Rabi, *i.e.*, difference of columns 15 and 19.	Total balance due, *i.e.*, total of columns 21 and 22.	Total amount of advances outstanding at end of year including present year but not including interest.	Remarks.
									Kharif.			Rabi.												
						Date.	Amount.	Year.	Demand on account of current harvest.	Outstanding balances from previous harvests.	Total.	Demand on account of current harvest.	Outstanding balances from previous harvests.	Total.	Date.	Kharif.	Date.	Rabi.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
					R		R		R	R	R	R	R	R		R		R		R	R	R	R	

(Counterfoil.)

REGISTER III.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

(To be kept by Tahsildars.)

No. ....

Date ....18.....

Received from* ....

....

Amount R .... {Principal R.............. / Interest R...............

No. of instalment.....................

Situation of work to which this relates..

....

....

TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED TO DATE INCLUDING PRESENT PAYMENT. } R..........

Tahsildar.

* Enter name and number in Register II.

REGISTER III.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Register of receipts to be given on repayments of loans or instalments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

No. .... Date ....18..........

Received from* ....

the sum of Rupees .... annas .... and pies .... only, being

the .... th instalment towards repayment of the loan granted for† ....

....

....

R { Principal R .... / Interest R ....

TOTAL AMOUNT RECEIVED TO DATE INCLUDING PRESENT PAYMENT. } R ....

Tahsildar.

* Enter name and number in Register II. † Enter nature and situation of work.

REGISTER IV.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Register of half-yearly accounts of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, for half-year ending on ________________ 18 .

(To be kept at each Tahsil. A copy of these accounts for each work for which a loan has been granted to be submitted to the Assistant Commissioner.)

Serial No.	Name of village of person to whom loan is granted.	Name, caste, and parentage of such person.	No. in Register II.	Nature and situation of work.	Nature of security given.	No. and date of order sanctioning loan.	Total amount sanctioned.	Total amount advanced to end of half-year ending 18 .	Amount to be advanced during present half-year ending 18 .	Repayments.															Remarks.
										Total amount that should have been repaid up to end of half-year ending 18 .			Total amount repaid up to end of half-year ending 18			Balance due at end of half-year, not including interest, *i.e.*, difference of cols. 11 and 14.	Balance due at end of half-year, including interest, *i. e.*, difference of cols. 13 and 16.	Amount repayable during present half-year ending 18 .						
																		Excluding column 18.			Including column 18.			
										Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
							R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	

TAHSIL,

Dated Tahsildar.

REGISTER V.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Abstract of half-yearly accounts (by Tahsils and Districts) of loans granted under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883.

(To be prepared:—(1) by Tahsils and submitted to Assistant Commissioners, (2) by Districts by Assistant Commissioners and submitted to Commissioner.)

Total amount advanced in previous half-years commencing 18 .	Amount advanced during half-year ending 18 .	Total amount advanced.	Demand. Balance due from previous half-years.			Demand. For half-year ending 18 .			Demand. Grand Total.	Collections during half-year ending 18 .			Balance due, i.e. difference of columns 10 and 13.	Total amount of collections including columns 11 and 12.			Amount of advances outstanding at end of half-year ending 18 , i.e., difference of columns 3 and 15.	Remarks.
			Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	

Dated 18 .

Tahsildar (by Tahsils)
Assistant Commissioner (by Districts).

REGISTER VI.

(Prescribed by Chief Commissioner's Order No. 858—115-II, dated 9th August 1886.)

Annual Statement of loans and repayments under the Land Improvement Loans Act, XIX of 1883, for the year ending 18 -18 .

(To be submitted by Commissioner to the Chief Commissioner with the Annual Report).

District.	Total amount advanced in previous years commencing 18 .	Amount advanced during year ending 18 .	Total amount advanced.	Demand of 18 -18 .			Collections of 18 -18 .			Balance due i.e., difference of columns 7 and 10.	Total collections including columns 8 and 9.			Amount of advances outstanding at end of year 18 -18 . i.e., difference of columns 4 and 12.	Remarks.
				Principal.	Interest.	Total.	Principal.	Interest.	Total.		Principal.	Interest.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	
Ajmere . . .															
Merwara . .															
Total .															

Dated 18 .

Commissioner,

The 10th August 1886.

No. 861-328-V.—Captain E. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th August 1886, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

By order,

E. G. COLVIN,

for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl. in Rajputana.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regiment of Infantry, dated at Fort William, this 11th day of August 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 2715,—Private Alfred Mayes.	At what Place Enlisted,—London.
Age,—24 years 4 months.	Parish and County in which Born,—Bow, London, Middlesex.
Size,—5 feet 6½ inches.	Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, sandy; Eyes, grey.	Marks,—Cross flags, anchor, breast and left forearm.
Date of Desertion or Absence,—5th August 1886.	Trade,—Labourer.
Place of Desertion or Absence,—Fort William, Calcutta.	Regimentals, or plain clothes,—Regimentals.
Date of Enlistment,—13th August 1885.	REMARKS,—On pass. Under 1 year's service.

W. J. HOLT, *Col. & Lieut.-Col.,*
Comdg. 2nd Battn., The Queen's Regt.

Report of an Absentee from the L Battery, 3rd Brigade, Royal Artillery, dated at Meerut, this 7th day of August 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 39527, Driver Alexander Thompson.	At what Place Enlisted,—Glasgow.
Age,—22 years.	Parish and County in which Born,—Weeden in the County of Northamton.
Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.	Marks,—None.
Colour of—Complexion, fresh; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, Grey.	Trade,—Clerk.
Date of Desertion,—2nd August 1886.	Coat or Jacket,—Great Cloak and Khaki Jacket, Cotton Guernsey and Cotton shirt.
Place of Desertion,—Meerut.	Trowsers,—Khaki.
Date of Enlistment,—22nd October 1883.	REMARKS,—1 pair Ankle Boots, 1 pair Worsted Socks, 1 Field Forage Cap. Under 3 years' service.

M. J. BARLOW, *Capt., R.A.,*
Comdg L-3rd Bde., R.A.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 5th August 1886.

No. 71.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 202, dated 28th July 1886, Lieutenant H. C. I. Birdwood, Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, is posted to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

No. 72.—Mr. D. Oneill, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is, on return from three months' privilege leave, posted to the Bellary-Kistna State Railway.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 11th August 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 4th August 1886	5,61,302	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,39,216	
		10,00,518
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	5,777	
Ditto ditto Government	2,289	
		8,066
DEDUCT—		10,08,584
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	95	
		95
Balance on the evening of the 11th August 1886		10,08,489
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	5,67,079	
Ditto ditto Government	4,41,410	
		10,08,489
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	51,777	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		51,777

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 12th August 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
19	B 80—86356	100	K. C. Veerasawmy Chetty & Co., Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 5th August 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 8th and 10th days of July 1886, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles, valued

at R100-12-3, was found hidden in a disused well in the Local Fund Dispensary compound in the town of Chittoor, in the Chittoor Taluk, North Arcot District :—

Description of Property.	*Value.* R	a.	p.
Six 5-franc pieces with gold ring attached.	100	12	3
Seven golden tubes . . .			
One billa, with 18 rubies . .			
One billa, with amethyst . .			
One billa, with 18 rubies (trifoil shape.)			
Four thali urivirs, with rings .			

TOTAL 20 pieces.

All persons claiming the said treasure, or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot, at his Office, on the 1st day of February 1887, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

R. W. MOORE,
Acting Collector.

NORTH ARCOT COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CHITTOOR,
The 30th July 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 4th August 1886.

No. 6444.—Baboo Wooma Churn Dass is appointed to officiate as Deputy Comptroller, Post Office, *vice* Mr. W. Alpin, acting as Comptroller, Post Office, during Mr. J. Dillon's absence on three months' privilege leave.

Mr M. E. Monks is appointed to officiate as Assistant Comptroller *vice* Babu Wooma Churn Dass.

Mr. W. A. Kelly, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 4th Grade, and to do duty as Examiner of Post Office Accounts attached to the Comptroller's Office.

The 7th August 1886.

No. 6682.—Mr. J. W. Barwise, Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, having been granted three months' privilege leave, and Mr. G. B. Groves having been appointed to officiate as Deputy Postmaster-General, Behar, these officers respectively made over and assumed charge on the forenoon of the 2nd August 1886.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 12th August 1886.

Benjamin & Co.	O'Sullivan, C. W.	Warwick, J. R.
Keene, H.	Rogers, F. F. C.	Whittom, R. & Co.
Khambatta, C. C.	Saunders, Mrs.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Arbuthnot, Adam.	"Gertrude."	Murdock, Mrs.
Arbuthnot, W	Godfrey, J. B.	Ohrien, Mrs. H. St. C.
Barnett, Mrs. James.	Grainger, R. H.	Olsen, J.
Baron of Warsdorf.	Hair, G.	Rancourt, E. deMaille.
Berrill, Charles D.	Henderson, J. M. Cleland.	Randall, T.
Biermann, Victor.	Hoare, R.	Rice, W. G. L.
Bird, Stanley.	Horne, James S.	R. M. E., Miss.
Bose, P. N.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Roberts, H. A.
Brown, S.	Kemp, Edwin.	Schoeman, G. M.
Bush, C.	Knight, Capt. M. J.	Scotland, W A.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Kohaun, Madame Rosa.	Shaw, Miss E.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Lemarchand, J. P.	Shorkey, Patrick.
Clarke, T.	Martin, H.	Smith, John.
Comyn, A. D.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Sole, Rev. A B
Daly, W. W.	"Mary."	St. Aubyn, G. A.
Delany, Mrs. J.	McCarthy, C. J.	St Claire, C. C.
Dowling, D. G. A.	McCreery, James.	Sugget, Thomas.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	McDonald, J.	Thompson, R. D.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Miller, Capt. John C.	Touzel, C. J. C
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	Morgan, J. C.	Tracev, A.
Easton, Percy H.	Morgan, W.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Engelbregt, J W.	Morris, Paul.	Vineburg, Mrs. G.
Fox, R. C. W.	Mullen, J.	Walker, P. C.
Fraser, H. B.		Williams, C.

Registered Letters.

Jungbleith, Mrs. H.	Shaw, Miss M.	Whitford, Henry.
Power, J. O.	Stern, Adolf.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 9th August 1886.

Adam, Edward.	Jones, F. H.	Stewart, C.
Arrakiel, M.	Owen, C. J.	Taylor, E., Mrs.
Dauson, Mr.	Owen, J.	Thomas, M. J.
Demount, F.	Owen, M. S.	Walker, Mrs.
Gardiner, C. B.	Smith, Sergt. W.	Wilson, W. A.
Gianocopulo, C. A.	Smith, Mr. E. M.	Wood, A.
Henderson, G.	Stevens, T. H.	Zacheriah, H. C.
Hobson, E. A.		

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 14th August 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	14th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	21st "	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	20th "	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	21st "	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets (Supplementary) .	14th "	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	17th "	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	17th "	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	18th "	Per P. & O. Str. *Khedive.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	20th "	Per Str. *Tai-sang.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	18th "	Per Str. *Nerbudda.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	18th "	Per Str. *Coconada.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

E. HUTTON,
Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per

four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only,* at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد لينے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونميں بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بارة آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only,* at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only,* at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلین سنکونا دوائي بخار ،

لال سنكونا بارک كي ايک نئي اور عمدة دوا گورنمنٹ فاكٹري ميں تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف كي هوئي دوائي بخار سے كونين كے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري كام اور خيرات كے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ ليں نقد اس بهار سے خريد سكتے هيں يعنے چار آونس كے ٹين كا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كے ٹين كا بارة روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگوں كو بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهار پر مل سكتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين كا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو كلكته كے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بكتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس كي ٹين كے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ كي ٹين كے لئے بارة آنه علاوہ اوپر لكهے هوئے نرخ كے هى ،

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 075300, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for ₨100, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chandra Burral, and last endorsed to Monohur Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MONOHUR SEN,
Barahanagar.

Lost or Stolen.

The certificates of Bank of Bengal Shares Nos. 210, 19465, 26291 and 26292, for ₨500 each, of which No. 210 was issued in the name of William Anderson, Esq., No. 19465 in that of Colonel N. F. Bayley, and Nos. 26291 and 26292 in the name of H. S. King, Esq., and all four of which were endorsed and transferred to Miss F. M. Templeton, the duly registered proprietress thereof, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person; also the Government Promissory Note No. 128853, of the 4 per cent. loan of 1865, for ₨500, originally standing in the name of Omer Chand Paul, and last endorsed to the said Miss F. M. Templeton, the proprietress, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Transfer and payment of the above Shares and Note and the dividends and interest thereon have been stopped at the Bank of Bengal and at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

C. T. DAVIS,
Attorney and Agent for the said F. M. Templeton,
5, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

Stolen.

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 163941 and 205192, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for ₨500 each, originally standing in the name of Tariny Churn Ghose, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

BUNKO BEHARY PAUL,
Pleader, S. C. Court, Calcutta,
for *Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee,*
Punchanuntola, Chinsurah, Hooghly.



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The Gazette of India.

No. 33.] CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC WORKS

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON NEW

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command.		Area					
					Fasl Kharif, 1885-86.			*Fasl* Rabi, 1885-86.		
			Gross Acres.	Irrigable Acres.	Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Total acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Ahmedabad.	Háthmati Canal	44,744	28,840	810	714	...	2,135	963	...
2	Ahmedabad.	Khari Cut	3,890	3,890	1,079	596	...	...	...	...
3	Khandesh.	Hartala tank	584	527	307	...	6	134	...	9
4	Khandesh.	Mukti Reservoir (Lower Pánjhra River Works)	13,117	12,627	171	...	55	1,026	410	...
5	Khandesh.	Mhasva Tank	4,093	3,912	61	11	...	322	...	2
6	Khandesh.	Jamda Canals	46,288	40,185	613	...	157	1,352	29	...
7	Nasik.	Palkher Canal (Kadwa River Works)	28,832	23,466	472	100	...	955	219	...
8	Nasik.	Wadali Canal (Kadwa River Works)	3,486	2,433	144	67	...	151	27	...
9	Nasik.	Ojhár Támbat Canal (Kadwa River Works)	8,055	6,824	54	...	16	243	71	...
10	Ahmednagar.	Ojhár Canal (Pravara River Works)	23,724	20,088	1,663	1,200	...	707	...	477
11	Ahmednagar.	Lakh Canal (Pravara River Works)	29,913	22,760	215	91	...	154	...	24
12	Ahmednagar.	Bhatodi Tank	14,733	12,485	221	...	332	895	153	...
13	Poona.	Mutha Canals	94,087	49,800	6,414	2,225	...	5,268	39	...
14	Poona.	Kasurdi Tank	597	478	...	...	...	148	63	...
15	Poona.	Matoba Tank	10,700	7,133	1,010	598	...	740	...	48
16	Poona.	Sirsuphal Tank	4,500	2,500	288	...	647	541	...	19

OF INDIA,

DEPARTMENT.

WORKS OF IRRIGATION IN THE DECCAN AND GUJARAT FOR THE YEAR 1885-86.

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarát for the year 1885-86.

IRRIGATED.				RAINFALL.				
Whole Year 1885-86.			Percentage of Increase or Decrease.				Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks.
Total Acres.	In comparison with 1885-86. Increase.	Decrease.			1884-85.	1885-86.		
12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19
				K.	52·80	20·07		
				R.	0·75	0·91		
2,945	1,677	...	132	T.	53·55	20·98	60	
				K.	35·48	21·70		
1,079	596	...	123	R.	......	0·58	37	
				T.	35·48	22·37		
				K.	25·55	17·92		
				R.	4·55	4·25		
441	...	15	3	T.	30·10	22·17	26	
				K.	27·97	7·72		Rainfall at Mukti Tank.
				R.	4·83	8·02		
1,197	355	...	42	T.	32·80	15·74	52	
				K.	28·21	16·05		
				R.	3·21	6·43		
383	9	...	2	T.	31·42	23·38	26	
				K.	23·17	18·70		
				R.	2·77	5·31		
1,065	...	128	6	T.	25·94	24·01	7	
				K.	28·69	24·74		
				R.	6·99	7·02		
1,427	319	...	29	T.	35·68	31·76	11	
205	94	...	47	K.	18·88	14·76		
				R.	5·87	3·56		
297	55	...	23	T.	24·75	18·32	26	At Niphad.
				K.	15·00	24·83		
				R.	8·39	11·23		
2,370	723	...	44	T.	23·39	36·06	54	Rainfall at Ashwid.
				K.	14·55	14·71		
				R.	8·82	7·02		
369	67	...	22	T.	23·37	21·73	7	
				K.	13·09	17·06		
				R.	4·13	4·79		
1,116	...	179	14	T.	17·22	21·85	26	
				K.	24·61	24·58		Figures of rainfall are those of Civil Hospital at Poona. The fall at Uruli at 36th mile of Mutha Right Bank Canal was 1884-85, K. 10·66, R. 9·50, T. 20·25; 1885-86, K. 8·11, R. 1·02, T. 9·13. The rainfall at Kásurdi, the 44th mile, and at Khedgaon, the 61st mile, is given opposite Kasurdi and Matoba Tanks respectively.
				R.	12·79	7·04		
11,682	2,264	...	24	T.	37·40	31·62	15	
				K.	7·49	15·80		
				R.	12·35	1·98		
148	63	...	74	T.	19·84	17·78	10	
				K.	8·47	14·33		
				R.	12·56	4·48		
1,750	550	...	46	T.	21·03	18·81	11	
				K.	6·97	14·59		
				R.	8·12	4·65		
829	...	666	45	T.	15·09	19·24	27	

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall

Number.	Collectorate.	Name of Work.	Area under Command. Gross Acres.	Area under Command. Irrigable Acres.	AREA — Fusl Kharif, 1885-86. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Fusl Rabi, 1885-86. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Poona.	Bhadalvadi Tank	1,900	1,520	89	...	112	202	...	176
18	Poona.	Nira Canal	68,106	59,685	2,796	2,796	...	8,399	8,399	...
19	Sholapur.	Ekruk Tank	17,152	15,320	1,750	472	...	836	...	987
20	Sholapur.	Ashti Tank	17,882	14,476	405	...	73	334	326	...
21	Satara.	Revari Canal	3,813	3,624	119	...	74	658	236	...
22	Satara.	Yerla Canals	11,234	10,680	761	356	...	771	80	...
23	Satara.	Pingli Tank (Upper Man River Works)	6,786	5,966	436	...	18	552	191	...
24	Satara.	Gondoli Canal (Upper Man River Works)								
25	Satara.	Maini Tank	4,876	4,625	1,045	434	...	423	...	171
26	Satara.	Chikhli Canal	1,871	1,478	196	...	60	86	23	...
27	Satara.	Mhaswad Tank	25,240	20,192	135	77	...	72	28	...
28	Satara.	Krishna Canal	27,407	25,533	2,289	696	...	1,142	...	540
29	Belgaum.	Gokak Canal, First Section	18,668	16,663	3,545	2,095	...	1,188	...	39
30	Dharwar.	Dambal Tank	3,955	3,885	6	...	24	40	...	30
31	Dharwar.	Madag Tank	2,045	2,024	423	...	45	205	26	...
32	Dharwar.	Medleri Tank	1,916	1,052	112	...	72	17	...	20
33	Dharwar.	Assundi Tank	1,800	1,800	47	1	...	15	2	...
			5,45,994	4,26,471	27,676	10,838	...	29,711	8,743	...

on Canals in the Deccan and Gujarat for the year 1885-86.

IRRIGATED. Whole Year 1885-86. Total Acres.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease.	RAINFALL.	1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of Increase or Decrease in 1885-86.	Remarks.
12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19
				K.	7·71	21·89		
				R.	5·46	3·58		
291	...	288	50	T.	13·17	25·47	93	
				K.	7·56	15·08		
				R.	8·95	4·40		
11,195	11,195	...	...	T.	16·51*	*19·48	18	* Average for Pimpri, Vadgaon, Pandhara and Báramati.
				K	12·24	21·58		
				R.	18·87	7·17		
2,586	...	514	17	T.	21·11	28·75	36	
				K.	6·60	16·88		
				R.	5·61	9·74		
739	253	...	52	T.	12·21	26·62	118	
				K.	30·30	29·46		
				R.	6·67	6·68		
777	162	...	26	T.	36·97	36·14	2	
				K.	18·51	19·62		
				R.	12·78	7·45		
1,532	136	...	40	T.	31·29	27·07	13	
				K.	7·17	7·67		
				R.	7·20	2·22		
				T.	14·37	10·09	29	Pingli rainfall.
				K.	7·02	13·08		
988	173	...	21	R.	7·49	2·37		
				T.	14·51	15·45	6	Gondoli do.
				K.	8·77	16·73		
				R.	9·58	5·02		
1,468	263	...	22	T.	18·35	21·75	18	
				K.	11·55	12·72		
				R.	14·45	6·60		
282	...	37	12	T..	26·00	19·32	26	
				K.	6·64	16·83		
				R.	5·17	4·32		
207	105	...	..	T.	11·81	21·15	79	
				K	15·16	17·90		
				R.	10·48	5·66		
3,431	156	...	5	T.	25·64	23·56	8	
				K.	9·55	13·32		
				R.	8·05	9·16		
4,733	2,056	...	77	T.	17·60	22·48	28	
				K.	6·22	12·22		
				R.	5·95	6·84		
46	...	54	54	T.	12·17	19·06	57	
				K.	12·70	15·60		
				R.	7·32	5·87		
628	.	19	3	T.	20·02	21·47	7	
129	...	92	42	K.	5·26	6·80		
				R.	11·08	16·25	41	
62	3	...	5	T.	16·34	23·05		
57,387	19,582	...	52		24·37	22·80	...	

Note.—Figures in black in columns 15 and 18 show percentage of decrease.

J. H. E. HART, *C.E.*,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

B

Statement showing the proportion between the amount of water available for consumption and that actually used for purposes of Irrigation during 1885-86 on the Canals fed direct from Rivers.

Name of Canal.	April and May.			June to September.			October to January.			February and March.		
	Supply available for consumption, cubic feet per second.	Actually used for purposes of irrigation, cubic feet per second.	Proportion used of available supply.	Supply available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.	Available for consumption.	Actually used.	Proportion used.
Háthmati	8	46	5·75	46	73	1·58	33	73	2·21	5	37	7·4
Jámda	145·32	31·90	·219	238·47	20·48	·858	249·90	25·47	·102	103·56	28·94	·279
Pálkhed	*4·92	8·72	1·770	37·84	8·59	·230	29·39	17·01	·580	*8·36	11·24	1·340
Ojhár	51·78	29·30	·570	105·09	28·32	·270	93·87	20·40	·220	50·34	21·74	·430
Lákh	47·03	20·09	·430	107·27	22·68	·210	101·09	21·54	·210	57·60	15·52	·270
Níra Canal	Canal	not open		Over 455 cubic feet (fullsupply)	125·00	·274	Average over. 300	80	·26	Irrigation	closed.	
Rewári	12·75	7·84	·61	14·77	5·83	·39	15·00	11·08	·74	14·97	7·90	·53
Yarla	4·47	7·31	1·63	9·26	10·47	1·13	9·84	12·21	1·24	0·91	10·85	12·05
Chikhli	2·82	0·56	·19	10·53	1·87	·18	12·09	2·74	·23	3·50	0·84	·24
Krishna	73·52	40·73	·55	140·00	40·61	·29	133·72	50·31	·38	90·72	41·00	·45
Gokák Canal (Wadarhatti Branch).	22·58	18·32	·811	79·00	37·66	·477	77·78	28·92	·372	43·66	34·64	·793

* Excess got from back-water supply.

J. H. E. HART, *C.E.*,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 34.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 17th August, 1886.

No. 13.—Whereas by a resolution passed by the Secretary of State for India in Council on the 29th day of February, 1872, the provisions of the 33rd of Vic. Chap. 3, sec. 1, were declared applicable to the Santál Parganas;

And whereas the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has proposed to the Governor-General in Council a draft of the following Regulation, together with the reasons for proposing the same;

And whereas the Governor-General in Council has taken the draft and reasons into consideration, and has approved of the draft and the same has received the Governor-General's assent;

In pursuance of the direction contained in the said section, the said Regulation is now published in the *Gazette of India*:—

REGULATION No. III OF 1886.

A Regulation for determining the Law in force in the Santál Parganas.

Short title, commencement and construction.

1. (*1*) This Regulation may be called the Santál Parganas Laws Regulation, 1886.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once; and

(*3*) It shall be read with, and taken as part of, the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation. III of 1872.

Substitution of new sentence for the first sentence of section 3 of Regulation III of 1872.

2. For the first sentence of section 3 of the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation the following sentence shall be substituted, namely:— III of 1872.

Enactments in force in the Santál Parganas.

"Subject to the provisions of this Regulation, and of any other Regulation for the time being in force under the thirty-third of Victoria, chapter I, section 1,—

(*a*) so much of each of the Regulations and Acts, or portions of Regulations and Acts, specified in the schedule to this Regulation, as was on the day previous to the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, in force in any part of the Lower Provinces of Bengal which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in Act XIV of 1874, and, VIII of 1885.

(*b*) in the case of any such Regulation or Act, or portion thereof, which was not on that day in force in any such part, then the portion thereof specified in the schedule, or, where no portion is there specified, then, in the case of a Regulation or Act passed before the first of May, 1872, so much thereof as

VIII of 1885. was unrepealed on that date, and, in the case of an Act passed after the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885, the whole of the Act,

shall be deemed to be in force in the Santál Parganas."

Amendment of the second sentence of same section.

3. In the second sentence of the same section, after the words "Regulations or Acts" the words "heretofore or hereafter passed" shall be inserted.

New sentence inserted in same section.

4. After the same sentence of the same section the following sentence shall be inserted:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by a notification in the official Gazette, declare that any Regulation or Act, or part of a Regulation or Act, mentioned in the schedule shall no longer be in force in the Santál Parganas."

Amendment of fourth sentence of same section.

5. In the fourth sentence of the same section as amended by section 4 of this Regulation, after the words "or any other Act" the words "heretofore or hereafter" shall be inserted.

Substitution of new schedule for schedule to Regulation III of 1872.

III of 1872. **6.** For the schedule annexed to the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation the schedule annexed to this Regulation shall be substituted.

SCHEDULE

OF REGULATIONS AND ACTS IN FORCE IN THE SANTÁL PARGANAS.

III of 1872. *(To be substituted for the schedule to the Santál Parganas Settlement Regulation.)*

Regulations of the Bengal Code.

I of 1793.	XVIII of 1812.
VIII of ,,	XXIX of 1814.
XIX of ,,	XII of 1817.
XXXVII of ,,	III of 1818.
XXXVIII of ,,	I of 1819.
I of 1798.	II of ,,
VIII of 1800 (section 19).	VIII of ,,
I of 1801.	I of 1820.
X of 1804.	VII of 1823.
XI of 1806.	VI of 1825.
XVII of ,,	XI of ,,
XX of 1810.	XIII of ,,
V of 1812.	XIV of ,,
XI of ,,	XVII of 1829.

Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council.

XXI of 1836.	XXXIII of 1850.
IV of 1837.	XXXIV of ,,
XII of 1841.	XXXVII of ,,
V of 1843.	VIII of 1851.
IX of 1847.	II of 1853.
XX of 1848.	VI of ,,
XII of 1850.	XII of 1855.
XVIII of ,,	XIII of ,,
XXI of ,,	XXIV of ,,
XXV of ,,	XXXVII of ,,

Acts of the Governor-General of India in Council—contd.

XI of 1856.	III of 1874.
XV of ,,	IX of ,,
X of 1857.	XIII of 1875.
XIII of ,,	II of 1877.
III of 1858.	III of ,,
XXXI of ,,	XV of ,,
XXXV of ,,	I of 1878.
XXXVI of ,,	VI of ,,
XL of ,,	VII of ,,
V of 1859.	XI of ,,
XI of ,,	I of 1879.
XIV of ,, (section 15).	III of ,,
IX of 1860.	IV of ,,
XLV of ,,	XI of ,,
V of 1861.	XII of ,, (sections 104-108).
IX of ,,	XXI of 1879.
XVI of 1863.	VIII of 1880.
III of 1864.	V of 1881 (sections 153 & 154).
VI of ,,	I of 1882.
XV of ,,	III of ,,
III of 1865.	VII of ,,
X of ,,	VIII of ,,
XIV of 1866.	IX of ,,
XXI of ,,	X of ,,
VII of 1867.	XI of ,,
XXV of ,,	XX of ,,
I of 1868.	IV of 1883.
IV of 1869.	XIX of ,,
V of ,,	XXI of ,,
XV of ,,	III of 1884.
XX of ,,	XXI of ,,
VII of 1870.	IX of 1885 (sections 1, 3 & 4).
X of ,,	XIII of 1885.
XX of ,,	XV of ,,
XXI of ,,	XVIII of ,,
XXIII of ,,	II of 1886.
XXVII of ,,	IV of ,, (section 1).
I of 1871.	VII of 1886.
V of ,,	X of ,, (sections 1 to 19 & 21 to 25, inclusive).
XXIII of ,,	
I of 1872.	
III of ,,	
IX of ,,	
XV of ,,	
XVIII of ,,	
XIX of ,,	
V of 1873.	
X of ,,	
II of 1874.	

Acts of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council.

III of 1862.	II of 1871.
VII of ,,	IV of ,,
VIII of ,,	IV of 1873.
II of 1864.	VII of 1876.
IV of ,,	VIII of ,,
VII of ,,	V of 1878.
IV of 1865.	VII of ,,
V of ,,	II of 1879.
VIII of ,,	IX of ,,
III of 1866.	VII of 1880.
II of 1867.	III of 1881.
V of ,,	IV of ,,
IV of 1868.	I of 1883.
VII of ,,	I of 1884.
VII of 1869.	III of ,,

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 20th August, 1886.

No. 1178.—The Governor-General in Council has been pleased to confirm the admission of Muhammad Ishak Khan, a probationer in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to employment in the Civil Service of the Bengal Presidency in accordance with the rules issued under Section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 18th August, 1886.

No. 286.—*Appointment.*—Mr. A. C. Campbell, Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Grade in Assam, to be Deputy Commissioner of the 1st Grade, *vice* Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, appointed Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts.

MEDICAL.

The 17th August, 1886.

No. 412.—With reference to Home Department Notification No. 327, dated the 14th August, 1884, the services of Surgeon-Major H. Whitwell are permanently placed at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 419.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley, Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of the Military Department.

No. 420.—Surgeon-Major R. C. Sanders, M.D., who was appointed in Notification No. 168, dated 3rd May, 1886, substantively *pro tempore* Ophthalmic Surgeon and Professor of Ophthalmic Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, is confirmed in that appointment.

SANITARY.

The 17th August, 1886.

No. 253.—*Appointment.*—Surgeon-Major J. Richardson, M.B., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, 2nd Circle, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate as Sanitary Commissioner for those Provinces substantively *pro tempore*, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General C. Planck

JUDICIAL.

The 18th August, 1886.

No. 1164.—The services of Captain C. J. Robarts, 16th Bengal Cavalry, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as an officiating Cantonment Magistrate.

POLICE.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 411.—The services of Lieutenant R. M. Maxwell, 6th Bengal Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commissioner of Assam for employment as Commandant, Frontier Police Battalion, Garo Hills.

PATENTS.

The 16th August, 1886.

No. 988.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 85 of 1885.—William Samuel Colwell, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, and Andrew Jackson Davis of the City and County of New York, in the State of New York, said States being two of the United States of America, for improvements relating to the utilization of bi-sulphide of carbon vapour as a motor and apparatus therefor.

No. 29 of 1886.—The new Telephone Company Limited, of 4, Great Winchester Street, in the City of London and Kingdom of England, for telephonic transmitting instruments or valve telephones.

No. 34 of 1886.—The New Telephone Company Limited, of 4, Great Winchester Street, in the City of London and Kingdom of England, for improvements in arrangements of telephonic apparatus.

No 103 of 1886.—John Henry Mooney, of the City and County of San Francisco, in the State of California in the United States of America, Machinist, for a new and useful improvement in sewing machines.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 16th August, 1886.

No. 1632 *G.*—Kumar Harbhamji Rawaji, of Morvi in Kattywar, is appointed to be an Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date of joining, *vice* Sayyid Alimuddin Husain, resigned.

The 19th August, 1886.

No. 1652 *G.*—The following promotions are made in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st June, 1886, consequent on the appointment of Ressaldar-Major Gopal Singh, Bahadur, to be Aide-de-Camp on His Excellency the Viceroy's personal staff:—

Ressaldar Muhammad Umrao Ali Khan to be Ressaldar-Major, *vice* Gopal Singh, Bahadur, seconded.

Resaidar Sahebdad Khan to be Ressaldar, *vice* Muhammad Murad Ali Khan, promoted.

Jemadar Gurdat Singh to be Resaidar, *vice* Sahebdad Khan, promoted.

Kote-Dafadar Jaswant Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Gurdat Singh, promoted.

No. 1655 *G.*—The following appointments are made in the Local Corps in Rajputana, with effect from the date of joining, during the absence on furlough of Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. L. Greenfield, 2nd-in-Command, Deoli Irregular Force, or until further orders:—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, officiating 2nd-in-Command, Merwara Battalion, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield.

Captain G. A. Collins, Wing Officer and Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command of the Merwara Battalion, *vice* Lieutenant J. A. Bell.

Lieutenant C. H. Dawson, officiating Wing Officer, Erinpura Irregular Force, to officiate as Adjutant of the Meywar Bhil Corps, *vice* Captain G. A. Collins.

No. 1657 *G.*—Lieutenant J. R. C. Colvin, S. C., Squadron Officer, 9th Bengal Cavalry, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, on probation, and is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, with effect from the date of joining.

No. 1660 *G.*—Sahibzada Wahid-ud-din, Attaché to the Governor-General's Agent for Central India, is granted one year's furlough to Europe, on medical certificate, under Section 128 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1664 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel R. Bullock, Deputy Commissioner of the 3rd Class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Deputy Commissioner of the 2nd Class, with effect from the 22nd June, 1886, during the absence on furlough of Colonel H. C. Menzies, or until further orders.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 1670 *G.*—Kote-Dafadar Muhammad Azim is appointed to be Jemadar in the 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, with effect from the 1st June, 1886, *vice* Shaikh Wazir Ali, transferred to the Pension Establishment.

The 17th August, 1886.

No. 2935 *I.*—In consequence of the misconduct of Ram Singh of Bansi, in the Basti District of the North-Western Provinces, he is hereby deprived of the title of Raja which has hitherto been enjoyed by him.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 14th August, 1886.

No. 2550.—The Governor-General in Council has determined to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees, being the amount required for the public service.

The following Notification is therefore published :—

FOUR PER CENT. LOAN.

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow one hundred and twenty lakhs of Rupees for the public service in the following manner.

2. Promissory Notes will be issued for the said amount in Form A annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43*, of which Loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43* will apply to the notes to be now issued.

3. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 1,20,00,000 will be received by the Comptroller-General from this date to noon of Friday, the tenth of September next. Tenders must be in sums of 500 Rupees or multiples of 500 Rupees.

4. Each tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed, "*Tender for the Four Per Cent. Loan.*" If the tenderer is not resident in India, he must name an agent resident in India to whom a

letter of allotment may be issued if any part of the loan is allotted to such tenderer.[1]

(a) Each tender must be accompanied by a receipt from the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or one of their Branches, or from an officer in charge of some Public Treasury, or by a cheque drawn in favour of the Comptroller-General on a Bank in Calcutta, Madras, or Bombay, or in favour of the Accountant-General, Bombay, on a Bank in Bombay in respect of tenders received by him, or by[2] Government promissory notes, standing in the name of or endorsed to the tenderer or the person making the deposit, for not less than one-hundredth, or, if the tender be for less than Five Lakhs of Rupees, then for not less than one-fiftieth, part of the tender.

(b) Deposits, not being promissory notes, will, in the case of accepted tenders, be credited proportionally in part payment of the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender, and will bear interest for the purpose of clause 14 below from the date of the opening of tenders. If any allotment-certificate is not fully taken up, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.

(c) Promissory notes deposited in respect of any accepted tender will be held until all the allotment-certificates issued in respect of the tender are paid up, and will, if the allotment-certificates are not fully taken up, be appropriated by the Government and cancelled.

5. The rate at which a tender is made must not contain a fraction of an anna: if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

6. The rate at which each tender is made must be specified in rupees or rupees and annas: a tender in which no rate is thus specified, but a subscription is offered in some other terms, as, for example, at the recorded minimum, or at some specified percentage in addition to the recorded minimum, or at the average of the accepted tenders, will be rejected as null and void.

7. The minimum rate at which tenders will be accepted will be recorded under the signature of the Comptroller-General, and, before the tenders are opened, placed upon the table in a sealed envelope, but will not be declared unless some tender is rejected only because it is below the recorded minimum.

8. Tenders will be opened, publicly, by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, at noon (Calcutta time) on Friday, the 10th September next, and those received under the terms of the footnote under clause 4 will be similarly opened by the Accountant-General, Bombay, at 11 o'clock (Bombay time) on the same day; but the contents of the tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in clause 10.

9. Tenders at the recorded minimum rate, and at rates above the recorded minimum rate, will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; the amount allotted at the lowest rate at which tenders are accepted will be divided amongst those who have tendered at this rate, in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their tenders: provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any tender is less than Rs. 350.

[1] Tenders made in accordance with these instructions will also be received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, on account of the Comptroller-General, Calcutta, on the 8th and 9th and up to 11 o'clock local time (corresponding with 12 o'clock in Calcutta) on the 10th September; provided that—

(a) they are delivered personally or by clerk or messenger at his office (where a receipt will be given for them);
(b) they are made on printed Forms, to be obtained at his office or at the Bank of Bombay;
(c) each tender is for not less than Rs. 10,000;
(d) that the deposit is either a promissory note, or a cheque on a Bank in Bombay;
(e) that the amount of the tender is made payable either in Bombay or in Calcutta;

and he will return deposits on non-accepted tenders and will issue allotment-certificates so far as the tenders are payable in Bombay.

[2] *It is particularly requested that such Promissory Notes may NOT be endorsed to the Comptroller-General.*

10. To each tenderer (or to his agent) whose tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued by the Comptroller-General[1] as soon as possible after the 10th September; and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the Head Offices of the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay.

11. If the allotment made on any tender is less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole of the allotment-certificates (after credit of the deposit under clause 4 (*b*)) will be made payable upon the 1st November.

Otherwise the whole amount of each allotment will be divided into three instalments, as follows :—

Instalment I—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 24th September :

Instalment II—As near as convenient to 35 per cent., but not exceeding 35 per cent., payable upon the 1st November :

Instalment III—The balance, payable upon the 29th November :

and allotment-certificates will be issued for each instalment separately.

But the whole or any part of any accepted tender may be paid at any time after receipt of the allotment-certificates.

The words " as near as convenient " refer to the necessity for making each instalment an exact multiple of Rs. 500.

12. Any allotment-certificate will, on application to the Comptroller-General, be exchanged for an equivalent amount of allotment-certificates of smaller denominations, provided that if any payment (beyond the deposit) is recorded upon the cancelled certificate, it can be taken against, and recorded upon, only one of the certificates issued in exchange.

13. Payment of any allotment-certificate may be made to the account of the Government in the Head Office of the Bank of Bengal, or Madras, or Bombay, or in any Branch of these Banks, or into any Public Treasury or Treasuries in India which may be named in the tender in respect of which it was issued. Receipts for such payments will be given by the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, or their Branches, or by the Officers in charge of the Government Treasuries at which payment is made, by enfacement upon the relative certificate.

14. (*a*) When any allotment-certificate is fully paid up, the holder will, on presenting it duly receipted at the place where it was paid, obtain from the Public Debt Office, Calcutta, promissory notes of such values as he may desire (each note being in even hundreds and not less than Rs. 500), bearing interest from 1st February, 1887, and he will also receive interest at 4 per cent. per annum from the dates on which he may have made payment till the last day of January, 1887.

(*b*) Or he may, at his option, by paying interest at the said rate from 1st August, 1886, to the dates on which he may have made payment, obtain promissory notes as above, bearing interest from 1st August, 1886.

15. The holder of a paid-up allotment-certificate may also, on special application, obtain, on adjustment of interest on paid-up instalments so that the interest on the note issued may run from November 1st, 1886, promissory notes with coupons attached, or stock certificates (Form B) with coupons attached, and payable to bearer, in accordance with the Loan Notification of this Department, dated 27th June, 1881 (*i.e., The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1881*, forming part of *The Four Per Cent. Loan of 1st May, 1865*). In such cases the first coupon issued will be that which falls due on 1st May, 1887.

[1] For tenders received by the Accountant-General, Bombay, and payable at Bombay, the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue the allotment-certificates.

FORM A OF PROMISSORY NOTE—(see Clause 2).

Fort William, the

Promissory Note *Government Rupees* *at 4 per cent.*
No. *of 1842-43.*

The Governor-General of India in Council does hereby acknowledge to have received from
the sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred as a loan to the Secretary of State in Council for India, and does hereby promise, for and on behalf of the said Secretary of State in Council, to repay the said loan, by paying the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, on demand, at the General Treasury at Fort William, after the expiration of Three Months' Notice of Payment, to be given by the Governor-General of India in Council, in the *Government Gazette*, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees Five Hundred from the
at the rate of four per cent. per annum, by half-yearly payments, at the General Treasury of Fort William, to the said ,
his Executors, or Administrators, or his or their Order, until the expiration of three months after such notice of payment as aforesaid, when the amount of interest due will be payable with the principal, and (such notice being considered as equivalent to a tender of payment at the period appointed for the discharge of this note) all further interest shall cease.

FORM B OF COUPONED CERTIFICATE—(see Clause 15).

India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865.

Redeemable at any time after three months' notice in the "Gazette of India."

Certificate

Rs. No.

This is to certify that the bearer of this Certificate is entitled, under the Notification of the Government of India of the 27th June, 1881, to Government Rupees
India Four Per Cent. Rupee Loan, 1865, payable Three Months after Notice, which may be published in the *Gazette of India* at any time.

No. , Rs.

CALCUTTA,
The

The coupons attached to this Certificate, as well as the principal sum herein named, are payable to bearer at the Government Treasury at Calcutta only.

FORM C OF TENDER—(see Clause 4).

I, *A. B.*, hereby tender for Rupees (*X*) of *The Four Per Cent. Loan*, advertised in the Notification publishedin the *Gazette of India, Extraordinary*, dated the 14th August, 1886, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rupees (*Y*) Annas (*Z*) for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose a *deposit receipt** for Rupees (*XX*), and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Government at the Bank of † (or at the † Branch of the Bank of † ; or into the Public Treasury at † , as the case may be)—

* Or Cheque or Government Promissory Note.
† Here enter the name of Bank, Branch Bank, or Treasury.

The first instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 24th September, 1886.
The second instalment, not exceeding 35 per cent., on or before 1st November, 1886.
The balance, on or before 29th November, 1886.

Or, if the amount allotted to me be less than Rs. 3,000, then the whole amount on or before 1st November, 1886.

Any allotment made to me may be communicated to *C. D. at* ‡

‡ Here insert *C D.*'s address, which must be in India. This paragraph should only be inserted if *A. B.* does not reside in India, or, if residing in India, he wishes the allotment communicated to an agent.

NOTE (1).—*A separate tender must be made at each rate tendered. The rate tendered should be the whole amount per centum, not the premium or discount: thus, "One hundred and two" or "One hundred" or "Ninety-nine"; not "Two per cent. premium," or "Par" or "One per cent. discount."*

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMPTROLLER-GENERAL.

The Comptroller-General requests the attention of tenderers to the following arrangements:—

Filling up Tenders.

(1) They are requested to use only the printed forms of tender, which will be available at his Office and at the Currency Office, on application to the Durwan on duty,—at all the Provincial Account Offices, and at the Banks of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay; and will also be supplied to the principal Treasuries.

(2) If the deposit is in the form of Promissory Notes, or of Currency Notes, their number should be quoted in detail in the tender.

Presentation of Tenders.

(3) For all tenders presented to him in his Office upon the last fixed day, or the two days preceding it, he will give the bearer a receipt bearing a number, and initialled by himself or an assistant specially deputed for the purpose. The Accountant-General, Bombay, will do likewise in respect of tenders presented to him under the note to clause 4 of the Government Notification.

Return of deposit in case of non-acceptance.

(4) The reverse of this receipt is a form in which, in the event of the tender not being accepted, the tenderer may give to the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay, a receipt for the deposit accompanying it. This form should on the third day after the opening of the tenders be filled up, signed with the same signature as the tender, and be presented at the Office of the Comptroller-General or Accountant-General, Bombay. The deposit will then be returned to the bearer in exchange for the receipt.

(5) Deposit upon tenders presented personally, as described in No. (3) above, will be returned only in this way, and will not be sent by post or otherwise. Deposits upon other unsuccessful tenders will be returned by post or by the hands of a clerk.

Accepted Tenders.

(6) The Comptroller-General, and in a few cases the Accountant-General, Bombay, will issue allotment-certificates to successful tenderers. These certificates will be for the following amounts:—Rs. 500, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000, Rs. 5,000, Rs. 10,000, Rs. 20,000, Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,00,000, making up the full value accepted; and the deposit on the tender will be divided proportionately among them; they will be, substantially, of the following form:

This is to certify that, in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 2550, dated 14th August, 1886 (Gazette of India, Extraordinary, *dated 14th August, 1886*), *the above-named tenderer has engaged to take up Rs. 2,000 of the 4 Per Cent. Loan of 1842-43, at the rate above mentioned, on or before , and that on the said payment being completed, he is entitled on endorsing and delivering up this certificate to receive a promissory note or notes or stock certificate of the Government of India for Rs. 2,000, bearing interest from .*

CALCUTTA,
14th August, 1886.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller and Auditor General.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 18th August, 1886.

No. 2557.—In accordance with the Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 112, dated 6th April, 1883, notice is hereby given that the original Promissory Notes mentioned on the subjoined list (of which duplicates have been applied for on the allegation that the originals have been lost) will be discharged at the General Treasury of Fort William on 31st December, 1885, with all interest due upon them, and that upon that date all further interest upon such Notes shall cease:—

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date the lost Note bears interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
009719 4½°/₀ 1870	500	Major R. Monks	January 15, 1881	Major R. Monks	Order No. 88.
009943 „ 1872	500	Ditto	Ditto 16, 1881	Ditto	„ 88.
102595 4 °/₀ 1865	500	Ramjeebon Ghose	May 1, 1878	Chundy Churn Sen	„ 3.
038522 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	November 1, 1871	Omrito Coomaree Dasi	„ 4.
037713 „ „	500	Petro Cochino Brothers	Ditto	Ditto	„ 4.

The following lists of Notes which were advertised for discharge in Notification Nos. 449 and 450, dated 28th January, 1886, are republished in accordance with Financial Department Resolution No. 112, dated 6th April, 1883:

No. 1.

List of Government Promissory Notes advertised for discharge on which Interest is paid under Orders of the Comptroller General, but Duplicates of which have not yet been issued subsequent to Financial Notification, dated 4th September, 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
0000783 4½°/₀ 1853-54	1,600	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	August 31, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	Order No. 36.
000478 „ „	5,000	Shama Sundary	February 29, 1870	Shama Sundary	„ 13.
65 4°/₀ 1832-33	3,400	J. A. Hawkins, Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1852	Ranee Chunder Cally Dabee, Executrix of Rajah Gunesh Chunder Roy.	
Ct. 4403 „ „	6,500	The Registrar, Sudder Dewany Adalat.	May 1, 1872	Monee Brindo Dabee by her attorney Jogendro Lall Mookerjee.	*
000936 „ „	2,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	November 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
Ct. 001565 „ „	2,000	M. Amoorthlingum	May 1, 1878	P. Rama Sawmy Moodeliar.	Order No. 12.
Ct. 001566 „ „	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 12.
Ct. 8399 „ 1835-36	500	Krishto Mohun Mitter	March 31, 1863	Madhub Chunder Chatterji.	
005940 „ „	2,800	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	September 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	„ 36.
10948 „ „	500	James English	March 31, 1868	Madho Mistry.	
006592 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	March 31, 1877	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
006296 „ „	500	Ditto	September 30, 1873	Ditto.	
005783 „ „	600	Nobokissory Dassee	September 30, 1872	Nobokissory Dassee.	
001262 „ „	1,000	Sreenath Mookerjee	March 31, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
009710 „ „	500	Rajnarain Chatterjee	March 31, 1875	Rajnarain Chatterjee.	
008612 „ „	1,000	Kadumbini Debee	September 30, 1874	Hura Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3.
011382 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto		
015719 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal	March 31, 1877	Heera Lal	„ 8.
008595 „ „	1,000	Prem Chand Bose	September 30, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	„ 15.
002614 „ „	500	Nobin Chunder Paul	September 30, 1871	Rohoram Banerjee	„ 21.

* Notice of discharge withdrawn by consent.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
003254 / 001285 4 °/o 1835-36	2,500	Narsu Babji Saneh Wayakar .	March 31, 1868	Mt. Umabai . . .	Order No. 66.
13365 of 8059 „	4,000	Rajchunder Soor . .	March 31, 1879	Haridhone Soor and Srimoti Hari Dassi.	„ 65.
13367 of 8059 „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
3981--14965	1,000	Raja Indoo Bhusun Deb Roy	March 31, 1861	Poorno Chunder Gangooly.	„ 19.
007603 4 °/o 1842-43	3,500	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay . .	August 1, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay.	„ 36.
016383 „ „	500	Balcrustna Myaram . .	August 1, 1870	Balcrustna Myaram.	
20822 „ „	500	Hurry Nath Mookerjee . .	February 1, 1861	Behary Bhusan Mookerjee.	
21200 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
024259 „ „	1,000	Bholanath Mitter . . .	February 1, 1873	Bholanath Mitter.	
024261 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
011852 „ „	1,000	Netye Churn Bysack . .	Ditto . .	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
029914 „ „	1,000	Tara Sundary Dabee . .	August 1, 1874	Tara Sundary Dabee.	
013697 „ „	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck .	February 1, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
013698 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
013699 „ „	1,000	Ditto	February 1, 1874	Ditto.	
023259 „ „	1,000	Ditto	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014164 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
013431 „ „	500	Ditto	February 1, 1873	Ditto.	
014326 „ „	500	Ditto	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
Ct. 14914 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	August 1, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
18998 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
034182 „ „	1,000	Jeevanjee Bomanjee, Harmusjee Pestonjee & Fuckerjee Lunjee.	August 1, 1874	Harmusjee Pestonjee and Fuckerjee Lunjee.	
002540 „ „	1,000	Peary Mohun Ghossamy .	August 1, 1866	Guru Churn Chuckerbutty.	
040876 „ „	5,000	Bepro Dass Dass . .	August 1, 1877	Bepro Dass Dass.	
075291 „ „	10,000	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga .	Ditto . .	Penumatcha Seetaramaraga Gara.	
029160 „ „	4,000	Mothoora Nath Sircar . .	February 1, 1878	Nilcunto Pall.	
024731 „ „	2,000	Ramlall Buddredoss . .	February 1, 1854	Moonshi Newal Kissore .	Case No. 362.
056608 „ „	1,000	Oriental Bank Corporation .	February 1, 1878	Degumbery Dabee . .	„ 355.
035874 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	February 1, 1877	Bhoobunesury Dabee .	„ 355.
019889 „ „	5,400	Kadumbini Dabee . . .	February 1, 1875	Hurroo Kumar Gossain and Soorjee Kumar Gossain.	Order No. 3.
045164 „ „	1,000	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	August 1, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	„ 2.
047000 „ „	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen . .	February 1, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	„ 32.
047001 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . . .	„ 32.
047002 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . . .	„ 32.
047003 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	. . . . . .	„ 32.
000248 } Ct. 19682 } „ „	1,000	Executive Commissariat Officer, Kussowlee.	February 1, 1866	Jowala Persaud . .	„ 25.
Ct. 401 „ „	1,000	Gopal Chunder Seal & Co. .	December 31, 1862	Madhub Chunder Chaterjee.	
009974 „ „	300	Audit Chunder Addy . .	August 1, 1880	Gopal Chunder Ghose .	„ 38.
039090 „ „	500	The Bank of Bengal . .	February 1, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stuart . .	„ 40.
039487 „ „	500	S. T. Moysey . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	„ 40.
089923 „ „	500	Collector of Allahabad . .	August 1, 1879	Subadar Boghaul Sing .	„ 47.
038637 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	„ 47.
052900 „ „	5,000	E. D. I. Ezra . . .	February 1, 1878	Indromoni Dassee, Administratrix, Estate of Gunga Narayan Sircar.	„ 48.
056251 „ „	5,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank .	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	„ 48.
001129 } Ct. 18461 } „ „	1,000	Ram Rutten Bose . .	August 1, 1874	Drobomoyee Dabee .	„ 52.
082943 „ „	500	Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bengal.	August 1, 1882	Nolini Nath Mitter .	„ 85.
088401 „ „	1,000	Nobogopal Mitter . .	February 1, 1882	Sreemutty Durgamoney Dasee.	„ 83.
089468 „ „	1,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	August 1, 1881	Goshy Churn Dass, care of Dwarka Nath Dutt, attorney-at-law, 3 Hastings Street.	„ 60
067609 „ „	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	„ 60.
089582 „ „	4,000	Debnath Sreemoney . .	February 1, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	„ 81.
Ct. 19146 „ „	500	Chundi Pershad Dinonath .	August 1, 1869	Bhola Nath, son of Makhun Lall.	„ 67.
086068 „ „	500	Ditto	February 1, 1879	C. G. D'Souza . .	„ 70.
035982 1854-55	1,800	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	June 30, 1879	Mungamur Lakshminarsoo and Mungamur Lakshmamma.	„ 2.
10299—17252 „	1,000	Administrator General, Bengal	June 30, 1868	Sreemutty Bama Sundary Dabee.	„ 24.
018972 „ „	4,600	Moongamoor Nursimharaw .	June 30, 1878	Moongamoor Nursimharaw.	„ 28.
014423 „ „	1,000	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck .	December 31, 1873	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
024588 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
43985 „ „	1,000	Pettumber Dhur . . .	June 30, 1871	Doyal Chand Seal.	
021160 „ „	500	Khetter Gopal Sen . .	June 30, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
027795 „ „	1,000	Khandoss Muncharam . .	December 31, 1877	Gurdhunbhai Doyaram.	
0347[illegible]5 „ „	1,000	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger, J. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	June 30, 1878	Survivors of the holders.	

No. of the Note.			Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
			R				
25289	4°/o	1854-55	2,000	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	June 30, 1871	Mootoo Sawmy Pillay	Order No. 36.
019182	„	„	500	Prem Chunder Bose	December 31, 1870	Sham Chand Bose	„ 15.
011859	„	„	500	Bhojokisto Mullick & Sons	June 30, 1877	Bhojokjsto Mullick & Sons	„ 44.
42809	„	„	600	A. M. Sutherland	June 30, 1879	C. J. Vencata Soobbiah	„ 56
022431	„	„	900	Bank of Madras	Ditto	Ditto	„ 56.
019741	„	„	2,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 53.
086119	„	1865	500	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	November 1, 1877	Troylucko Mohinee Dassee	Case No. 430.
2766	„	„	500	Modhoo Soodun Bose	May 1, 1867	Saroda Churn Bose.	
045261	„	„	1,000	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1873	Byramjee Harmusjee.	
003330	„	„	2,000	Netye Churn Bysack	November 1, 1872	Nabee Buksh Shekdar.	
1305	„	„	500	Tulsey Das Mullick	May 1, 1873	Wooma Churn Chuckerbutty.	
017194	„	„	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	Ditto	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck.	
052804	„	„	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	Ditto	Ram Gopal Pal and Deno Nauth Ruckhit.	
055837	„	„	500	Bijraj Jagram	Ditto	Ditto.	
028408	„	„	500	Khetter Gopal Sen	November 1, 1873	Khetter Gopal Sen.	
037506	„	„	500	The Bank of Bengal	November 1, 1875	Comul Churn Endro.	
038264	„	„	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	May 1, 1876	Sreemutty Brojocoomary Dassee.	Order No. 87.
082310	„	„	3,000	Joggon Mohini Dabee	May 1, 1876	Joggon Mohinee Dabee.	
060464	„	„	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	November 1, 1874	Octavius Steel.	
059217	„	„	900	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
060053	„	„	600	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
064391	„	„	1,000	Ramchunder Seal	November 1, 1880	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	„ 81.
073233	„	„	2,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass	May 1, 1881	Khashee Dayee	„ 82.
085045	„	„	5,000	Dr. Charles J. Jackson and William M. Soutar.	May 1, 1877	Sreeram Chunder Pal.	
087736	„	„	5,000	Modhobun Dass Dwarka Dass.	Ditto	Jadob Chunder Pal.	
089663	„	„	500	Debnath Sreemany	November 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	„ 86.
002175	„	„	2,000	Brojo Nath Mullick and others, Executors of Tarruck Nath Mullick.	May 1, 1876	Sheik Nazir Mundle and Sheik Syed Mundul.	
036559	„	„	1,000	E. E. J. Tweedie	November 1, 1875	Prosono Coomar Bose.	
066583	„	„	1,300	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy. Commr. of Delhi, Admr. of G.D.E. Dorris.	
063409	„	„	5,000	Dheer Chand Pal	Ditto	Dheer Chand Pal.	
063410	„	„	5,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063411	„	„	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063412	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063413	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
063618	„	„	1,500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
066944	„	„	500	Bissonath Bakchee	May 1, 1878	Prosono Coomar Bakchee.	
093935	„	„	500	J. H. Belchambers, W. L. Wenger. G. S. Sykes, and R. Williamson.	Ditto	Survivors of the holders.	
099215	„	„	1,000	Baroda Prasad Mookerjee and another.	May 1, 1879	Ishan Chunder Bose.	Order No. 7.
107595	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	
075796	„	„	1,000	Bank of Bengal	May 1, 1877	Hera Lall	
090048	„	„	500	Luchmeechand Radhakisen	May 1, 1879	Soobol Chundra Sen	„ 8.
075029	„	„	500	Gopal Chunder Sreemany	November 1, 1875	Nilmoni Ghose	„ 11.
032266	„	„	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	November 1, 1876	Mohesh Chunder Sen	„ 26.
032267	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 32.
032268	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 32.
032269	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 32.
115472		„	500	Helen T. Schumacher	November 1, 1879	Helen T. Schumacher	„ 32.
115473	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 16.
115474	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 16.
5256	„	„	500	E. E. Petrocochino & Co.	May 1, 1868	S. Bama Soondary Dabee	„ 16.
000208	„	„	500	Kartick Chunder Burral	Ditto	Ditto	„ 24.
078693	„	„	500	National Bank of India, Ld.	May 1, 1880	Ram Coomar Chooramony	„ 24.
037871	„	„	500	Dyal Chund Sahoye	May 1, 1873	Brijendra Coomar Sen	„ 20.
048219	„	„	500	Mooltan Chund	May 1, 1876	Chunno Lall	„ 30.
050218	„	„	500	Deb Nath Sreemany	May 1, 1880	Kadumbeeni Dassi	„ 31.
106893	„	„	1,000	National Bank of India	May 1, 1878	Golal Chand Heerjee Kottra	„ 33.
106894	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 39.
106895	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 39.
106896	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 39.
106688	„	„	1,000	Bank of Madras	November 1, 1879	Cunchi Jagurlapoody Vencata Soobia.	„ 39.
106686	„	„	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 56.
112316	„	„	500	Ramjeebun Ghose	November 1, 1880	R. C. Gunning	„ 56.
036554	„	„	2,000	Bank of Madras	November 1, 1879	C. J. Vencata Sobbiah	„ 86.
067785	„	„	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 56.
001015—000088			2,000	Narsu Babji Sanch Wayaker	May 1, 1868	Musamut Amabai	„ 56.
053583	„	„	500	Nobo Coomar Acharji	November 1, 1877	Lakhan Chunder Acharji, care of Bama Churn Roy, East Indian Railway, Agent's Office, Calcutta.	„ 66. „ 62.
142787	„	„	1,000	Bistu Das Ghose	November 1, 1881	Bistu Das Ghose	
114368	„	„	500	Jogo Mohan Lahiri	November 1, 1882	Jogo Mohan Lahiri	„ 64.
119716	„	„	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	„ 72.
089755	„	„	1,000	Deb Nath Sreemany	Ditto	Ditto	„ 72.
123866	„	„	500	Jogo Mohon Lahiri	Ditto	Bhobo Sundari Dabee	„ 72.
							„ 72.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
150377 4 % 1865	1,000	Jogo Mohon Lahiri	November 1, 1882	Bhobo Sundari Dabee	Order No. 72.
150355 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 72.
150386 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 72.
026520 ,, ,,	1,100	J. L. Buxbury	May 1, 1878	Pir Ali Behehilji	,, 73.
036874 ,, ,,	2,000	Pundit Kishen Lall	May 1, 1877	Pundit Kishen Lall	,, 76.
A 012497 R 4 % 1879	4,000	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	January 16, 1881	Sreeram Chunder Ghosal	,, 81.
012498 ,, ,,	2,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 81.
A 002748 ,, ,,	500	Bank of Bengal	July 16, 1881	Sancata Chunder Mitter	,, 68.
004614 ,, ,,	800	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	January 16, 1872	Khetter Nath Moostophi and Chundergutty Moostophi.	
004407 4 % Rd. 1879	500	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	January 16, 1874	Hurrish Chunder Ghuttuck	
004534 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	July 16, 1873	Ditto.	
023973 ,, ,,	5,000	Beethal Persad	Ditto	Beethal Pershad.	
007068 ,, ,,	500	Mooktamoni Dabee	January 16, 1872	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
013984 ,, ,,	500	Denonath Gangooly	Ditto	Denonath Gangooly.	
032990 ,, ,,	1,000	Mooktamoni Dabee	Ditto	Mooktamoni Dabee.	
034511 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
012607 ,, ,,	1,000	Pundit Sheo Churn	Ditto	Pundit Sheo Churn.	
050278 ,, ,,	500	Charcoondah Rama Chundriah	July 16, 1876	Charcoonda Rama Chundriah.	
054501 ,, ,,	1,100	Ramtaruk Mookerjee	July 16, 1877	Kadumbini Dabee.	
027398 ,, ,,	1,000	Nowrojee Bazonjee Fuckerjee	January 16, 1877	Merwanjee Franjee Moody and Jarbai.	
024163 ,, ,,	1,000	Dhunjeebhoy Nanobhoy	Ditto	Ditto.	
028833 ,, ,,	1,000	J. W. Chisholm	Ditto	Ditto.	
028834 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
041272 ,, ,,	1,000	C. M. H. Day	January 16, 1875	Vullub Dass Heera Chund.	
049224 ,, ,,	1,000	Kahandas Muncharam	January 16, 1878	Gordhunbhai Doyram.	
049225 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
005172 ,, ,,	1,000	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee	January 16, 1877	Bhoobun Mohinee Dassee.	
008776 ,, ,,	500	Bunsi Lall Abeerchand	July 16, 1874	P. Doorgachellum Moodelliar.	Order No. 1.
043475 ,, ,,	4,000	Jose Fransisco de'Piedade Pereira.	January 16, 1872	Jose Andre Pereira.	,, 9.
034522 ,, ,,	500	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	January 16, 1874	Pundit Harshahye and his wife Roopuanti.	,, 23.
034523 ,, ,,	500				
005235 ,, ,,	500	Rajkristo Bannerjee	July 16, 1874	Omesh Chunder Banerjee	,, 23.
027710 ,, ,,	1,000	Mohesh Chunder Sen	January 16, 1877	Mohesh Chunder Sen	,, 27.
027711 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	,, 32.
049515 ,, ,,	500	S. T. Moysey	January 16, 1879	Mrs. S. J. Stewart	,, 40.
057055 ,, ,,	3,000	Bhawanji Khosal Chand	July 16, 1870	Dabidass Pranjivan Das	,, 41.
061300 ,, ,,	500	J. Alamalamena	January 16, 1878	Mysore Streenivasa Rao	,, 42.
005878 ,, ,,	500	Bank of Bengal	January 16, 1880	Helen T. Schumacher	,, 16.
A 011408 ,, ,,	5,000	Ram Lall Buddree Das	Junauary 16, 1881	Registrar, High Court, Allahabad.	,, 49.
A 006468 ,, ,,	500	Seeta Nath Mytee	July 16, 1879	Seeta Nath Mytee	,, 53.
050007 ,, ,,	500	Dr. John Meane	January 16, 1879	Dr. John Meane	,, 54.
050008 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	,, 54.
050009 ,, ,,	1,300	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	,, 54.
020091 ,, ,,	600	Bank of Madras	July 16, 1879	C. J. Vencata Sobbiah	,, 56.
064279 of 4 % 1879	2,000	Dorabji Dassabhai	January 16, 1881	Dorabji Dassabhi	,, 71.
036894 of 4½ 1872	500	Pandurang Gopal Pandhye Gurjar.	January 16, 1878	Rakhmabi or administrator.	,, 75.
036895 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto		,, 75.
036896 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto		,, 75.

No. 2.

List of lost Government Promissory Notes advertised, Duplicates of which have been issued under Orders of the Comptroller General subsequent to Financial Notification dated 4th September, 1873.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
490 3½ % 1853-54	10,000	Shama Soondary	February 28, 1867	Shama Soondary.	
491 ,, ,,	10,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
492 ,, ,,	3,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
104 ,, ,,	600	Soolayman Mirza	February 29, 1856	Soolayman Mirza.	
002205 4 % 1832-33	500	Opium Agent, Benares	May 1, 1882	Opium Agent, Benares	No. 84
10084 ,, ,,	Sic. 500	Shibnarain Roy	May 1, 1842	Shibnarain Roy.	
14663 ,, ,,	5,000	Moti Khanum	November 1, 1856	Bisheshar Persad*	Order No. 55.
2700 4 % 1835-36	1,000	Motee Khanum	September 30, 1856	Bisheshar Persad*	,, 55.
12380—4231, 4 % 1835-36.	1,000	Shama Churn Ghose	March 31, 1871	Shama Churn Ghose.	
6737—3298 ,,	500	Boly Chand Dutt	March 31, 1866	Boly Chand Dutt.	
006752 ,, ,,	1,100	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji	September 30, 1852	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharji.	

* Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
006814 4°/₀ 1835-36	500	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee .	September 30, 1872	Tara Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
006122 „ „	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore	. . . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	Order No. 57.
00671 „ „	2,000	Ladlipershad	September 30, 1883	Ladlipershad . . .	„ 74.
016103 „ „	5,000	Unnodapershad Banerjea .	September 30, 1880	Bank of Bengal . .	„ 79.
016139 „ „	1,000	Opium Agent	September 30, 1882	Opium Agent . . .	„ 84.
8186 „ 1842-43	500	Shama Churn Chatterjee* .	February 1, 1861	Shama Churn Chatterjee.	
8475—17794 „	500	Brojo Gobind Shaha . .	February 1, 1869	Brojo Gobind Shaha.	
11380 „ „	700	Ditto.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
6024 „ „	500	Cassee Nauth Dhur . .	August 1, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassee.	
16245 „ „	5,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased .	August 1, 1869	Monemohun Ghose and Saroda Sundary Dassi.	
8653—9563 „	3,000	Ditto . .	Ditto . .		
017871 „ „	500	Kadumbini Dassee . .	February 1, 1873	Kadumbini Dassee.	
000254 „ „	1,000	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
020284 „ „	500	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
011009 „ „	2,000	Ditto . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
021705 „ „	1,000	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji .	August 1, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharji	
Ct. 18856 „ „	500	Modoosooden Chunder . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
21681 „ „	600	Nobin Chunder Dass . .	August 1, 1870	Nobin Chunder Dass.	
022862 „ „	500	Modhoo Soodun Chowdry .	August 1, 1873	Ditto.	
33666 „ „	4,100	Motee Khanum . . .	December 31, 1856	Bisheshar Persad*	Order No. 55.
038336 „ „	1,000	W. T. Lindsay . . .	February 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administator of W. T. Lindsay.	
016542 „ „	10,700	H. Palmer	August 1, 1878	The Revd. Robert Milford Taylor, R.M. Taylor, Jr. and Alicia Mary Taylor.	
Ct. 14713 „ „	500	Anoop Chunder Mooleund .	August 1, 1858	Bazoonjee Furdonjee.	
050370 „ „	1,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	August 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
056453 „ „	2,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
056371 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
056372 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
080125 „ „	1,000	The Agra Bank, Limited .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
063805 „ „	1,000	The Bank of Bombay . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
059414 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
05815 „ „	100	The Bank of Bombay . .	February 1, 1879	Surgeon H D. Mussani.	
065207 „ „	100	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
065211 „ „	100	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
1133 „ „	500	Kallypodo Mookerjee, deceased.	February 1, 1862	Sowdamini Dabee.	
0970 „ „	1,000	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Fort William.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
049945 „ „	2,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	February 1, 1878	Mohomed Wujhoollah Khan.	
077070 „ „	500	Sitanath Mytee . . .	February 1, 1879	Sitanath Mytee . .	Order No. 18.
017528 „ „	500	Digamburry Dassee . .	August 1, 1874	Digamburry Dassee .	„ 30.
112962 „ „	500	Bank of Bengal . . .	. . . .	Collector of Bulandshahr	„ 30.
3166 „ „	500	Bama Cally Dabee . . .	February 1, 1874	Bama Cally Dabee .	„ 51.
077312 „ „	500	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	. . . .	Suburban Municipality, Alipore.	„ 57.
066820 „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
052975 „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
051136 „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
010804 „ „	500	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
069450 „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
057135 „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
05713[illegible] „ „	100	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
090485 „ „	2,000	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
077377 „ „	300	Ditto . . .	. . . .	Ditto	„ 57.
017477—14115 „	5,000	Jaffer Ali Khan . . .	August 1, 1881	Jaffer Ali Khan.	
017479 „ „	2,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto	„ 69.
032555 „ „	5,000	Bank of Bengal . . .	August 1, 1882	J. L. Gallot.	
20762 „ 1854-55	500	D. McCulluch . . .	June 30, 1859	Shiboo Soondary Dassi.	
2883—17627 „	500	Obhoy Churn Dutt . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
026294 „ „	50,000	H. B. Goodall . . .	December 31, 1873	H. B. Goodall.	
024455 „ „	10,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
024456 „ „	1,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
026295 „ „	4,000	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
022758 „ „	1,000	The Oriental Bank Corporation.	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
027593 „ „	2,000	The Allahabad Bank, Limited	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
022887 „ „	5,000	Major J. W. Hoggan . .	Ditto . .	The Delhi and London Bank, Limited.	
38714 „ „	4,000	Nobokristo Ghose, deceased .	December 31, 1865	Monomohun Ghose and Saroda Soondary Dassi.	
17950 „ „	1,500	Ditto . . .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
7532 „ „	500	Ruggoonath Succaba, deceased	December 31, 1867	Morabha Saccaram.	
772—18295 „	1,000	Boly Chund Dutt . . .	June 30, 1866	Boly Chund Dutt.	
001886 „ „	1,000	Moolchand Premjee & Co. .	June 30, 1875	Captain F. J. Palmer.	
008379 „ „	500	Greesh Chunder Mitter . .	June 30, 1872	Unnoda Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
016140 4°/₀ 1854-55	500	Rakhal Doss Bhuttacharjee .	June 30, 1872	Rakhal Chunder Bhuttacharjee.	
016138 „ „	1,000	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee. .	Ditto . .	Obhoy Churn Bhuttacharjee.	
009231 „ „	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto.	

* Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
10927—11615 4 °/。 1854-55	500	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Gwalior.	June 30, 1865	Rebecca Johnstone.	
9815 of 1,088/6 ,,	500	The Administrator General, Administrator to the Estate of H. Randolph.	June 30, 1874	Tara Kissur Mookerjee.	
36507 ,,	2,000	Bullakedass Khemchand	December 31, 1863	Veejachand Keekachand.	
39058 ,,	1,000	Ditto	December 31, 1862	Ditto.	
6392—26308 ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011009 ,, ,,	1,000	The Administrator General, Bengal.	December 31, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
1868—9358 ,,	500	The Deputy Commissary General, Upper Circle.	December 31, 1861	Sowdamini Dabee.	
041413 4 °/。 1865	500	Goolab Shunker Doobey	November 1, 1872	Goolab Shunker Doobey	Case No. 400.
058157 ,, ,,	500	The National Bank of India, Limited.	May 1, 1874	Opendro Nauth Mitter.	
011620 ,, ,,	1,000	J. W. Smyth	November 1, 1869	J. W. Smyth.	
011621 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011622 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011623 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
011624 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
055948 ,, ,,	2,000	Bevole Nath Halder	May 1, 1873	Revole Nath Halder.	
2009 ,, ,,	1,000	Bank of Hindustan, China, and Japan, Limited.	May 1, 1865	Khetter Mohun Nag.	
020899 ,, ,,	500	Jebun Kristo Mullick	November 1, 1869	Doorga Churn Mullick.	
030158 ,, ,,	500	Dyal Chund Saloye	November 1, 1870	James Brown.	
1802 ,, ,,	500	Cossi Nath Mookerjee	May 1, 1873	Lucky Money Dassee.	
035154 ,, ,,	500	Meher Lal Shamunto	Ditto	Meher Lal Shamunto.	
068458 ,, ,,	1,000	W. T. Lindsay	May 1, 1875	John Lindsay, Administrator of W. T. Lindsay.	
068459 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
094140 ,, ,,	900	Deb Nath Sreemany	November 1, 1878	Dwarkanath Pyne*	Case No. 34.
095149 ,, ,,	500	Tariny Churn Ghose	May 1, 1877	Chotay Lall.	
099158 ,, ,,	500	Gourang Chunder Sircar	Ditto	Gourang Chunder Sircar.	
099159 ,, ,,	500	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
107375 ,, ,,	700	Nogur Mull	November 1, 1878	The Executive Commissariat Officer, Umballa.	
086879 ,, ,,	1,000	Bulloverder Doss	Ditto	The Uncovenanted Service Bank, Limited.	
097595 ,, ,,	1,000	H. L. Tonnochee	May 1, 1876	H. L. Tonnochee.	
099542 ,, ,,	1,000	The Joint Administrators of Bhownagar State.	November 1, 1878	V. Kristnama Chetty.	
014095 ,, ,,	800	The Administrator General, Bengal.	November 1, 1877	The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi, Administrator of G. D. E. Dorris.	
018419 ,, ,,	800	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto.	
027720 ,, ,,	1,000	Chartered Mercantile Bank	Ditto	Lieut.-Col. A. Copland	Order No. 22.
027942 ,, ,,	500	Byramji Nusserwanje Sehi	May 1, 1878	Ditto	,, 22
094745 ,, ,,	500	Executive Commissariat Officer, Morar.	Ditto	Ditto	,, 22.
055526 ,, ,,	1,000	Tabitha Forester	May 1, 1873	Tabitha Forester	Case No. 422.
094817 ,, ,,	3,500	Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.		Officer in charge, Residency, Indore.	
155422 ,, ,,	1,000	Suburban Municipality, Alipore		Suburban Municipility, Alipore.	Order No 57.
056787 ,, ,,	10,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056799 ,, ,,	2,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056788 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056797 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056796 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056791 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056798 ,, ,,	1,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056789 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056790 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056792 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056793 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056794 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056795 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056847 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
056848 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
049461 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
109021 ,, ,,	2,000	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
131234 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
111627 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
040799 ,, ,,	500	Ditto		Ditto	,, 57.
198933 ,, ,,	2,000	Controller of Military Accounts	May 1, 1884	Controller of Military Accounts.	,, 77.
005806 4½ °/。 1870	700	The Bank of Madras	January 15, 1872	Lalladhur Zavirchand.	
000996 ,, ,,	500	Chundy Churn Ghose	July 15, 1873	Chundy Churn Ghose.	
048736 ,, ,,	1,000	Shumboo Pundoorung	January 16, 1879	The Deputy Commissioner of Balaghat.	
056565 ,, ,,	10,000	The Bank of Madras	January 16, 1876	V. Thavasumatha Nadan.	
025359 ,, ,,	5,000	The Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.	July 16, 1877	Davidas Pranjeevandas.	
008825 ,, ,,	500	J. W. Fordham	January 16, 1879	Sitanath Mytee	Order No. 18.
005269 ,, ,,	3,000	Aspinwall and Co	July 16, 1878	Aspinwall	,, 29.

* Renewed on bond.

No. of the Note.	Value.	In whose name issued.	From what date bearing interest.	Claimant for duplicate.	Remarks.
	R				
033562 4½% 1872	1,000	P. Valloida Chetty . .	January 16, 1878	Aspinwall . . .	Order No. 29.
033563 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 29.
033564 " "	1,000	Ditto	Ditto . .	Ditto . . .	" 29.
000017 Nagpore-Raipur Railway Provincial Debenture Loan of 1879, 4½ per cent.	200	Bema Pershad . . .	July 1, 1880	Deputy Commissioner of Jubbulpore, on behalf of the Debenture-holders specified opposite.	" 17.
000097 "	500	Nirunjun Pershad Sukul .	Ditto . .	"	" 17.
000098 "	500	Ditto	Ditto . .	"	" 17.
000050 "	500	Doorga Pershad . . .	Ditto . .	"	" 17.
000167 "	500	Raja Mohip Singh . . .	Ditto . .	"	" 17.
000178 "	500	Sheodat Ram Sukul . .	Ditto . .	"	" 17.
034126 Rd. 4% 1879	4,000	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam . . .	September 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Case No. [illegible]
A 009862 " "	2,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	July 16, 1880	The Inspector General of Police, N. W. P.	
A 005090 " "	5,000	The Agra Bank, Limited .	Ditto . .	Ditto.	
060633 " "	2,500	Nursingh Doss . . .	July 16, 1881	Treasury Officer, Lahore, on behalf of Nursingh Doss.	Case No. 455.
019100 4½% 1879	3,500	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	September 15, 1885	Triposore Shashagerow of Aska, Ganjam.	Case No. [illegible]
033891 " "	1,000	J. A. Campbell . . .	September 16, 1881	J. A. Campbell . .	Order No. 46.
000010 Non-transferable 5% Try-Note.	500	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	September 16, 1874	Gopi Kabai, Manager of Mundir Vithul Rukmai.	Now notified for discharge.
003488 5%, 15 years' Debenture.	1,000	The Bank of Bengal . .	June 1, 1878	Moonshee Purbhodial.	

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 16th August, 1886.

No. 2541.—Babu Umacharan Chuckerbutty, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller, Central Provinces, having been granted privilege leave for three months, made over charge of his duties and availed himself of the leave before noon on the 2nd August, 1886.

The 17th August, 1886.

No. 2586.—Mr. W. T. Piercy, Assistant Comptroller-General, proceeded on leave on medical certificate on the 12th July, 1886.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 2672.—Mr. H. M. Kisch, B.C.S., Post Master General, Bengal, having been granted privilege leave for two months and thirty days, and Mr. E. Hutton having been appointed to officiate for him, Mr. Kisch made over and Mr. Hutton received charge of the said appointment after noon on the 14th August, 1886.

CODES.

The 17th August, 1886.

No. 2563.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 175.

Section 79.

Rule 2.

Insert the following* "Note" *under this Rule:

"NOTE.—An application for furlough without medical certificate from a Covenanted Medical Officer subject to civil rules, serving in the Bengal Presidency or Burma, or directly under the Government of India, should be forwarded by the Local Government to the Surgeon-General with the Government of India for counter-signature and return to the Local Government."

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 2643.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 62.

Section 115.

Proviso.

Insert the following as an Exception under the Proviso:

Exception.—The rule in this proviso does not apply in the case of the following officers, if their age on entering the service did not exceed 28 years:

(1) Assistant Surgeons in the Bengal Presidency, who had taken a University degree, or had passed the First Arts Examination before commencing the study of Medicine;

(2) Assistant Surgeons in the Bombay Presidency, who had passed the previous examination in Arts before taking the Medical degree; and

(3) Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Presidency, who had passed the First Arts Examination before entering on the course for the degree of Licentiate in Medicine and Surgery, and those who had gone through the course for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine before entering the service.

PAGE 63.

Section 115.

Rule 2.

Add:

The orders in the footnote on page 62 do not apply also to the Officers described in the Exception to the Proviso, who may be appointed, if not more than 28 years of age.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 19th August, 1886.

No. 2633.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886 (An Act for imposing a tax on income derived from sources other than agriculture), and in partial modification of the Notifications cited in the margin, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to rule that voluntary deposits in Railway Provident Funds and Savings Banks, which are held at the absolute disposal of the contributor or depositor, shall not be exempt from liability to assessment under the said Act.

No. 1042, dated 5th March, 1886.
No. 1383, dated 14th June, 1886.

No. 2635.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 38 of Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the East Indian Railway Savings Bank shall be deemed to be a Service Fund within the meaning of Rule 13 of the Notification of the Government of India, Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 593 of 5th February, 1886.

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 18th August, 1886.

No. 2638.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st July, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION. Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,36,67,665	1,55,63,715	7,63,085	1,63,26,800
Allahabad	81,11,800	80,79,290	...	80,79,290
Lahore	81,81,625	75,22,435	...	75,22,435
Bombay	4,07,81,155	2,02,52,534	22,51,001	2,25,03,535
Kurrachee	54,00,925	87,77,700	6,000	87,84,300
Madras	1,31,73,640	1,27,05,545	2,50,000	1,29,55,545
Calicut	15,78,885	15,74,210	17,500	15,91,710
Rangoon	27,48,495	42,85,295	...	42,85,295
Total	14,26,43,910	7,93,60,724	32,88,186	8,26,48,910
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,95,000
GRAND TOTAL				14,26,43,910

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 20th August, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 559.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain J. S. Minter, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 3rd Class, (m. c.) for 182 days, under Article 824, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I.

No. 560.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty :—

Colonel G. C. Rowcroft, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) to the 10th August, 1887.

No. 561.—Lieutenant-Colonel F. Gellie, Bengal S. C., has been granted an extension of furlough (m. c.) for two months, by the Secretary of State for India.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 562.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 16th July, 1886, pages 3444 and 3445.

"INDIA OFFICE;
16th July, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces of the undermentioned officers :—

Colonel Alfred FitzHugh, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1886.
Colonel James Black Reid, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1886.
Brigade-Surgeon William Henry Morgan, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 19th May, 1886.
Brigade-Surgeon Henry Robert Lawrence McDougall, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 20th May, 1886.
Surgeon-Major Henry Elmsley Busteed, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st June, 1886.
Inspecting Veterinary-Surgeon William Lamb, Bombay Veterinary Establishment. Dated 4th July, 1886.

Her Majesty has also approved of the undermentioned officer being permitted to resign the service :—

Captain Thomas Hope, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 6th July, 1886.

The following officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.

Colonel Alfred FitzHugh, C.B., Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th June, 1886.
Colonel James Black Reid, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st June, 1886.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Dawkins Eardley Wilmot Chester, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 14th December, 1882.

To be Deputy Surgeons-General.

Brigade-Surgeon William Henry Morgan, Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 19th May, 1886.
Brigade-Surgeon Henry Robert Lawrence McDougall, M.D., Bombay Medical Establishment. Dated 20th May, 1886.

To be Brigade-Surgeons.

Surgeon-Major James Kelly, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 12th March, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Henry Elmsley Busteed, M.D., Madras Medical Establishment. Dated 1st June, 1886."

"London Gazette," dated the 20th July, 1886, page 3509.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 20th July, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

The undermentioned Lieutenant-Colonels to be Colonels:—

Francis Beckford Middleton, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 4th May, 1886.

Edward Temple, Bengal Staff Corps. Dated 15th May, 1886.

* * * *

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1886.

Major-General Sir John Watson, K.C.B.,V.C., Bombay.

Colonel Edward Dandridge, Bengal, to be Major-General. Dated 1st July, 1886.

The undermentioned Colonels, Bengal, to be Major-Generals on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1886:—

Frederick Cortlandt Anderson.
Montgomery Hunter.

INDIAN LOCAL SERVICE.

To be transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July, 1886:—

Lieutenant-General George Reynolds Scott Burrows, Bombay Infantry.

Colonel Charles Annesley Benson, Madras Infantry, to be Major-General. Dated 1st July, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-General on the Unemployed Supernumerary List. Dated 1st July 1886:—

Major-General Jonathan Augustus Spry Faulknor, Bombay Infantry."

PENSIONS.

No. 563.—Deputy-Commissary and Honorary-Captain Mathew Johnstone, Public Works Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 564.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Beauchamp Leggett, Madras Staff Corps,—16th August, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Edgar Hastings Thomas, Madras Staff Corps,—16th August, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel John Macdougall, Madras Staff Corps,—20th August, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captain.

Lieutenant Kenneth Stewart Davison,—19th August, 1886.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Brigade-Surgeon.

Surgeon-Major Charles Peter Costello, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon J. H. Thornton, M.B., C.B., promoted. Dated 30th June, 1886.

No. 565.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor Andrew Davidson, on probation, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 21st January, 1886.

No. 566.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Shillong Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Lieutenant Edward Stack to be Captain.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 567.—Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibb Grant, M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 18th August, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 38.—Captain F. Warden, Her Majesty's Indian Marine, is granted furlough out of India (m. c.) for six months, with effect from the 13th May, 1886, under rule VII of Marine Circular No. 16 of 1884.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 20th August, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 14th and the 20th August, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Royal Irish Fusiliers ...	Lieutenant G. N. Molesworth...	28th July, 1886	Cherat ...	...	

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 14th August, 1886.

No. 210.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversion of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to the several Local Administrations, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Rowland, A. ...	Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	28th Feb., 1886.	Permanent.
Sweet, W. McM. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	15th May, 1886.	Temporary.
Donnan, J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	1st June, 1886.	Temporary.
Donnan, J.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	18th June, 1886.	.....
Laugharne, Captain M., R.E.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	20th June, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Coode, M. P. ..	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	20th June, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Wyatt, J. C. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th June, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Donnan, J. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	20th June, 1886.	Temporary.
Richard, H. J. ...	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Bholanath Doss ...	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Higgins, A. F. ..	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Ewing, R. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Coode, M. P. ...	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Gilbert, W. R. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Smart, O. G. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, sub. *pro tem*.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Lecie, C. O. ...	Executive Engineer 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Litster, D. M. ...	Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	5th July, 1886.	Temporary.
Bhagat Sing, *Sirdar Bahadur*.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade.	21st July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Swinnerton, R. A. W. ...	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*.	Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.	21st July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.

No. 211.—Mr. A. R. Becher, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal State Railway, in addition to his own duties, during the absence of Mr. F. P. Quinlan on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 16th August, 1886.

No. 212—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions to and in the classes of Chief and Superintending Engineers, with effect from the dates specified :

Names.	From	To	With effect from	Nature of promotion.
Luard, Colonel C. H., R.E.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem*.	Chief Engineer, 2nd Class	19th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Wood, Colonel D., R.E. ...	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem*.	Chief Engineer, 3rd Class	19th May, 1886.	Special.
Steel, Colonel J. P., R.E. ...	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	19th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Harrison, Major C. W. I., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	19th May, 1886.	Permanent.
Storey, H. F. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	20th May, 1886	Special.
Browne, Colonel J., C.B., C.S.I., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class, *temporary rank*.	Superintending Engineer, 1st Class.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Wright, J. W. ..	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	5th July, 1886.	Permanent.
Brockman, W. D. ...	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class, *temporary rank*.	Superintending Engineer, 2nd Class.	5th July, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.
Dowden, Colonel T. F., R.E.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	5th July, 1886.	Special.
Higham, T. ...	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class, *temporary rank*.	Superintending Engineer, 3rd Class.	1st August, 1886.	Sub. *pro tempore*.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 213.—Mr. A. V. Heath, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment in the Public Works Department, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved of his duties.

No. 215.—The services of Major R. T. Frere, R.E., Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, State Railways, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Department, Bombay, with effect from the 25th July, 1886

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th August, 1886.

No. 214.—Mr. E. Hand, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is appointed to officiate as Superintendent, 5th Grade, with effect from 1st August, 1886, until further orders.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,

Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th August, 1886:—

NO. 15 OF 1886.

A Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886; and it shall come into force at once.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (1) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely:—

(a) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(b) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(2) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(3) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874

(4) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall apply thereto.

Construction of expression "British Burma" in existing enactments.

3. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act the expression "British Burma" occurs, it shall be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

Repeal of enactments.

4. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma.

5. (1) So much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the passing of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the district of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

5 a

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the passing of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

XIV of 1874.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma.

Modification of certain Acts in force in Upper Burma.

6. The following enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Myothugyis and Thugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added; and

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the sections and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added.

[See Zanzibar Order in Council, Part III, Art. 8, cl. (d) (i).]

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

[cf. Act XXXIV of 1860, s. 2, & Act XX of 1876, s. 3.]

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

8. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before passing of this Act.

9. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 (except s. 24).	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 (except s. 6 and s. 24, last clause).	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ...	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868 ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Number and year.	Subject.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ...	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 (except ss. 9 and 30).	Arms.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ...	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ...	Cantonments.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Mandalay District only.

Number and year.	Subject.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO THE WHIPPING ACT.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

X of 1882. "7. Sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be read as part of this Act."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6 sub-section (1).)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in housebreaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to declare the law in force in the territories of Upper Burma, which were annexed to British India on the 26th of February, 1886.

2. It is proposed to unite those territories in one province with the territories at present known as British Burma, but, as it is not desirable to introduce immediately into the new territories all the law at present in force in British Burma, it is necessary to distinguish between those territories and British Burma. This the Bill accordingly does (section 2) by dividing the province of Burma into two parts—Upper Burma, the lately annexed territories, and Lower Burma, corresponding to the present British Burma. As, however, in consequence of the present boundary having been aligned without regard to the limits of ancient divisions, it may be convenient to transfer some small portions of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, and of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, the Bill confers special power on the Local Government to do this, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In order further to prevent any question being raised as to the local application of Acts at present applying to "British Burma," the Bill (section 3) declares that in enactments now in force that expression is to be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

3. Section 4 repeals some Acts which the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India renders it unnecessary to retain on the Statute-book.

4. Section 5 declares the enactments which are to come into force in Upper Burma. These enactments are enumerated in a schedule which has been prepared by the local authorities. This schedule is based primarily on the schedule to the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874, but contains some additional laws which appear to be required by the circumstances of Upper Burma. There is also added a second part to the schedule, specifying a few enactments which are to come into force in the Mandalay district only, where a somewhat more elaborate Code of Laws is required than elsewhere. After declaring these enactments to be in force, the section bars the application of all other enactments, but saves any power of extending enactments which may be conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force. Lastly, the section confers on the Local Government a power of withdrawing any enactment which is contained in the schedule or which may hereafter be extended.

5. Section 6 makes certain modifications in Acts VIII of 1851, V of 1861, and VI of 1864, which are considered necessary to adapt them to the peculiar circumstances of Upper Burma, while section 7 permits Courts in Upper Burma, when applying any enactment for the time being in force, to construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court. This provision, which is taken from the Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884, will, it is hoped, in conjunction with the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 6, clause (c), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be sufficient to remove any technical difficulties which might possibly be raised as to the working of any enactment in force in Upper Burma.

6. Section 8 provides an indemnity which seems necessary in order to cover possible cases that might arise with respect to the action of British officers during the reign of martial law or during the absence of all law in Upper Burma.

7. Finally, section 9, following section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, validates the Instructions to Civil Officers and other directions issued since the occupation of Upper Burma.

The 14th July, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 16 of 1886.

A Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Suits Valuation Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall extend to such local areas, and come into force therein on such dates, as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time directs.

Power for Local Government to make rules to determine value of land for purposes of jurisdiction.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for determining the value of land for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (*d*). VII of 1870.

(*2*) The rules may determine the value of any class of land, or of any interest in land, in the whole or any part of the local area in which this Act is in force in the territories under the administration of the Local Government, and the value so determined may vary from place to place within the local area or part thereof to which the rules apply.

Value of relief sought in certain suits not to exceed value of the land to which those suits relate.

3. Where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or in article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, 1870, relates to land or an interest in land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land or interest to which the suit relates as determined by the rules made under the last foregoing section. VII of 1870.

Ad valorem court-fee value in other suits to be value for purposes of jurisdiction.

4. Where in suits other than those referred to in sections 2 and 3 court-fees are payable *ad valorem* under the Court-fees Act, 1870, the value as determinable for the computation of court-fees shall be the value for purposes of jurisdiction. VII of 1870.

Procedure where objection is taken on appeal that suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction.

5. (*1*) The objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction shall not be entertained by an appellate Court unless the objection was taken in the Court of first instance. [Act XII of 1881, s. 206.]

(*2*) If the objection was taken in the Court of first instance but the appellate Court has before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the proper Court. [Act XII of 1881, s. 207.]

(*3*) If the appellate Court has not those materials before it, it shall proceed under the rules applicable to it with respect to the hearing of appeals; but if it remands the suit, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken, it may direct its order either to the Court prescribed in that behalf in those rules or to any Court competent, in its opinion, to entertain the suit; and the objection that the order of the appellate Court was directed to a Court which was not competent to entertain the suit shall not be taken on further appeal. [Act XII of 1881, s. 208.]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the provisions of section 28 of the Court-fees Act, 1870. VII of 1870.

Repeal of section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

6. On and from the date on which rules under this Act take effect in any part of the territories under the administration of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council to which the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, extends, section 14 of that Act shall be repealed as regards that part: III of 1873

Provided that the repeal of that section shall not affect the jurisdiction of any Court with respect to any suit instituted in that part before the rules take effect therein.

Time and procedure for making rules.

7. (*1*) Rules may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof.

(2) A Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, consult the High Court with respect thereto and publish a draft of the proposed rules in the official Gazette.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect before the Act has come into force in the local area for which the rule has been made or till the expiration of one month after the rule has been published in the local official Gazette.

(6) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been made as required by this section.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to prescribe a simple mode of valuing suits relating to land for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to them. Most of those suits are of course cognizable exclusively by Civil Courts, but some of them, as for instance, suits in the Punjab under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, may be tried by Revenue Courts.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, while the Civil Courts Acts of the several Provinces, with the exception of that in force in the Presidency of Madras, prescribe no special rules for fixing the value for jurisdiction of the subject-matter of land-suits, but simply define the limit of the jurisdiction of each grade of Court by the money-value of the subject-matter in suit, thus leaving the market-value to be the strictly legal criterion, a practice has sprung up, generally in the inferior Courts, of accepting, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, the court-fee valuation as laid down in section 7, paragraph v, of Act VII of 1870, for purposes of jurisdiction also.

3. The generally admitted result is that land-suits are undervalued and disposed of by Courts not strictly competent to try them. In order to remedy this state of things the present Bill has been prepared. It empowers (section 2) the Local Government to frame rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for determining the value of land in the territories under its administration for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (*d*), of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely, suits for possession of land, to enforce a right of pre-emption, and for specific performance of an award relating to land. These rules are to be made after consultation with the High Court; and the Bill provides (section 7) a procedure for the publication of proposed rules, so that the Courts and the public may have an opportunity of preferring any objections which they may have to them before the rules are made. The Bill further declares (section 3) that where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, relates to land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land to which the suit relates as determined by the rules under the Act.

4. In addition to the foregoing provisions, which relate exclusively to land-suits, section 4 provides that in other suits in which court-fees are payable *ad valorem*, the value for purposes of jurisdiction shall be estimated in accordance with the rules which regulate the value for court-fee purposes.

5. Section 5 of the Bill is taken from sections 206-208 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, and has been inserted at the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras. It lays down a special procedure for cases in which the objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction is taken in an appellate Court, an objection which the Bill declares may not be entertained unless it was taken in the Court of first instance.

6. Lastly, the Bill (section 6) repeals section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, which enacts the rule of valuation which it is the object of this Bill to abolish, namely, the valuation for jurisdiction in the case of land-suits shall be in accordance with the court-fee valuation prescribed by section 7, paragraph v, of the Court-fees Act, 1870. In order, however, to prevent hardship or inconvenience to suitors, it is provided that this repeal shall not affect any suit instituted before the rules under the proposed Act take effect.

The 11th August, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886;—

No. 17 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Revenue-officers should not be compelled to say whence they obtain information with respect to offences against the public revenue; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

New section substituted for section 125 of the Evidence Act.

1. The following section shall be substituted for section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, namely:— I of 1872.

Information as to commission of offences.

"125. (*1*) No Magistrate, Police-officer or Revenue-officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

(*2*) 'Revenue-officer' in this section means any officer employed in or about the business of any branch of the public revenue." [Act X, 1876, s. 3.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to prevent officers of any department concerned with any branch of the public revenue from being compelled to say whence they got any information as to the commission of any offence.

In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not even permitted to be asked, the names of those from whom they receive information as to frauds on the revenue (*Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours*, Fifth Edition, III, 553). The law on the subject is further stated in Bell's *Laws of Excise* as follows:—

"It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply to penal informations at the suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. 'This is not the privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests' (1 *Phil. Ev.* 272). Hence 'those questions which tend to the discovery of the channels by which the disclosure was made to the officers of justice, are not permitted to be asked' (*Rex* v. *Hardy*, 24 Howell's S. T. 753—Eyre, L. C. J.). 'If the name of the informer were to be disclosed, no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated' (*Id.*, p. 814—Buller, J.). In the case of *Attorney-General* v. *Bryant* it was held that a witness for the Crown could not be asked 'Did you give the information?' (15 M. & W. 169)."

It cannot be ascertained from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to the disclosure by Revenue-officers of the source of information as to the commission of offences against the revenue was not incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The omission has caused much inconvenience, and is even said to be seriously impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt Departments in the Presidency of Bombay.

The 11th August, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th August, 1886:—

NO. 18 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in manner hereinafter appearing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1886; and it and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, may be cited collectively as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886.

(2) This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"section" means a section, and "chapter" a chapter, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1882.

XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881. XXII of 1882.

Addition to section 1.

3. To section 1 the following shall be added after the word "Ahmadnagar", namely:—

"but may from time to time be extended wholly or in part by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

Addition to section 2.

4. To section 2 the following shall be added, namely:—

"5th.—'Lease' shall be deemed to include a counterpart, kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease."

Amendment of section 12.

5. In section 12, for the words "the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire".

Amendment of section 22.

6. In section 22, for the words "No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist, other than his standing crops, shall not be attached or sold".

Addition to section 40.

7. To section 40 the following shall be added, namely:—

"A Conciliator empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, instead of inviting, direct the person against whom the application is made to attend at the time and place either first or subsequently fixed.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code."

XLV of 18[60]

Addition to proviso to section 56.

8. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely :—

III of 1877.

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

9. *(1)* For the second paragraph of section 58 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"As soon as all the intending executants have executed any instrument under section 57, the Village-Registrar shall register it by entering in his register an abstract of it in such manner and with such particulars as the Inspector General of Registration may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, prescribe, and shall then deliver the instrument to the party entitled to the custody of it."

(2) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(3) After the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village-Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

10. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION UNDER THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

III of 1877.

"63A. (*1*) When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

"(*2*) An instrument to which sub-section (*1*) applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 19 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section."

Amendment of section 72.

11. (*1*) In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*)," shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(*3*) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist; or

"(ii). revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, certain amendments suggested by a report on the working of the Act and by the further experience gained during the four years which have elapsed since the Act last underwent revision.

2. By section 3 of the Bill it is proposed to empower the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Act wholly or in part to any district in the Presidency of Bombay. The effect of this provision will be to render it unnecessary for the Council of the Governor-General to undertake legislation whenever it may be deemed expedient to extend to any district either the whole of the Act or any particular provisions of it, such as those requiring the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated or those relating to the mode of taking accounts.

3. By section 4 the expression "lease" is defined as in the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The insertion of this definition in section 2 of the Act is deemed desirable because in section 56 the word "lease" must be taken to mean a kabuliyat or undertaking to cultivate or occupy rather than a lease in its ordinary sense.

4. Section 5 has been introduced, on the recommendation of the Special Judge, for reasons which are stated as follows :—

"Section 7 of the Act merely makes the examination of the defendant compulsory in all suits under Chapter II, which includes even non-agriculturist suits; but sections 12-14 apply to many suits which affect agriculturists only and do not fall under Chapter II, and it is even more important that the defendant should be examined as a witness in such suits than in many of the suits to which Chapter II applies. The defendant is generally the debtor, but in redemption-suits it is the plaintiff who is the debtor, and it is his examination that is most necessary. It is moreover almost impossible for the Courts to investigate the past history of an old debt in a satisfactory manner without examining both creditor and debtor as witnesses. Again, unless a provision against *ex parte*

decrees be inserted in Chapter III, it will not be possible to guard against *ex parte* decrees in other districts to which the Act may hereafter be extended without also extending the other provisions of Chapter II at the same time."

5. Standing crops are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation. It is proposed, therefore, by section 6 of the Bill, to make the standing crops of an agriculturist liable to be taken in execution of a decree even though they have not been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which the decree relates.

6. The proposal to confer on Conciliators the power to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act was negatived by the Council of the Governor-General in 1882. The Government of Bombay has now urged the reconsideration of the proposal on the ground that the present law deprives the Conciliator in a large proportion of cases of all chance of exercising his functions. The statistics of late years fully support this view, while they prove that, where parties have attended before Conciliators, conciliation has been annually more and more successful. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill, to empower selected Conciliators not only to invite, but to require, the attendance before them of persons against whom applications are made.

7. Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill modify those provisions of the existing law which relate to registration, by requiring documents of which the registration is compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered by Registering-officers appointed under that Act instead of by Village-Registrars appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. But Registering-officers under the former Act are, where the executants of those documents are agriculturists, to observe the procedure prescribed for observance by Village-Registrars under the latter Act. Village-Registrars are to continue to register documents of which the registration is not compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877. They are, however, to be relieved of much of the clerical labour imposed on them by the existing law. Instead of making at least two copies of the documents which they register, they are to enter in their registers, in such form as may be prescribed, abstracts only of the documents; and provision is made for granting copies of the abstracts free of charge, and for the admission of the copies as evidence of the contents of the documents.

8. The reasons for the amendments which it is proposed by section 11 of the Bill to make in section 72 of the Act are stated by the Special Judge as follows:—

"The words 'not being merely a surety for the principal debtor' were introduced by Act XXIII of 1881, in order to prevent the anomaly of the agriculturist surety of a non-agriculturist principal being held liable for a debt, after such debt has become time-barred as against his principal; but the amendment has itself produced a converse anomaly, namely, that, when principal and surety are both of them agriculturists, the extended period of limitation applies to the principal and not to the surety. As soon as the recent decisions to this effect become generally known, the result will be that even the principal debtor will lose the supposed benefit of the extended period of limitation, because few creditors will care to wait for the extended period when such waiting will deprive them of their remedy against the surety. I may mention here that the expression *suits under this Act* at the beginning of section 72 is objectionable, because there are no suits properly speaking under the Act. I think the words should be *suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)*. This would include all suits on bonds, khatas, written acknowledgments, and the like, and would exclude suits for rent, suits for damages, &c., to which there is no necessity of applying a special law of limitation."

The 18th August, 1886. T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 18th August, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

SUITS VALUATION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin and the Mover. He explained that he proposed to nominate merely a skeleton Committee on this and the following Bill, because it was not probable that the Committees would begin their labours during his term of office and it might be more convenient that their constitution should be settled by his successor.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, 1872, AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882. He said:—

"About four years have elapsed, I am happy to say, since it was last my duty to come before this Council on the subject of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act. During this period the Act has undergone a twofold ordeal. In the first place, its whole working was subjected to a special inquiry made by an officer appointed by the Bombay Government to investigate how far its provisions were really beneficial, or the reverse. This inquiry was analysed and scrutinised by a number of competent officers and eventually referred to the Secretary of State, and the discussions which took place have resulted in certain conclusions of which we now have the benefit. But, besides this ordeal of a special inquiry, the Act has likewise passed through four years of practical working, and during that time we have received four annual reports by two very able officers—Dr. Pollen and the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade—who filled the office of Special Judge. The result of this ordeal may be stated in a very few words. In

the first place, the general working of the Act has been found, on the whole, to be extremely satisfactory; in the second place, the general phraseology of the Act, about which considerable differences at first arose, has now become, or been made, sufficiently intelligible to be worked by the Courts without conflicting decisions, and without either injustice or the indefinite postponement of the final decision on cases; and, thirdly, there are still a few improvements in the law apparent which it will be desirable to effect on the present occasion. It is in order therefore to take a certain amount of action under these three heads that I have come before the Council today.

"In consequence of the generally satisfactory working of the Act, which is, I believe, now established with scarcely any question from any quarter, the Government of Bombay propose that power should be taken to extend either the whole Act, or certain portions of it, to other parts of the Bombay Presidency. As to what parts such extension will be desirable for, it is not for me at present to say; that is a matter for the Executive Local Government, but I believe I may indicate that no large or sweeping extension is contemplated at present, and that only such tracts will gradually be brought under the Act as are found to be more or less afflicted with the same evils and difficulties as led to the original legislation in the case of the four Dekkhan Collectorates. Moreover, I think I may add that it is very probable that in some instances the whole Act would not be extended, but only certain portions,—I cannot specify exactly which,—but portions such as those which require the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated, or those which relate to the mode of taking accounts, which have been found to be of enormous value in any suit, would be the first to be applied.

"In regard again to the phraseology, there is only one small improvement contemplated—that is, a better definition of the word 'lease'.

"As to the improvements which are still found desirable in the Act, I need not detain the Council long. One of them is to make the examination of the defendant ordinarily compulsory in all suits under Chapter III, just as it now is under Chapter II, and, consequently, to provide against *ex parte* decrees in such suits, which everybody admits to be an evil.

"Again, it is found desirable that standing crops should not, for the purposes of this Act, be treated as immoveable property, and consequently be exempted from being taken in execution of a decree. They are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation, and it seems only fair that the persons who make the advances should look to the standing crops for their recoupment if necessary.

"Moreover, it is found desirable, as a matter of administrative convenience, to relieve the Village-Registrars of the duty of registering such documents as are liable to registration under the ordinary Registration Act. It is proposed to confer it on what are called Taluka-Registrars, who will, however, follow the peculiar procedure provided under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act when the executants are agriculturists. Again, there is a small alteration desired in section 72 of the Act with regard to the time of limitation.

"The only other alteration which I ought to mention, as being of importance, is with reference to the powers of Conciliators to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act. This proposal to give Conciliators the power of requiring attendance was negatived by this Council in 1882, contrary to the advice of the Local Government and of a considerable number of other authorities. At the same time the question then certainly was one which was reasonably open to doubt and difference of opinion, and it is just as well that we should have had four more years in order to obtain more conclusive data and opinions upon it. The result of this lapse of time is that the Bombay Government are still of opinion that this power should be given, and that it appears to us now desirable that the legislature should no longer hesitate to confer it. With regard to the details of the subject

I will reserve my remarks till the next occasion when the Bill comes before the Council."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 25th August, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 20th August, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 18th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—On the whole, the rainfall of the week has been slight throughout Upper India. Heavier falls have occurred in Burma, Assam, Eastern Bengal, and the peninsular area generally.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg prospects continue satisfactory.

In the Bombay Presidency and in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the *kharif* sowings have been almost completed, and the young crops promise well. Prospects are generally favourable in the Central Provinces, though more rain is badly wanted in parts of the Chhattisgarh Division.

In the Punjab, Rajputana, and Central India prospects are generally good, though more rain is wanted.

In Berar the crops are doing well.

In Bengal the break in the rains has been advantageous to the crops, which are very promising, except where injured by floods. The *aus* rice and jute harvests are progressing, with fair outturns.

In Cachar and Sylhet much damage has been caused to the crops by the floods, and prospects in these two districts are generally unsatisfactory.

In British Burma sowing and transplanting for the rice crop continue.

The public health continues fair.

Prices are falling in the Mysore and Coorg and in the Hissar and Mooltan districts of the Punjab, rising in the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, and fluctuating in the Delhi district. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 18th)		
Bellary	1·96	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 2·51; this week, 3·36.	Standing crops fair, but in parts of two taluks injured by excessive rain. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·23; this week, 1·22.	More rain wanted. Slight small-pox in three taluks and cattle-disease in one taluk and one division; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, 2·02; this week, 2·94.	Standing crops good. River 4·6 feet water over Anicut. Slight fever and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·38	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, yield below average. Fever in two taluks and cattle-disease in one.
Coimbatore	Average ·95	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever in one and small-pox in two taluks.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 4·30; this week, 1·29.	Standing crops generally good; harvest *cholum* and *cumbu*, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, 2·29; this week, ·09.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 3·54	More rain wanted in four taluks. First crop paddy generally in ear. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six taluks; cattle-disease in one.
Travancore	1·33	Paddy almost ripe. Fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 18th)		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	River at Kotri on 16th, 20 feet 1 inch against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Damage to *kharif* crops in four low-lying talukas, owing to high inundation. Fever in five and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34 and in Ghorabari *nil*, 40 and 36 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good. Rice transplantation almost over; cultivation in Badin taluka damaged by breaches in canals. River at Kotri on 16th, 20 feet 1 inch against 17 feet 9 inches on same date last year. Fever in three, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in one taluka. Wheat 25, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·29; total 28·48	Light showers in all talukas. Young crops doing well. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2·09; total 25·37	Health good. Sowing operations completed; standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 31, wheat 23, and rice 20 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	Rain throughout the district.	Sowing operations completed; standing crops good. Fever in Bardoli taluka. *Juari* 39 and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Rain in all talukas—maximum at Chandor, 6·21; minimum at Nasik, 1·15.	*Bajri* sowing nearly completed; weeding in progress; transplantation nearly completed; young plants of *kharif* crops in good condition. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 17¾ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, heavy on 15th; total of week, 7·53; total to date, 88·14, being 34·77 above average.	Abnormal temperature fell 1° warm on 11th to 2° cool on 15th, afterwards it was 1° warm; vapour in air excessive on 13th, normal on all other days; abnormal wind from east-north-east on 11th, from north on 15th and 17th, and from north-east on all other days.
Poona	Rain general throughout the district—maximum at Junnar, 3·14; minimum at Poona City, ·29.	Crops in good condition. Fall of rain during the week has proved beneficial to the crops; more rain wanted in Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and Maval talukas. Public health good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 35 and *juari* 49 pounds in the districts, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Nagar, 7·09; Karjat, 5·89; Jamkhed, 5·66; Rahuri, 4·35; Parner, 4·34; Shrigonda, 3·65; Akola, 3·42; Sheogaon, 2·58; Sangamner, 1·96; Kopargaon, 1·32; Niwasa, ·93.	*Kharif* sowing completed in eight and in progress in three talukas; crops and public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60, minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96, minimum 38 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	At Sholapur, 2·14; Barsi, 2·67; Madha, 2·30; Karmala, 2·05; Pandharpur, 4·05; Sangola, 2·45; Malsiras, 1·08.	*Kharif* crops generally good, *Juari* 60⅞ and *bajri* 41½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Gadag and Bankapur, varying from 3·78 in Mundargi to ·08 in Dharwar.	Rice and young *juari* crops good, but the former require heavy showers. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, 3·74; Kumpta, 0·84; Sirsi, ·86; Haliyal, ·79; total 115·91.	Rice and sugarcane crops thriving. Measles in Karwar taluka and fever in four talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumpta, Honore, Akola, Supa, and Sirsi. Common rice at Karwar 14 and district average 13 seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·68; total 30·84	Weather cloudy. General health fair. Wheat 36, *bajri* 31, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.* Fair rain throughout the Presidency, except Sind; more wanted for rice crops in parts of three districts. Standing crops doing well everywhere; in parts of Kurrachee crops slightly damaged by inundation. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of districts.
Bengal—(August 18th)		
Chittagong	4·35	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* and transplanting of *amun* continue. Catterpillars causing damage in some places. Prices steady. Small-pox in Mirserai, otherwise public health good.
Dacca	0·65	*Aus* and jute being harvested; *amun* and sugarcane doing well; slight damage anticipated here and there to paddy crops, owing to sudden rise of water. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	0·18	Prospects of early paddy, jute, and sugarcane good; cutting of jute commenced; transplantation of *amun* still going on. Cattle-disease in Bassirhat; public health good.
Moorshedabad	Slight rain	Weather seasonable. Transplantation of late rice nearly over; prospects of this and *bhadoi* crops good. River about stationary, and in low and unprotected places *bhadoi* rice still submerged. Public health good.
Rungpore	4·36	Harvesting of *aus* and jute still continues; *amun* being transplanted. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent.
Burdwan	0·45	Some damage done by inundation, but prospects generally good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	0·23	Break in the rains has improved *bhadoi* prospects; harvest on *deara* lands commenced; transplantation of rice progressing. Public health good.
Purneah	3·28	Crops suffering from excessive rain; much injury in west and south from overflow of rivers. Public health fair.
Patna	0·47	Transplanting of *amun* seedlings progressing; prospects of *bhadoi* good. Cholera in Behar subdivision, otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga	0·60	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops seriously damaged in tracts visited by floods, which have been very severe this year; crops in other parts continue promising. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Hazaribagh	0·44	Weather bright and clear; occasionally cloudy. Transplanting retarded for want of rain; crops generally doing well. Public health fair.
Cuttack	3·23	Weather cloudy and rainy. Early rice in ear, late rice being transplanted, and doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good, except that cases of cholera occur here and there in interior.
Midnapore	0·87	More rain wanted, especially in the south. Transplantations going on. Public health normal.
Khoolna	0·63	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects favourable. Public health good.
Dinagepore	2·03	General rain. Crops doing well; some damage to jute. Cattle-disease in several thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	1·81	About 10 annas of *aus* cut, outturn good; *amun* doing well at Serajgunge; some damage done to crops by rise of water.
Gya	0·55	Crop prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Chumparun	1·10	Heavy rain and extensive floods have damaged *bhadoi* and paddy crops in northern half of district, otherwise crops doing well. Prices stationary. Public health good.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall during week was generally slight, but in parts of Northern and Eastern Bengal was comparatively heavy; the break has been generally very beneficial, except in Chota Nagpur, where deficiency of rain still complained of. Prospects of crops very promising, except in flooded tracts,—particularly in North Behar. Harvesting of *aus* rice, and jute going on generally, with expectation of fair outturn; transplanting of late rice still proceeding in some parts. Fever has appeared in a few districts and cholera reported from some localities, but general health continues good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 18th)		
Benares (Aug. 16th)	·40 at Sadr	More rain needed for rice, prospects otherwise good. Supplies sufficient. Prices steady. Some cholera in district.
Ballia („ 17th)	Slight rain	*Kharif* sowings thriving; rice transplanting in progress. Supplies plentiful. Isolated cases of cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Gorakhpore („ 16th)	·20 at Sadr	Weather sultry; break in rain continues. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 17th)	*Nil*	Weeding of *kharif* crops and ploughing in full swing. Prices stationary. Fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 16th)	*Nil*	A break of ten days; rain now wanted. Prospects continue favourable. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	*Nil*	Rain wanted for *dhan* and *makra*. Markets full. Prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported.
Partabgarh („ 17th)	*Nil*	Prospects good. Prices stationary. Public health good; no cattle-disease.
Allahabad („ „)	Average ·50	Weather sultry. All crops doing well. Markets well supplied. Prices show a slight fall. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	·90 in one tahsil	A break during week; weather oppressive; more rain wanted. Condition of crops good. Prices slightly risen. Cholera in city and cantonments; cattle-disease in four parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	1·10 in Kaimganj	Floods have now subsided. Prices steady. Cholera continues in Farukhabad, otherwise public health fair.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain	The rain has benefited the rice crops; *bajri* and *moth* have been sown; ground being prepared for the *rabi*.
Bareilly („ „)	·20 to 5·10	Harvest promises well. Prices slightly falling. Sporadic cholera and fever in district.
Banda („ 16th)	*Nil*	Rain wanted for crops on highland. *Bajri* and *til* being sown. Prices stationary. Public health good; a few cases of cattle-disease.
Kumaon („ 17th)	Good fall of rain on 15th.	The rain was favourable to the standing crops. Prices falling. General health fair. Fever and measles reported; cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra („ 16th)	·10 to 1·80	A break which has set in has been beneficial for *kharif* crops and *rabi* ploughings. Prices falling slightly. Health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Averaging 5·50	Agricultural prospects good. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Meerut („ 17th)	*Nil*	Break in rain beneficial for crops, but rain now needed. All crops are flourishing and *rabi* ploughings are in progress. Prices steady. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been generally light during the week and the break has been good for the crops; more rain is needed in a few districts. Prospects good everywhere. Markets are well stocked and prices on the whole steady. Public health is fair.
Punjab—(Aug. 18th)		
Hissar	1·90	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Delhi	·02	Health good. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·19	Health fair. Prices almost stationary.
Jullundur	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Ferozepore	·40 at Sadr	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest good.
Amritsar	·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot	1·80 in tahsil Pasrur	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects very favourable.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices falling. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	·45	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects average.
Shahpur	Slight rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan and Peshawar, more wanted in the Fatehabad and Sirsa tahsils of the Hissar district and in the Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Ferozepore, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, falling in the Hissar and Mooltan districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(August 18th)		
Nagpur	3·10	Weather cloudy and warm, with heavy showers occasionally. Crops good. Small-pox in places. Prices firm.
Jubbulpore	3·33	Crops thriving; weeding still in hand. Health fair. Prices unchanged.
Saugor (Aug. 17th)	·66	More rain needed. Health good. Prices generally steady.
Seoni	More or less rain daily.	Weather cloudy. Transplanting and weeding in progress. Fever increasing. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	1·90	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	·76	Rain urgently wanted. Rice injured in Bilaspur tahsil in extent six annas. Good rain local in some parts of Seorinarain tahsil. Cholera continues; fever prevalent. Prices risen.
Khandwa	1·61	Weather showery. Prospects improved by rain; weeding in progress. 157 cases of cholera, 58 fatal. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	·45	Weather cloudy and close; outlook becoming serious. Rice and *kodo* withering and being attacked by insects. Good rain would even now save much of the crops, but there is no sign of it. Cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
Sambalpur (Aug. 14th)	·88	Weather clear and hot, with occasional showers. Prospects so far good, but more rain urgently needed. Cholera in places. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Prospects are favourable over the whole of the provinces, except Chhattisgarh, where rain is urgently wanted in Raipur and Bilaspur. The crops have already greatly suffered a good deal and unless a good fall occurs shortly, the *kharif* outturn will be much diminished.
British Burma—(Aug. 18th)		
Akyab. (Aug. 14th)	2·62; total rainfall 90·33.	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Sowing and transplanting progressing.
Bassein	2·19; total rainfall 60·39.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowings progressing.
Rangoon	4·30; total rainfall 61·20.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	4·05; total rainfall 104·59.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Pegu	6·25; total rainfall 80·09.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in five circles. Ploughing nearly completed; sowing progressing.
Henzada	3·10; total rainfall 55·44.	Cholera in five townships; slight cattle-disease in one township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Prome	·94; total rainfall 84·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops healthy.
Tounghoo	4·45; total rainfall 49·81.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing.
Thayetmyo	2·82; total rainfall 25·07.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Sowings progressing.
		General Remarks.—Cholera in five townships of Henzada district, elsewhere public health good; cattle-disease in parts of six districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing nearly completed in three districts; sowing and transplanting progressing. Crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 18th)		
Gauhati	·03 during week ending 17th instant.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Reaping of *ahu* finished; planting of *sali* still in progress.
Sylhet	2·92	Unusual flood has caused much damage to crops, extent of damage not yet ascertained. River in Habiganj still rising. Scarcity of fodder and heavy loss of cattle apprehended; prospects unfavourable.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Assam—*contd.*		
Cachar (Aug. 11th)	9·68	Incessant rain; good deal of country flooded again. Much probability of damage to *dumahi* and *aus* crops resown. Common rice 10 seers per rupee. Cattle-disease reported. Prospect of tea and general health good.
Ditto („ 18th)	3·63	Weather warm. River going down. Very great damage done to crops by floods, and transplanting *sali* crops almost entirely stopped; the nurseries having been extensively damaged; if the flood does not go down at once, prospects of rice will be very bad. Common rice 11 seers 3¼ chittacks per rupee. Tea growth checked. Blight increasing; four deaths from cholera from Lakhimpur reported; general health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Dibrugarh . . .	68·78	Weather seasonable. Transplanting of *sali* continues; prospects good; tea doing fairly. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 18th)		
Bangalore . . } Mysore . . }	General rain throughout the State and heavy at Tumkur.	Standing crops in good condition; rice cultivation in Pavagada taluka of the Tumkur district reported to be backward; prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mercara . .	9·31	Prospects remain favourable. Prices still falling.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 18th)		
Amraoti . .	2·11	Weather rainy. Crops thriving; weeding in hand. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola . . .	2·85	Weather cloudy and close. Crops in good condition.
Hyderabad . .	......	No report received.
Central India States—(August 18th)		
Indore . . .	3·24; total rainfall 26·69.	Weather showery. A few cases of cholera in city, otherwise health good.
Morar (Gwalior) .	*Nil*	Weather cloudy and very hot. Health and prospects good.
Neemuch . .	1·97; total rainfall 15·66.	Crops thriving. Health good. Prices slightly rising.
Goona . . .	·51	More rain much wanted. Health good.
Sutna . . .	·03	Weather hot and cloudy. More rain wanted. Health good.
Agar . . .	·57	More rain urgently required. Health good. Prospects fair.
Sehore . . .	·06	Weather clear. Health good. Crops fair.
Nowgong . .	·10; total rainfall 22·00.	Weather hot and cloudy; more rain is wanted. Prospects and health good. Prices slightly rising.
Bhopawar (Manpur) .	At Sirdapur, ·98; total rainfall 17·36; at Manpur 26·6.	Prospects favourable. Few cases of cholera at Bagod, otherwise health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 18th)		
Abu . (Aug. 18th)	·77	Weather cloudy, occasionally clear, and seasonable.
Sirohi („ 15th)	·07	Tanks, wells, health, and prospects good. Weather dry and calm. More rain wanted.
Marwar („ 13th)	·32	More than twelve months' water in Jodhpur city tanks. Health good, but some fever prevails. Crops in need of rains. Weather clear, occasionally with light clouds; but too warm. Prices stationary.
Kherwara („ 16th)	2·13	Tanks and wells fairly full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather cloudy; more rain needed.
Meywar („ 14th)	·56	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health fair. Dysentery prevalent. Prices falling. Rain wanted.
Pertabgarh („ „)	1·03	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices rising.
Harowti („ „)	At Deoli, ·33; Shahpura, ·86.	More rain urgently needed. Indian corn drying. Health good.
Jhallawar („ 13th)	·07	Weather cloudy and sultry. Health good.
Kotah („ 14th)	·67	More rain needed in the districts. Health good. Weather cloudy.
Ajmere („ 17th)	1·0 on 16th	Weather cloudy and hot. Crops being spoilt for want of rain. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	......	Rain wanted.
Bhurtpore		No report received.
Ulwur (Aug. 17th)	·59	Rain much wanted in parts. Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 14th)	*Nil*	Crops good. Rain in some districts. Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever in two districts. Prices low. Weather very hot and cloudy.
Nepal—(Aug. 18th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 13th)	7·67	Prospects good.

C. J. LYALL,
Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVI OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 25th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 24th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 25th July 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 24th July 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
31st July 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	1,23,606	203	680	1,05,485	155	20,40,631	202	23,31,745	209	2,91,114	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,33,140	155	861	1,44,341	168	23,49,779	165	24,59,792	174	1,10,013	...
Ditto	South Indian	654	78,454	120	654	1,00,416	154	14,75,206	136	16,57,445	154	1,82,239	...
Ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,72,760	249	1,497	4,94,380	330	1,24,48,351	502	1,39,61,823	568	15,13,472	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,45,719	316	461	1,42,000	308	46,67,127	611	49,97,435	660	3,30,308	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,53,679	209	4,153	9,86,622	238	2,30,81,094	340	2,54,08,240	372	24,27,146	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
31st July 1886	East Indian	1,515	8,77,247	579	1,515	7,99,582	528	1,57,59,892	628	1,54,50,890	621	...	3,09,002
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,627	151	57	8,960	157	1,54,301	163	1,59,537	170	5,236	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	691	58	12	831	68	18,633	94	20,188	102	1,555	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	6,325	84	75	6,255	83	1,13,889	92	1,16,973	95	3,084	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,53,118	179	1,411	2,56,000	181	52,63,694	225	58,27,099	249	5,63,405	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	17,808	56	315	33,546	106	2,34,750	60	5,73,086	111	3,38,336	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	..	42	1,558	37	...	...	34,583	50	34,583	...
	TOTAL	3,385	11,63,816	344	3,427	11,06,722	323	2,15,45,159	303	2,21,82,356	304	6,37,197	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
24th July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	72,049	309	234	71,083	304	13,52,528	350	13,50,801	351	...	1,727
31st Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,157	45	27	1,672	62	22,972	51	28,631	64	5,679	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	33,112	133	249	39,550	159	5,98,459	145	7,30,687	179	1,32,228	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,192	59	37	1,893	51	43,616	71	33,400	55	...	10,216
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	22,241	98	246	27,984	114	4,50,361	120	5,24,481	129	74,120	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	240	11,884	47	253	15,402	61	2,73,936	69	3,50,384	84	76,448	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,026	156	45	9,473	211	1,63,856	220	2,39,960	325	76,104	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	140	8,269	55	149	8,359	56	5,42,489	220	5,35,172	219	...	7,317
24th Ditto	Burma	327	33,804	103	327	35,307	108	7,19,026	161	7,22,611	134	3,585	...
31st Ditto	North-Western	1,803	4,50,363	250	1,803	5,00,213	278	1,01,22,513	339	82,72,169	279	...	18,50,344
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,896	89	66	4,843	74	99,282	91	92,346	85	...	6,936
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	987	27	36	1,189	33	24,624	42	33,528	57	8,904	...
24th Ditto	Dacca	80	1,316	15	86	5,376	63	29,672	69	80,474	57	50,802	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	651	26	30	630	21	8,961	22	10,467	21	1,506	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,50,017	183	3,588	7,22,074	202	1,44,52,295	254	1,30,05,131	221	...	14,47,164
	GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)	11,024	26,68,412	242	11,168	28,16,318	252	5,89,78,548	328	6,05,95,727	330	16,17,179	...
	GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,77,80,383	155	(a) 2,98,80,812	163	...	...
	NET RECEIPTS	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,11,98,165	173	3,07,14,915	167	...	4,83,250
	Assisted Companies.												
24th July 1886	Bengal-Central	126	10,408	83	126	9,827	78	1,95,000	93	2,06,073	99	11,073	...
31st Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,306	49	67	5,095	76	84,646	77	1,11,711	95	27,065	...
17th Ditto	Assam	...	(b)	...	...	(b)	...	(c) 67,711	51	(d) 1,01,489	77	33,778	...
31st Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,448	61	303	33,910	112	4,38,211	89	7,18,220	144	2,80,009	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	6,610	300	22	4,015	182	91,715	251	91,928	251	213	...
	TOTAL	518	38,762	75	518	52,847	102	8,77,283	89	12,29,421	125	3,52,138	...
	Native States.												
31st July 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,136	47	193	11,189	58	3,93,946	123	3,89,617	123	...	4,329
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,595	56	64	3,250	51	46,789	44	57,404	55	10,615	...
24th Ditto	Nizam's	121	15,496	128	208	20,908	101	3,93,874	196	3,89,285	114	...	4,589
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,219	52	140	7,488	53	1,30,944	56	1,38,120	60	7,176	...
31st Ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	750	47	16	891	56	12,937	49	18,809	71	5,872	...
	TOTAL	534	36,196	68	621	43,726	70	9,78,499	111	9,93,235	97	14,745	...

(*a*) Estimated expenses 1st April to 30th June 1886, revised, and reduced from 51 per cent. to 47 per cent. on gross receipts, in order to adjust charges which had been allowed for on account of Income tax on net earnings of Guaranteed Railways. It is understood that the net earnings of the Guaranteed Railways are not to be taxed.

(*b*) Return not received.
(*c*) Total receipts from 1st April to 18th July, 1885.
(*d*) Total receipts from 1st April to 17th July, 1886.

SIMLA,
The 18th August, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
Subscription for *Gazette* and Supplement per annum	15	0	0
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Postage	3	0	0
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Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

HIGH COURT—Original Side.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th August 1886.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal has appointed George Meyor Cooke, of No. 9, Gray's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, England, Solicitor, a Commissioner, within all parts of England, for the purpose of taking, under the law in force in British India, the acknowledgments of married women of deeds to be executed by them in respect of property in British India.

By Order,

R. BELCHAMBERS,

Registrar.

BANK OF BENGAL.

Proceedings at the Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bengal, held on Monday, the 16th August 1886, in terms of Section 49 of the Presidency Banks' Act, 1876.

MR. H. N. GLADSTONE, Vice-President of the Board of Directors, in the Chair.

The Secretary having read the advertisement convening the Meeting, the Chairman submitted the papers, noted below, relative to the business for the year ended 30th June last.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. Wilson, the accounts for the year were approved and passed.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. David Cowie, Mr. J. C. Macgregor and Mr. W. R. T. Aitken were re-elected Directors.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. J. C. Macgregor, Mr. W. A. Browne, of Messrs. Browne and Lovelock, Chartered Accountants, and Mr. Marc Meugens, of Messrs. Meugens and King, Public Accountants, were elected Auditors for the ensuing year, and their remuneration was fixed at R2,500 for each audit or R1,250 to each Auditor.

The Proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman, proposed by Mr. David Cowie, and carried unanimously.

H. N. GLADSTONE,
Chairman.

I.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 31st December 1885, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.

II.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 31st December 1885, and the Report of the Auditors.

III.—Copy of the Statement of the affairs of the Bank on 30th June 1886, transmitted to Government agreeably to Section 43, Act XI of 1876.

IV.—Directors' Report for the half-year ended 30th June 1886, and the Report of the Auditors.

V.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st July to 31st December 1885.

VI.—Statement of the Profits for six months, *viz.*, from 1st January to 30th June 1886.

VII.—Statement of the whole Profits for twelve months, *viz.*, from 1st July 1885 to 30th June 1886.

VIII.—List of Proprietors and Shareholders.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the B.A. Examination:—

Chaudhuri, Tinkari . . Free Church Institution.

The undermentioned candidate has passed the B.E. Examination:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Sarabji Shavaksha . . Govt. Engineering College, Howrah

The undermentioned candidate has passed the L.E. Examination:—

SECOND DIVISION.

Hpo Thine . . . . Govt. Engineering College, Howrah.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE.
The [illegible] August 1886.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th August 1886.

No. 579.—Mr. W. H. Penrose, Assistant Surveyor, 1st Grade, Survey of India, is granted leave on medical certificate for six months, under Section 128, Chapter X, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd instant.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 11th August 1886.

No. 10.—Mr. F. T. Rickards, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed special leave on urgent private affairs for six months, under Section 61 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st August 1886.

The 16th August 1886.

No. 11.—Mr. J. M. Lane, Superintendent, 1st Grade, is allowed furlough for nine months under Section 50 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 20th July 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 12th August 1886.

No. 2028 *G.*—With reference to this Office Notification No. 1697 G., dated the 9th July 1886, the medical charge of the Thuggy and Dacoity Jail at Abu was transferred from 3rd Class Hospital Assistant Moorut Lall, of the Charitable Dispensary, Abu, to 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Jowala Pershad, of the Government Reserve List, with effect from the 2nd July 1886.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 9th August 1886.

No. 2252-3846.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentemen have been elected Municipal Commissiones for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the European and Eurasian class of the inhabitants

of the station to fill up vacancies in the Municipal Board :—

Mr. R. P. Campbell.
„ A. M. Smith.
„ J. W. Hayes, Sr.
„ H. Plumbe.
„ G. G. Brown.

2. These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors shall have been appointed.

The 13th August 1886.

No. 2297-806.—In the exercise of the powers delegated to him by the Governor General in Council under Act II of 1886, and notification by the Government of India in the Department Finance and Commerce, No. 593, dated 5th February 1886, the Resident in Mysore is pleased to sanction the following rules under the said Act for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

1. In accordance with the provisions of section 9, sub-section 2, the Collector may engage with any Company, Association, or persons willing to undertake the collection of the tax payable by their employés, pensioners and others, to pay a commission as remuneration at such rate as may seem suitable according to the circumstances of each case, not exceeding 5 per cent. of the collections. The tax payable to Government, minus such commission as may be agreed upon, shall be remitted within a week to the Treasury Officer or other officer authorised to receive it, accompanied by a statement showing the following particulars :—

1. Name of person from whom the tax has been collected.
2. Amount of salary, pension, annuity or gratuity on which the tax has been assessed.
3. Amount of tax.
4. Amount of commission deducted.
5. Balance remitted to the Treasury Officer.

2. The annual return of income to be submitted by Companies under section 11 of the Act, shall be in Form E annexed to these Rules, and the notice to be served on them under section 12, sub-section (1), shall be in Form F.

3. The list and Notification referred to in section 16 of the Act shall be prepared in Form G in English, in Canarese, and in Tamil, and copies thereof shall be posted on the walls of the Collector's and Amildar's Offices. The list, or such part or parts thereof as the Collector thinks fit, with the Notification prefixed thereto, shall also be published in one English and two Vernacular Newspapers. Notice of where the list is to be seen, and of the purport of the Notification, shall also be given by beat of tom-tom and be otherwise publicly notified.

4. The special notice to be served on persons assessed under section 17 of the Act, shall be in Form H.

5. All persons whose vernacular is English shall be served with a notice in Form H under section 17, instead of being included in a list under section 16, even though their income is below R2,000.

6. Under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (a), the Collector is authorized to cause a notice under section 17 to be served on any person whose name is for the first time included in the list published under section 16.

7. The notice to furnish information of lodgers and employés to be issued under section 41, shall be in Form K.

8. The notices to be issued under the provisions of sections 42 and 43 to trustees, agents and others (1) to furnish information regarding the names of beneficiaries and principals, and (2) to submit returns of income, shall be in Form M and N respectively, and should be made returnable within thirty days.

9. The tax payable under Part IV, Schedule II, of the Act shall be payable in one sum.

10. Within the limits of the Civil and Military Station the tax chargeable under Part IV of this Act shall under section 30 (4) be recovered therein with, and as an addition to, the Municipal tax on Houses or on Arts, Trades and Professions, by the same person and in the same manner as the Municipal tax is recovered.

11. The receipt referred to in section 32 of the Act will be in Form O.

12. Return No. 1 to be furnished by the Accountant General, Madras, under Rule 8, and Return No. II to be furnished by the Accountant General, Madras, under Rule 14 of the Government of India Rules, dated February 5, 1886, shall be forwarded to the Resident's Office.

13. The Collector shall submit to the Resident in Mysore monthly statements of Income Tax collections in Form P and P I, or in such other form as may be prescribed in that behalf by the Resident in Mysore.

14. Registers shall be kept by the Collector and the Assistant to the Resident in forms noted below :—

Registers 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 4 by the Collector.

Register 5 by the Assistant to the Resident.

15. The Collector shall submit to the Resident, at the end of each year, a full report on the working of the Act, accompanied by the necessary returns, and a statement showing the number of prosecutions under the Act in Form Q.

16. The following is prescribed regarding composition for the tax under section 31 of the Act :—

(1) Any person who is desirous of compounding shall apply to the Collector for composition before his assessment has been enjoined by the Collector.

(2) The period for composition shall not exceed 3 years.

(3) The composition allowed by the Collector shall be subject to the sanction of the Assistant to the Resident.

(4) The contract of composition shall cease to have force on the death, bankruptcy or insolvency of the person entering into the contract, except as regards payment on account of composition already due.

(5) Fraud on the part of the person entering into the contract in stating his income or otherwise shall render the contract void.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major*,

Assistant to the Resident.

2 a 1

FORM E.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal Officer of a Company under Section 11 of Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of Company.	Place of business.	Source of income.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources, mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	REMARKS.

SUBSCRIPTION.

I, , do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period stated, and that the company has no other sources of income.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

2. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the

3. Against the gross receipts no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned. nor on account of any public or local rates, cesses, or taxes.

4. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(*a*) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils, or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements, and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that, if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of such premises on account of repairs if such repairs are at the cost of the company, whether it has or has not been actually expended during the year of assessment.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of the stock in trade. The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same company.

(6) The amount of any bad debts for the first time ascertained and written off as such during the year.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

(*b*) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent paid on account of such houses, but not taxes or local rates or cesses.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of the houses on account of repairs if such repairs are at the cost of the company, whether such amount has or has not been actually expended during the year of assessment.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

(*c*) In the case of buildings owned and occupied by the company within the meaning of section 24 of the Act, one-sixth of the gross annual rent at which they may be reasonably expected to let, and in the case of dwelling houses may be expected to let unfurnished, provided that where five-sixths of the gross rental of such buildings exceeds 10 per cent. of the income of the company from all sources, a further deduction shall be made equal in amount to the excess.

FORM F.

Notice under Section 12, Sub-Section (1) of the Act.

No.

Dated

To

With a view to test the correctness of the return furnished by you under Section 11 of Act II of 1886 for the year ending you are required hereby to produce or cause to be produced for the inspection of the undersigned at on or before the the following documents:—

If you fail to comply with this notice, you will be dealt with according to law, Section 34 of the Act.

Collector.

FORM G.

Notice under Section 16 of Act II of 1886.

Under the provisions of Section 16 of Act II of 1886, it is hereby notified that the persons, whose names are entered in the subjoined list and whose incomes are estimated not to exceed R2,000, have been assessed at the amounts shewn against each for the income tax under part IV of Schedule II annexed to the Act for the year ending 188 .

2. Every person whose name is entered in the list is hereby required either to pay the amount of assessment with his Municipal house or profession tax within sixty days from or to apply to the undersigned within thirty days from the aforesaid date to have the assessment reduced or cancelled.

BANGALORE,
CIVIL AND MILITARY STATION;
188 . *Collector.*

List of persons assessed under Part IV, Schedule II of Act II of 1886 on incomes below R2,000 but not below R500 per annum for the year ending 188 .

1	2	3	4	5	6
Names of persons assessed.	Source or sources of income assessed.	The year or portion of the year for which the tax is to be paid.	The place or places where the income accrues.	The amount to be paid.	The place where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid.

FORM H.

Notice under Section 17 of Act II of 1886.

No.
Date
To residing at

You are hereby required to take notice that you have been assessed under Part IV, Schedule II, annexed to Act II of 1886 according to the particulars specified below, and that you should either apply to the undersigned within thirty days from to reduce or cancel the assessment or pay the same with your Municipal House or profession tax within sixty days from the aforesaid date.

Collector.

1	2	3	4	5
Source or sources of income assessed.	The year or portion of the year for which the tax is to be paid.	Place or places where the income accrues.	The amount to be paid.	The place where and the person to whom the amount is to be paid.

FORM K.

Notice under Section 41 of Act II of 1886.

No.
Date

You are hereby required to deliver to at on or before a list in the form accompanying, containing to the best of your belief the names of lodgers or inmates resident in your dwelling house, or in buildings let by you in lodgings, and of any other persons receiving salary or emoluments amounting to forty-one rupees, ten annas and eight pies per mensem or five hundred rupees per annum or upwards, employed in your service, whether resident in such house or not, and the place of residence of such of them as are not resident in such house, and also of any such lodger or inmate who has any ordinary place of residence elsewhere at which he is liable under the Act to be assessed and who desires to be so assessed at such place

Collector.

Form of list of lodgers, inmates and employés returned under Section 41 of Act II of 1886.
Name of person making the return.
Residence.

1	2	3	4	5
Name.	Whether lodged, inmate or employé.	Residence, if different from the above.	State here at what residence he desires to be assessed.	REMARKS.

Dated the *(Signature of the person making the return.)*

FORM M.

Notice under Section 42 of Act II of 1886.

No.

Date

To

You are hereby required to deliver or cause to be delivered to the undersigned on or before the day of next, a statement in the annexed form of the name or names of the person or persons, if any, for or of whom you are trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.

Failure to deliver this return, or the delivery of a false return, will render you liable to the penalty provided in Sections 176 and 177 of the Indian Penal Code.

Collector.

1	2	3	4
Name of trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent.	Whether trustee, guardian or agent.	Name of persons, if any, for whom he is trustee.	REMARKS.

FORM N.

Notice under Section 43 of Act II of 1886.

No.

Date

To

You are hereby required to duly fill in, in accordance with the instructions on the reverse, and to sign and deliver at on or before a return of income officially in your possession or control as trustee, guardian, curator, committee or agent, or as Receiver or Manager appointed by any Court in the Civil and Military Station on behalf of

Collector.

1	2	3	4	5
Name of person.	Place of business.	Sources of income specifying separately those chargeable under Parts I, II, III, and IV of Schedule II of the Act and the number of sharers in such income and the names of sharers.	Amount of income derived from each of these sources, mentioning the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	REMARKS.

I, , do declare that the income shown in this return is truly estimated on all the sources therein mentioned, that it has actually accrued within the period therein stated, and that I have no other source of income.

Dated *Signature.*

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income accruing and arising in the Civil and Military Station. Salaries, pensions, annuities and gratuities are chargeable under Part I, interest on Government and other securities under Part III, and other sources of income including the rental value of buildings occupied by owners calculated under section 2, are chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.

2. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the parties' accounts have been last made up, or if the parties' accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the

3. Against the gross receipts no deductions should be made on account of disbursements or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of any public or local rates, cesses, or taxes, nor on account of the maintenance of the person himself or his family or domestic establishment.

4. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of trades or professions—

(1) Sums expended in the repairs of implements, utensils, or articles used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.

(2) Sums expended for insuring or keeping insured the buildings, machinery, implements, and stock used for the purposes of the profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that, if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts.

(3) Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of such premises on account of repairs if such repairs are at the cost of the party, whether it has or has not been actually expended during the year of assessment.

(4) Sums expended in the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

(5) The amount of any losses of the stock in trade. The excess loss sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set against the excess profits of any other profession or trade exercised by the same party.

(6) The amount of any bad debts for the first time ascertained and written off as such during the year.

(7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession.

(b) In the case of income from houses—

(1) Any rent paid on account of such houses, but not taxes or local rates or cesses.

(2) Sums expended for insuring and keeping insured such houses.

(3) Ten per cent. on the rack-rent of the houses on account of repairs if such repairs are at the cost of the party, whether such amount has or has not been actually expended, during the year of assessment.

(4) Sums expended in collecting the rent, not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rental.

(5) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession.

(c) In the case of buildings owned and occupied by the party within the meaning of section 24 of the Act, one-sixth of the gross annual rent at which they may be reasonably expected to let, and in the case of dwelling houses may be expected to let unfurnished, provided that where five-sixths of the gross rental of such buildings exceeds 10 per cent. of the income of the party from all sources, a further deduction shall be made equal in amount to the excess.

(d) In the case of salaries, pensions, annuities or gratuities, such portion not exceeding one-sixth of the income, as is deducted for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity to him or a provision to his wife or children after his death, or is paid by the person to an insurance company in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity on his own life or on that of his wife.

FORM O.

Receipt under Section 32, Act II of 1886.

No.

Date

Received from the sum of Rupees being the amount of tax assessed under Act II of 1886 according to the particulars specified below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
The date of payment or recovery of the money.	The amount paid or recovered.	The person who was liable to the tax and the source or sources of income in respect of which the tax was payable.	The year or part of the year for which the tax was payable.	The place or places where the income accrues.	Such other particulars as may have been prescribed.

Collector.

FORM O.

Receipt under Section 32, Act II of 1886.

No.

Date

Received from the sum of Rupees being the amount of tax assessed under Act II of 1886 according to the particulars specified below:—

1	2	3	4	5	6
The date of payment or recovery of the money.	The amount paid or recovered.	The person who was liable to the tax and the source or sources of income in respect of which the tax was payable.	The year or part of the year for which the tax was payable.	The place or places where the income accrues.	Such other particulars as may have been prescribed.

Collector.

FORM P.

Monthly Statement of Income Tax Collections under Part IV of Schedule II of Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8			
							REFUNDS.			
Class in Part IV of Schedule II.	No. of persons taxed.	Amount fixed by assessing officer after hearing objection under Section 25.	Reduction on revision by the Assistant to the Resident under Section 27.	Net amount charged.	Amount collected.	Penalties imposed and collected.	Allowed on revision by the Assistant to the Resident.	Allowed as abatement in assessment under Section 33.	TOTAL.	REMARKS.

FORM P I.

Monthly Statement of Collections of Income Tax charged under Parts I, II, III, and IV of Schedule II of Act II 1886.

Class.	Amount of income.	SALARIES, PENSIONS, ANNUITIES AND GRATUITIES PAID BY LOCAL AUTHORITIES.		SALARIES, &C., PAID BY COMPANIES, PUBLIC BODIES, ASSOCIATIONS AND PRIVATE EMPLOYERS. Tax levied under				PROFITS OF COMPANIES.		OTHER SOURCES OF INCOME.		TOTAL COLLECTION OF TAX.							
				Section 9 (1).		Section 9 (2).													
		No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	No. of assessees.	Amount of tax.	Penalties by Collector.	Fines by Magistrate.	Total of 14, 15 and 16.	Refunds.	Net collections.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	R R																		
I	500 but less than 750																		
II	750 " 1,000																		
III	1,000 " 1,250																		
IV	1,250 " 1,500																		
V	1,500 " 1,750																		
VI	1,750 " 2,000																		
	Total I to VI .																		
VII	2,000 but less than 2,500																		
VIII	2,500 " 5,000																		
IX	5,000 " 10,000																		
X	10,000 " 20,000																		
XI	20,000 " 30,000																		
XII	30,000 " 40,000																		
XIII	40,000 " 50,000																		
XIV	50,000 " 100,000																		
XV	100,000 and more.																		
	Total VII to XV .																		
	TOTAL .																		

FORM Q.

Statement showing the number of prosecutions under Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Nature of the offence and the Section under which punishable.	Number of cases.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons acquitted.	Number of persons convicted.	Amount of of fines imposed.	Amount of of fines recovered.	Amount of fines remitted by the Assistant to the Resident under Section 34, Sub-section (2).

N.B.—The above particulars should be given for the offence mentioned in Section 35, as well as the offences mentioned in Section 34. In the case of offences under Section 35, a foot-note should be added showing the number of convicted persons who were sentenced to undergo imprisonment for periods—

Not exceeding 1 month.
More than 1 month but less than 6 months.
Above 6 months.

Register 1 of Assessment under Part IV, Schedule II, Act II of 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of case.	Date of publication of notice under Section 16 or service of notice under Section 17.	Name and residence of person on whom served.	Source or sources of income.	Place or places where income arises or accrues.	Amount of income estimated under Section 15.	Amount of duty payable thereon.	Amount of duty finally assessed under Section 27.	Amount of refund, if any, under Section 26.	Amount of abatement under Section 33.	REMARKS.

Register 1A—Assessment of Companies.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
No. of case.	Date of publication of notice under Section 16 or service of notice under Section 17.	Name and residence of person on whom served.	Source or sources of income.	Place or place where income arises or accrues.	Amount of income estimated under Section 15.	Amount of duty payable thereon.	Amount of duty finally assessed under Section 26.	Amount of refund, if any, under Section 27.	Amount of abatement under Section 33.	REMARKS.

Register 2 of Petitions of Objection under Section 25.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
No.	Date of petition.	Name and residence of petitioner, with number and register of assessment.	Purport of petition.	No. of persons summoned under Section 28.	Decision, with grounds and date.	REMARKS.

Register 3 of proceedings against defaulters under law for the recovery of Municipal Taxes.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Consecutive No.	No. of case in register of assessment.	Name of defaulter and amount of default.	Date of order for recovery and amount to be recovered.	Date and nature of each process issued.	Amount of duty recovered and date of recovery.	Amount of costs recovered and date of recovery.	REMARKS.

Register 4 of Servants, Pensioners, and Annuitants of Companies, &c., assessed under Part I of Schedule 2 of Act II of 1886.

1	2	3			4	5			6	7			8	9			10	11
		DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM SALARY FOR				DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM SALARY FOR				DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM SALARY FOR				DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM SALARY FOR				
Name.	Office (employment).	March 188	April 188	May 188	Total for three months.	June 188	July 188	August 188	Total for three months.	September 188	October 188	November 188	Total for three months.	December 188	January 188	February 188	Total for three months.	Total for the year.

Register 5—Revision of Assessment by the Assistant to the Resident under Section 27.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
No.	Date of petition.	Name of petitioner.	Name of assessing Officer and date of his order.	Amount of assessment.	Purport of petition.	No. of persons summoned under Section 28.	Decision with its grounds.	Refund or reduction if any ordered.	REMARKS.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 17th August 1886.

LIABILITIES.		R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up		2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund		43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	R 86,29,498 a. 15 p. 3	2,90,06,277	8	0
Public Deposits at Branches	2,03,76,778 8 9			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches		2,98,45,361	6	10
Bank Post Bills, &c.		4,03,585	10	10
Sundries		15,88,796	5	9
RUPEES		8,52,00,685	14	5

ASSETS.		R	a.	p.
Government Securities		55,19,773	12	0
Other authorized Investments		58,99,436	12	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities		1,13,21,552	13	8
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities		87,88,023	15	10
Bills discounted and purchased		2,34,04,164	12	9
Balances with other Banks		9,70,087	2	9
Bullion		2,695	5	3
Dead Stock		11,30,001	12	11
Stamps		9,210	6	3
Sundries		7,65,026	4	0
		5,78,09,973	1	5
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	R 99,72,368 a. 1 p. 3	2,73,90,712	13	
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,74,18,344 11 9			
RUPEES		8,52,00,685	14	5

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 19th August 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 45.

Report of a Deserter or Absentee without leave from the 4th Battalion, Rifle Brigade, Regiment of Infantry, dated at Chakrata, this 14th day of August 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name, No. 6940,—Private Henry Thomas.

Age,—26 years.

Size,—5 feet 4½ inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, brown; Eyes, hazel.

Date of Desertion or Absence,—4th August 1886.

Place of Desertion or Absence,—Chakrata.

Date of Enlistment,—25th August 1884.

At what Place Enlisted,—Litchfield.

Parish and County in which Born,—Gloucester, Gloucestershire.

Place of residence for last 12 months before enlistment,—Not known.

Marks,—Several scars on left forefinger, scar on left side of forehead.

Trade,—Driller in fitting shop.

Regimentals or plain clothes,—Regimentals. Rifle Brigade (dark green), black helmet, spike and chain.

REMARKS,—
Under 2 years' service.

F. STEPHEN, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 4th Battn., Rifle Bde.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, Suffolk Regiment of Foot, dated at Kuldana, Murree, this 14th day of August 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. 1076, Private Henry Hayes Lynch.

Age,—28 years.

Size,—5 feet 8 inches.

Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.

Date of Desertion,—12th August 1886.

Place of Desertion,—Meerut.

Date of Enlistment,—12th June 1877.

At what Place Enlisted,—Umballa, E. I.

Parish and County in which Born,—Colombo, Ceylon.

Marks,—Tattoo mark, left forearm, "Mary Shegog."

Trade,—Clerk.

Coat or Jacket,— Waistcoat,— Breeches or Trowsers,— } Uniform khaki.

REMARKS,—On pass to Meerut from 3rd to 12th August 1886.
Under 10 years' service.

R. H. O'GRADY HALY, *Lieut.-Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., Suffolk Regt.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
1885.		R	
W5	R 10—52112	100	Shaik Alaoodeen, Sub-Overseer, D. P. W., Gandak Division.

CALCUTTA,
The 13th August 1886.

FRED. ATKINSON,
Asst. Comptroller Genl., in charge Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
	J 1—07306	1,000	T. Muthialu Reddy, No. 5, Thotapalayom, Vellore.

CALICUT,
The 11th August 1886.

B. M. D'CRUZ,
Deputy Collector, in charge Paper Currency.

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		R	
22	B 93—66634	100	Wazeer Sahib, Agra.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 13th August 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl., In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 18th August 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 11th August 1886	5,67,079	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,41,410	
		10,08,489
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	53,713	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		53,713
DEDUCT—		10,62,202
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	...	
		...
Balance on the evening of the 18th August 1886		10,62,202
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	6,20,792	
Ditto ditto Government	4,41,410	
		10,62,202
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	66	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		66

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.*,
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 19th August 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

It is hereby notified, under Section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that on or about the 7th May 1886, treasure consisting of the undermentioned copper idols, valued at R188-12, was found under ground in land (Paimash No. 45), measured as Nanjah in the village of Sakkarapalli, Kumbakonam Taluk, Tanjore District:—

		Seers.
1.	Natesaswami, weighing	190
2.	Natesaswami Amman	80
3.	Vigneswaraswami	45
4.	Somaskandamurti	80
5.	Somaskandamurti Yekasana Amman	40
6.	Somaskandamurtini Amman	84
7.	Prathoshanayakar, with Amman	18
8.	Sammandamurti	70
9.	Santhrasegara Amman	55
10.	Vellikilamai Amman	70
11.	Asthu Tevar	15
12.	Vengala Semakalam (bronze gherry)	$3\frac{1}{2}$
13.	Abishega (kalasam) Chombu	$2\frac{1}{2}$
14.	Pipe	2
	TOTAL	755*

All persons claiming the said treasure, or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, at his office, on the 7th December 1886, in order to the matter being inquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

* Valued at R188-12.

J. B. PENNINGTON,
Collector of Tanjore.

TANJORE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
CAMP PAPANASAM,
The 10th August 1886.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1886.

(For Government Offices only.)

In supersession of the Postal Notice of the 9th April 1883 and of that portion of clause 205 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of April 1886) which relates to Foreign Service Parcels, senders of parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, and intended for transmission by post on Her Majesty's service, are requested to affix the service postage stamps used in payment of the postage to the parcel receipt, and not to the declaration of contents and value, presented with the parcel at the Post Office. The service postage stamps should be affixed at foot of the parcel receipt in the space provided below the printed entries "Date" and "Signature of Addressee."

E. C. O'BRIEN,
Offg. 3rd Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 11th August 1886.

No. 6860.—Mr. T. W. Dinwiddie officiated in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents, from the 26th June to the 11th July 1886.

Mr. V. Konakasabhai Pillay, B.A., B.L., officiated in the 3rd Grade of Superintendents, from the 12th to the 25th July 1886.

Mr. T. C. D'Rozario officiated as 4th Grade Superintendent, from the 26th June to the 25th July 1886.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 19th August 1886.

Backus, C. W
Brookes, G. H.
Campbell, J.
Curtis, F. C.
Rogers, F. P. C.
Smith, Mrs. C. A.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Ady, Dr. J. C.
Barnett, Mrs. James.
Baron of Warsdorf.
Berrill, Charles D.
Biermann, Victor.
Bissett, W. V.
Bose, P. N.
Brown, S.
Bush, C.
Butler, T.
Campbell, Hon. James.
Caws, Capt. A. E.
Clarke, T.
Comyn, A. D.
Delany, Mrs. J.
DeLittle, L. G.
Dowling, D. G. A.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.
D'Silva, T. H.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.
Easton, Percy H.
Engelbregt, J. W.
Fox, R. C. W.
Fraser, H. B.
"Certrude."
Godfrey, J. B.
Grainger, R. H.
Hair, G.
Hill, Mrs. Amy.
Hoare, R.
Horne, James S.
Kelly, Lieut. F. H.
Kemp, Edwin.
Knapp, C. C. B.
Kohann, Madame Rosa.
Lemarchand, J. P.
Lloyd, Chas.
Martin, H.
Martin, Lt.-C. W. F.
"Mary."
McCarthy, C. J.
McCreery, James.
McDonald, J.
Miller, Capt. John C.
Morgan, J. C.
Morgan, W.
Mullen, J.
Okeden, Herbert.
Randall, T.
Rice, W. G. L.
R. M. E., Miss.
Roberts, H. A.
Rode, Capt. J.
Schoeman, G. M.
Scott, J. D.
Scotland, W. A.
Shaw, Miss E.
Smith, John.
Sole, Rev. A. B.
St. Aubyn, G. A.
St Claire, C. C.
Steuart, C.
Stevens, Thomas.
Sugget, Thomas.
Thompson, R. D.
Touzel, C. J. C.
Tracey, A.
Tyrrell, C. A.
Walker, P. C.
Walter, O.
Williams, C.

Registered Letters.

Stern, Adolf. Troylucko Nath Mookerjee. Whitford, Henry.

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 16th August 1886.

Adam, Edward.
Cress, J.
Dauson, Mr.
Doyle, A.
Gardiner, C. B.
Robinson, Mrs. A.
Secy., Monsoon Sky Race.
Smith, Mr. E. M.
Smith, Mrs. M. A
Walker, Mrs.
Wilson, W. A.
Woods, A.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 21st August 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	21st Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	28th ,,	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	27th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	21st ,,	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	31st ,,	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	31st ,,	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	1st Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	25th Aug.	Per Str. *Khandalla.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	25th ,,	Per Str. *Madina.*
Port Blair and Camorta	26th ,,	Per Str. *Maharani.*

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا کونينائين کا خوب قائم مقام هى اور کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سرکاري واسطے سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے اور سواے اوسکے جو کوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليني سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹين کا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ‘

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد کرسکتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين کا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا بيس روپيه ‘

يهه دوا کلکته کے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانوں ميں بکتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذکورهٔ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس کے ٹين کا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا باره آنه ‘

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرستلين سنکونا دوائي بخار ‘

لال سنکونا بارک کي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري ميں تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ ليں نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سکتے هيں يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگوں کو بوٹانکل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سکتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين کا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانوں ميں بهي بکتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹين کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ کي ٹين کے لئ باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هى ‘

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

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Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund for the Second Quarter ending 31st October 1885, compared with the corresponding Quarter of the Year 1884.

Particulars.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1885.	For the 2nd quarter ending 31st October 1884.	Increase.	Decrease.
	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.	R a. p.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the end of the previous quarter	91,61,054 0 11	87,15,938 3 8	4,45,115 13 3	.. ...
ADD RECEIPTS—				
Subscriptions from August to October in the Widows' Fund	1,22,210 6 6	1,19,816 8 7	2,393 13 11	......
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	83,173 15 9	80,629 3 9	2,544 12 0	......
Entrance fees, &c., ditto Charges General	362 4 6	379 6 0	......	17 1 6
Amount of fines imposed under Rule 40A	......	18 8 0	......	18 8 0
Amount of interest received from subscribers	6 3 3	6 8 0	......	0 4 9
Amount transferred to divisible surplus by debit to subscribers	72 12 0	139 8 0	......	66 12 0
Total Receipts	2,05,825 10 0	2,00,989 10 4	(a)4,938 9 11	102 10 3
Grand Total	93,66,879 10 11	89,16,927 14 0	4,50,054 7 2	102 10 3
DEDUCT PAYMENTS—				
Pensions to incumbents in the Widows' Fund	90,145 11 3	84,391 1 0	5,754 10 3	......
Ditto ditto Children's Fund	61,108 8 2	56,740 8 6	4,367 15 8	......
Establishment, including office-rent and contingencies	7,741 15 7	6,622 7 1	1,119 8 6	......
Loss in exchange on remittances to England	14,059 0 9	8,270 6 1	5,788 10 8	......
Amount debited to divisible surplus	.....	69 0 0	......	69 0 0
Amount of fines written back	......	183 7 0	......	183 7 0
Total Payments	1,73,055 3 9	1,56,276 13 8	(b)17,030 1	252 7 0
Balance in favour of the Fund, exclusive of interest upon capital	91,93,824 7 2	87,60,651 0 4	(c)4,33,023 10 1	149 12 9
Proportion of divisible surplus payable to subscribers	57,529 0 0	49,403 0 0	8,126 0 0	......

	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.	Widows' Fund.	Children's Fund.
Number of subscribers	1,529	1,018	1,536	1,016	......	2	7	......
Ditto of incumbents	417	628	397	575	20	53	......	......
Ditto of subscribers sharing divisible surplus	1,116	756	1,096	732	20	24	......	......

		R a. p.
(a)	Net increase in Total Receipts	4,835 15 8
(b)	Ditto in Total Payments	16,778 6 1
(c)	Ditto in Balance	4,33,173 6 10

G. W. MACLEOD,
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W. H. RYLAND,
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FUND OFFICE,
The 20th July 1886.

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Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 075300, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R100, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chandra Burral, and last endorsed to Monohur Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MONOHUR SEN,
Barahanagar.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 221373 and 209883, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Surendranath and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Surendranath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE,
60, Mirsapur Street,
Calcutta.

Stolen.

Two Government Promissory Notes, Nos. 163941 and 205192, of the 4 per cent. of 1st May 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Tariny Churn Ghose, and last endorsed to Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee, the proprietress, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietress.

BUNKO BEHARY PAUL,
Pleader, S. C. Court, Calcutta,
for *Sreemutty Kadumbinee Dossee,*
Punchanuntola, Chinsurah, Hooghly.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 34.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 21, 1886.

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Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Kharif, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Kharif, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Rabbi, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Rabbi, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Rabbi, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1883-84.	Rainfall. 1884-85.	Rainfall. 1885-86.	Rainfall. Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.
Western Jumna Canal.																
Umballa	1,067,263	1,644,849	951,890	(a)1,855	...	318	(a)737	619	...	(a)2,592	301	...	+13·14	57·1	42·7	—25·2
Karnál	622,621	1,533,990	680,319	21,159	...	21,440	25,925	9,888	.	47,084	...	11,552	—19·70	40·8	31·2	—23·5
Rohtak	553,609	1,159,350	906,022	27,146	...	16,401	13,296	980	...	40,442	...	15,421	—27·60	24·3	37·8	+55·6
Delhi	643,515	804,933	525,676	27,916	...	11,737	3,291	1,255	...	31,207	...	10,482	—25·14	41·7	34·0	—18·5
Hissár	504,183	2,265,428	1,161,761	32,784	...	6,896	21,200	...	10,801	53,984	...	17,697	—24·69	16·5	36·3	+120·0
Jindh State	251,231	...	...	23,235	...	7,462	23,198	6,436	...	46,433	...	1,026	—2·16	24·6	27·5	+11·7
Bikaner "	...	...	...	197	28	...	344	2	...	541	30	...	+5·87	...	...	...
Kalsia "	...	...	...	(a)797	...	201	(a)242	162	...	(a)1,039	...	39	—3·62	...	...	...
Total Western Jumna Canal	3,642,422	7,408,550	4,225,668	135,089	28	64,455	88,233	19,342	10,801	223,332	331	56,217	—20·02	...	...	...
Bari Doab Canal.																
Gurdáspur	823,695	1,168,314	856,230	19,442	1,157	...	14,629	5,145	...	34,071	6,302	...	+22·69	30·8	25·6	—16·9
Amritsar	893,266	1,006,798	766,773	68,466	16,825	...	118,070	28,945	...	186,536	45,770	...	+32·51	24·7	18·0	—27·1
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	(b)102,002	35,740	...	182,748	40,783	...	284,750	76,523	...	+36·74	25·9	20·4	—21·2
Total Bari Doab Canal	2,641,067	4,509,664	2,787,924	189,910	53,722	...	315,447	74,873	...	505,357	128,595	...	+34·13	...	...	...
Sirhind Canal.																
Ludhiána	618,835	881,738	731,388	3,896	3,743	...	13,962	12,571	...	17,858	16,314	...	+1,056·6	(c)29·6	32·3	+9·1
Ferozepore	650,519	1,767,244	1,400,956	26,886	18,583	..	82,001	63,803	...	108,977	82,386	...	+309·8	(c)13·8	14·6	+5·8
Patiála State	...	...	...	11	11	...	381	381	...	392	392	...	...	...	...	...
Nábha "	...	...	...	370	282	...	1,673	1,515	...	2,043	1,797	...	+730·5	...	...	...
Farídkot "	...	...	...	6,076	4,455	...	17,562	11,463	...	23,638	15,918	...	+206·2	12·7	10·6	—16·5
Total Sirhind Canal	1,269,354	2,648,982	2,132,344	37,239	27,074	...	115,669	89,733	...	152,908	116,807	...	+323·6	...	...	...
Swat River Canal.																
Pesháwar	592,674	1,602,424	905,166	6,300	6,300	...	37,757	37,757	...	44,057	44,057	...	...	27·2	33·6	+23·5
Total Perennial Canals	8,145,517	16,169,620	10,051,102	368,538	87,124	64,455	557,106	221,705	10,801	925,644	289,790	56,217	+33·7	...	...	...

(a) In the statement for 1883-84 and 1884-85 the irrigation in the Kalsia State was included in those of the Umballa District, but in this return they have been shown separately against that State.

(b) The difference of 172 acres between the area shown in the half-yearly return for Kharif 1885-86 and that shown in this statement is due to the fact that in the former the area of the Changa Manga Plantation was shown approximately, *viz.*, 6,150, and now the actual area reported by the Forest Department, *viz.*, 6,322 acres, is shown.

(c) This is the correct rainfall, and differs from that shown in the returns for 1883-84 and 1884-85.

Area irrigated,	1884-85	692,071 acres.
Ditto	1885-86	925,644 "
Net Increase		233,573 acres.

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Joint Secy. to Govt. of Punjab, P. W. D., Irrgn. Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE RABBI CROP OF 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Rabbi Months.													
			1885-86.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Umballa	1,644,849	951,890	737	118*	619	...	...	7·3	...	...	1·7	...	3·0	4·1	0·2	0·6	2·9	...	7·8	12·0
Karnal	1,533,990	680,310	25,925	16,037	9,888	...	...	2·7	...	...	0·9	...	0·6	2·5	0·2	0·6	1·1	0·3	2 8	6·10
Rohtak	1,159,350	906,022	13,296	12,316	980	...	...	...	...	...	1·6	...	0·8	2·8	...	...	0 9	0·1	3·3	2·9
Delhi	804,933	525,676	3,291	2,036	1,255	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	...	1·6	6·0	0·1	...	0·6	...	3·5	6·0
Hissar	2,265,428	1,161,701	21,200	32,001	...	10,801	...	0·6	...	...	5·4	...	1·1	1·7	...	...	7·5	...	14·0	2·3
Jind	...	...	23,198	16,762	6,436	...	...	0·2	...	...	...	...	...	2·6	...	...	...	0·3	...	3·8
Bikaner	...	..	344	342	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kalsia State	...	...	242	80*	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Total Western Jumna Canal	7,408,550	4,225,668	88,233	79,692	19,342	10,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gurdaspur	1,168,314	856,230	14,629	9,484	5,145	...	...	...	...	...	3 7	...	2·5	3·0	...	0·2	4·5	0·2	10·7	3·4
Amritsar	1,006,798	706,773	118,070	89,125	28,945	...	...	0·2	...	...	1 7	0·2	2·3	2·9	0·3	0·4	3·6	...	7·9	3·7
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	182,748	141,965	40,783	...	...	0·7	...	0·2	1·8	...	3·2	1·7	0·3	0·4	1·7	...	7·0	3 9
Total Bari Doab Canal	4,509,664	2,787,924	315,447	240,574	74,873	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ludhiana	881,738	731,388	13,962	1,391	12,571	...	...	0·3	...	...	2·35	...	2·65	2·65	...	0·55	2·65	...	7·65	3·50
Ferozepore	1,767,244	1,400,956	82,091	18,288	63,803	...	0·1	...	...	...	1·0	...	1·4	3·00	0·3	0·1	3·1	...	5·9	3·1
Faridkot State	...	...	17,562	6,099	11,463	...	...	...	...	...	0·6	...	0·4	2·45	0·2	...	1·4	...	2·6	2·45
Nabha ditto	...	...	1,673	158	1,515	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Patiala ditto	...	...	381	...	381	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jind ditto	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Sirhind Canal	2,648,982	2,132,344	115,669	25,936	89,733	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peshawar	1,602,424	905,166	37,757	...	37,757	...	...	...	...	0·6	1·3	...	4·6	4 5	2·6	0·6	3·9	1·4	12·4	7·1
Total Swat River Canal	1,602,424	905,166	37,757	...	37,757	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	16,169,620	10,051,102	557,106	346,202	221,705	10,801	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Note.—In the return for rabbi 1884-85 the irrigation in the Kalsia State was included in the Umballa District which in the present return is shewn separately against that State.

		Acres.
Area irrigated in 1885-86	. . .	557,106
Ditto 1884-85	. . .	346,202
Net increase	.	210,904

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal District.

Description of Crops.	Umballa.	Karnal.	Rohtak	Delhi.	Hissar.	Jind.	Bikaner.	Kalsia.	Amritsar.	Lahore.	Gurdaspur.	Ludhiana.	Ferozepore.	Faridkot.	Nabha.	Patiala.	Peshawar.	Total.
Wheat	57	12,217	10,471	1,955	16,477	15,527	238	8	83,981	136,766	10,542	11,468	65,407	14,553	1,481	377	16,654	398,179
Barley	9	391	46	65	220	334	37	1	649	936	254	11	4,117	703	62	2	15,980	23,813
Mixed grain	...	2,409	1,537	459	2,320	5,218	71	...	2,610	8,028	370	290	3,525	912	52	1	...	27,802
Others	671	10,908	1 242	812	2,177	2,129	8	233	30,830	37,018	3,163	2,193	9,042	1,394	78	1	5,113	107,312
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	737	25,925	13,296	3,291	21,200	23,198	344	242	118,070	182,748	14,629	13,902	82,091	17,562	1,673	381	37,757	557,106
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	118*	16,037	12,316	2,036	32,001	16,762	342	* 80	89,125	141,965	9,484	1,391	18,288	6,099	158	...	...	346,202

* *Vide* note in Statement No. 1.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Western Jumna Canal.				Bari Doab Canal.			Sirhind Canal.			Swat River Canal Division.	Total.
	Karnal Division.	Hansi Division.	Delhi Division.	Total.	1st Division.	2nd Division.	Total.	3rd Division.	4th Division.	Total.		
Wheat	1,371	45,170	10,399	56,940	49,898	181,391	231,289	14,851	78,435	93,286	16,664	398,179
Barley	144	890	65	1,099	410	1,429	1,839	26	4,869	4,895	15,980	23,813
Mixed Grain	...	10,178	1,836	12,014	513	10,495	11,008	348	4,432	4,780	...	27,802
Others	8,636	5,781	3,703	18,180	15,866	55,445	71,311	3,031	9,677	12,708	5,113	107,312
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	10,151	62,019	16,063	88,233	66,687	248,760	315,447	18,256	97,413	115,669	37,757	557,106
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	5,653	62,169	11,870	79,692	43,489	197,085	240,574	1,942	23,994	25,936	...	346,202

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES FOR THE RABI SEASON OF 1885-86 AND FOR THE WHOLE YEAR.

No. A20.—RABI STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the North-Western Provinces.

Zila.	Area in acres.	Culturable acres.	Areas irrigated.		1885-86, as compared with 1884-85.		Rainfall for six months, October to March 1885-86.													
			Rabi, 1884-85.	Rabi, 1885-86.	Increase.	Decrease.	October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
							1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1884-85.	1885-86.
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Saharanpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	30,123	48,812	18,689	...	2·7	...	...	...	...	·8	4·1	1·6	...	1·0	...	·8	4·8	4·2
Muzaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	67,085	111,138	44,053	...	1·4	...	...	...	...	·9	3·8	1·3	...	...	·3	·9	5·5	3·1
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	88,909	179,057	90,148	...	1·1	...	...	...	...	·6	4·6	1·2	...	...	1·0	1·2	6·7	3·0
Bulandshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	72,803	89,728	16,925	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·9	1·1	1·9	...	...	1·9	1·4	3·0	5·2
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	92,668	88,236	...	4,432	3·9	...	...	...	...	·4	·6	1·1	...	...	1·1	·9	5·6	2·4
Muttra	932,480	862,096	20,142	45,797	25,655	...	·3	...	·4	...	...	·5	·4	·3	...	...	·3	1·1	1·4	1·9
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	21,604	27,922	6,318	...	3·6	...	...	...	·2	·5	·6	·3	...	...	·3	·2	4·7	1·0
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	58,750	48,439	...	10,311	6·2	...	...	...	·2	·3	·9	·5	...	...	...	2·7	7·3	3·5
Mainpuri	1,086,080	764,575	76,706	62,499	...	14,207	4·5	1·0	...	...	·3	·8	·2	·3	...	...	...	·3	5·0	2·4
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	28,715	27,933	...	782	2·2	·3	...	...	...	...	·4	·3	...	...	...	·5	2·6	1·1
Etawah	1,084,160	795,233	96,097	80,239	...	15,858	4·1	...	...	...	·2	1·4	·3	·3	...	...	...	·2	4·6	1·9
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	113,991	96,293	...	17,698	6·5	·3	...	...	·1	2·6	·1	1·9	...	...	...	·3	6·7	5·1
Delhi	805,120	525,440	7	150	143	...	...	...	...	...	...	·6	6·0	1·6	...	·1	...	·8	6·0	3·1
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	16,349	39,754	23,405	...	·1	...	...	...	...	1·4	3·9	·7	...	·1	...	·5	4·0	2·7
Dehra Dun	764,544	385,285	7,162	6,882	...	280	1·2	...	...	...	...	3·1	4·6	3·0	1·2	1·8	1·6	2·6	8·6	10·5
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	1,693	3,360	1,667	...	3·0	...	...	...	...	1·2	5·4	1·5	...	...	1·0	2·4	9·4	5·1
Tarai	590,720	560,856	2,763	2,189	...	574	24·4	...	...	...	·1	5·7	1·8	·2	...	...	·2	...	26·5	5·9
Pilibhit	878,720	709,334	6,442	4,354	...	2,088	6·2	...	...	...	·2	6·9	1·3	1·7	...	...	·4	3·2	8·1	11·8
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	39,982	30,101	...	9,881	8·3	...	...	...	...	3·0	1·3	·8	...	...	·2	2·4	9·8	6·2
Jhansi	1,002,752	724,553	410	1,102	692	...	1·2	·5	...	...	...	3·0	...	·2	...	...	·2	·5	1·4	4·2
Hamirpur	1,464,704	1,230,803	1,300	1,262	...	38	3·3	...	...	...	...	4·4	·3	...	...	...	·3	1·1	3·9	5·5
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	...	12,166	12,166	...	2·8	...	·2	...	...	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3·0	1·2
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	843,701	1,007,413	239,861	76,149														
					Net increase	163,712														

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. B20.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86—*continued.*

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Nature of Crops.		Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra.	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Fategarh.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dehra Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	Total.
Gardens and orchards		520	543	1,490	637	623	81	119	247	43	34	57	227	...	48	460	1	...	7	33	2	...	529	5,701
Sugarcane		18	23	67	63	...	1	...	...	2	4	2	2	...	4	...	6	...	...	38	...	...	76	306
Cereals	Wheat	142,753	90,033	123,200	51,136	45,384	9,537	10,938	26,154	33,098	11,369	37,628	36,086	50	10,519	4,269	1,701	1,001	2,527	10,327	305	210	2,189	550,414
	Barley	1,739	7,003	21,145	4,[illegible]16	10,149	5,370	3,348	4,754	5,925	11,438	2,138	33,072	20	4,849	228	122	139	279	1,241	8	217	439	118,539
	Oats	437	...	545	116	15	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
	Chena	...	2	10	91	1,456	8	11	144	163	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,907
Other grains		142	449	15,229	25,025	27,216	18,638	8,934	15,551	18,058	763	31,473	22,008	47	14,442	...	1,392	799	1,134	12,259	97	572	2,933	217,861
Pulses	Gram	954	4,119	2,936	1,310	1,936	11,775	2,999	372	518	54	1,405	651	33	9,671	24	53	125	132	2,050	295	122	1,195	42,029
	Peas	249	5,334	8,996	3,095	17	...	935	8	300	274	600	1,117	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,979
	Arhar	...	...	...	8	10	7	16	3	...	...	...	23	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	151	239
	Masur	424	1,101	829	484	59	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	57	32	99	1,357	15	...	...	4,662
Fodder crops		82	376	742	165	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Fibres: cotton, &c.		16	523	2,626	237	73	95	32	47	16	...	...	1	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,699
Dyes: indigo, &c.		1	5	8	926	1	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Drugs: opium, &c.		11	1	23	83	333	75	55	530	3,722	3,568	5,932	1,645	...	13	269	...	...	3	115	...	4	209	16,591
Oilseeds		686	285	14	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	12	75	148	2,106	...	...	169	4,090
Miscellaneous		780	1,341	1,197	1,427	1,655	196	527	623	647	429	984	1,361	...	160	...	1	18	25	575	378	137	4,276	16,737
Total Rabi, 1885-86		48,812	111,138	179,057	89,728	88,236	45,797	27,922	48,439	62,499	27,933	80,239	96,293	150	39,754	6,882	3,360	2,189	4,354	30,101	1,102	1,262	12,166	1,007,413
Total Rabi, 1884-85		30,123	67,085	86,909	72,803	92,668	20,142	21,604	58,750	76,706	28,715	96,097	113,991	7	16,349	7,162	1,693	2,763	6,442	39,982	410	1,300	...	843,701

Allahabad,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C20.—Rabi Statement.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF FASL RABI, 1885-86 —*concluded.*

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canals.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.							Jhansi district.	Hamirpur district.	
Gardens and orchards	424	565	803	441	913	3,146	109	7	218	18	57	409	884	230	529	40	1	460	2	...	5,701
Sugarcane	16	1	41	92	...	150	4	...	1	...	5	10	21	5	76	38	6	...	...	...	306
Cereals: Wheat	50,536	50,378	65,749	38,478	65,020	270,161	13,047	9,822	23,453	56,949	20,804	124,075	103,644	30,005	2,196	13,855	1,701	4,269	298	210	550,414
Cereals: Barley	3,226	3,787	22,422	3,449	14,235	47,119	1,507	4,543	47,343	178	...	53,571	1,632	13,544	442	1,659	122	228	5	217	118,539
Cereals: Oats	...	...	497	177	11	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	.	798	...	...	1,920
Cereals: Chena	...	28	11	27	1,707	1,773	...	33	...	54	27	114	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,907
Other grains	39	20,418	3,785	12,985	50,136	87,363	1,608	765	850	40,723	24,941	68,887	520	41,305	2,977	14,192	1,392	...	53	572	217,261
Pulses: Gram	3,521	905	1,058	1,244	1,761	8,489	93	37	186	542	1,627	2,485	2,600	24,459	1,198	2,307	53	24	292	122	42,029
Pulses: Peas	2,844	6,664	...	3,256	...	12,764	...	105	1,138	887	169	2,299	4,927	935	...	...	...	54	...	...	20,979
Pulses: Arhar	...	5	...	13	3	21	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	29	151	...	15	...	...	...	239
Pulses: Masur	8	176	260	719	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	...	...	1,488	57	194	15	...	4,662
Fodder crops	25	59	404	199	10	697	...	...	...	...	...	...	677	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,375
Fibres: cotton, &c.	13	64	1,818	392	127	2,414	...	...	1	...	...	1	1,124	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,699
Dyes: indigo, &c.	1	924	7	7	...	939	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	964
Drugs: opium, &c.	1	10	19	38	505	573	570	1,332	5,399	7,469	496	15,266	12	140	209	118	...	269	...	4	16,591
Oilseeds	219	22	6	...	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	169	2,329	12	586	...	...	4,090
Miscellaneous	1,009	572	209	927	2,563	5,280	168	313	1,358	879	719	3,437	1,762	848	4,409	618	1	.	245	137	16,737
Total Rabi, 1885-86	61,882	84,578	97,089	62,444	136,991	442,984	17,106	16,957	79,970	107,699	48,845	270,577	120,734	111,702	12,356	36,644	3,360	6,882	912	1,262	1,007,413
Total Rabi, 1884-85	40,125	58,334	39,304	48,434	135,623	321,820	25,358	40,800	82,063	126,317	58,523	333,061	72,727	56,341	..	49,187	1,693	7,162	410	1,300	843,701

Allahabad,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. A20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR, 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in Canal Districts of the N.-W. Provinces,

ZILA.	Area in acres.	Culturable area in acres.	AREA IRRIGATED. KHARIF, 1885-86. Total area.	In comparison with kharif, 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease.	RABI, 1885-86. Total area.	In comparison with rabi, 1884-85. Increase	Decrease.	WHOLE YEAR, 1885-86. Total area.	In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Decrease	Percentage of increase or decrease.	RAINFALL. 1884-85.	1885-86.	Percentage of increase or decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
			Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	Inches.	
Saharanpur	1,425,920	1,093,101	44 004	...	8,312	48 812	18,689	...	92,816	10,377	...	+ 11·2	52 7	38 9	−26·2
Musaffarnagar	1,072,000	908,497	79,938	...	2,135	111,138	44,053	...	191,076	41,918	...	+ 21·9	42·7	32·5	−23·9
Meerut	1,507,840	1,334,209	118.482	...	9 632	170,057	90,148	..	297,539	80,516	...	+ 27·1	43·3	30·2	−30·3
Bulundshahr	1,214,080	1,084,407	73,241	...	25,172	89,728	16,925	..	162,969	..	8,247	− 5 1	29·1	52·2	+79 3
Aligarh	1,251,392	1,041,512	54,955	...	13,170	88,236	..	4,432	143.191	...	17,602	− 12·3	51·9	38·2	−26·4
Muttra	932,480	862,096	28,238	...	795	45,797	25,655	..	74,035	24,860	..	+ 33 6	28·1	30 5	+8·5
Agra	1,187,844	958,205	13,648	...	1,442	27,922	6,318	.	41,570	4,876		+ 11 7	29·3	31·2	+6·5
Etah	1,112,960	894,829	34,341	...	5,634	48,439	...	10,311	82,780	..	15,945	− 16 8	36 9	35·0	−5·1
Mainpuri	1,086 080	764,575	39,188	...	5,645	62,499	...	14,207	101,687	.	19 852	− 19 5	43 5	46 6	+7·1
Farukhabad	1,100,160	864,792	21,564	...	363	27 933	...	782	49,497	...	1,145	− 2 3	32 6	55·4	+69·9
Etáwah	1,084,160	795,233	58,499	571	...	80,239	...	15,858	138,738	...	15 287	− 11 0	29 1	40 5	+39·2
Cawnpore	1,514,368	1,103,465	59,696	...	3,013	96,293	...	17,698	155,989	...	20,711	− 13·2	52·4	46·1	−12·0
Delhi	805,120	525,440	121	...	41	150	143	...	271	102	...	× 37·6	40·3	31·2	−22·5
Gurgaon	1,240,320	993,280	24,103	...	4,431	39,754	23,405	...	63,857	18,974	...	× 29·7	32·5	39·4	+21·2
Dehra Dun	764,544	385,285	5,424	33	...	6,882	..	280	12,306	...	247	− 2·0	81·7	113·7	+39·1
Bijnor	1,195,520	1,024,539	3,228	730	..	3,360	1,667	...	6,588	2,397	...	+ 36·4	60 2	41·6	−30·8
Tarai	590,720	560,856	5,442	2,298	...	2,189	...	574	7,631	1,724	...	+ 22·5	65 6	68·0	+3·6
Pilibhit	878,720	709,334	5 377	...	2,939	4,354	...	2,088	9 731	...	5,027	− 51 6	40·0	72·6	+81·5
Bareilly	1,018,240	911,423	32,460	7,842	...	30.101	...	9,881	62 561	..	2,039	− 3·3	57·1	49·8	−12·8
Jhansi	1,002 752	724,553	83	81	...	1,102	692	...	1,185	773	...	+ 65 2	46 0	37·4	−18·7
Hamirpur	1,464 704	1,230,803	220	112	...	1 262	..	38	1,483	74	...	+ 4·9	50·8	43·9	−13·6
Jalaun	995,200	777,868	...	...	...	12,166	12,166	...	12,166	12,166	...	...	41·9	39 9	−4 8
TOTAL	24,445,124	19,548,302	702,258	11,667	82,724	1,007,413	239,861	76,149	1,709,671	198,757	106,102	+ 5·4	...	...	...
			Net decrease . . 71,057			Net increase ... 163,712			Net increase .. 92,655						

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B,

No. B20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1885-86—*continued.*

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

NATURE OF CROPS.	Saharanpur.	Muzaffarnagar.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Muttra.	Agra	Etah.	Mainpuri.	Furukhabad.	Etawah.	Cawnpore.	Delhi.	Gurgaon.	Dera Dun.	Bijnor.	Tarai.	Pilibhit.	Bareilly.	Jhansi.	Hamirpur.	Jalaun.	TOTAL.
Gardens and orchards	1,394	1,046	2,635	1,523	1,244	193	241	675	472	455	169	1,152	1	102	717	2	...	7	94	4	...	529	12,659
Sugarcane	15,087	43,967	72,954	8,104	784	702	1,144	1,682	3,681	3,393	5,772	3,547	4	822	793	2,420	459	1,947	8,427	12	167	76	175,944
Cereals: Rice	24,864	22 966	8,014	110	558	2	29	291	234	60	688	2,106	...	2	4,294	60	4,973	3,418	23,279	12	28	...	95,986
Cereals: Bajra	4	...	16	58	65	14	11	23	15	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Cereals: Juar	...	...	42	692	1,640	600	430	508	290	136	622	211	...	674	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Cereals: Maize	159	2,509	5,874	1,014	2,714	11	67	689	487	53	587	317	...	5	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,505
Cereals: Wheat	42,753	90,033	123,200	51,136	45,384	9,537	10,938	26,154	33,098	11,369	37,628	36,086	50	10,519	4,269	1,701	1,001	2,527	10,327	305	210	2,189	550,414
Cereals: Barley	1,739	7,003	21,145	4,916	10,149	5,370	3,348	4,754	5,925	11,438	2,138	33,072	20	4,849	228	122	139	279	1,241	8	217	439	118,539
Cereals: Oats	437	...	545	116	15	...	...	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,920
Cereals: Chena	...	2	10	91	1,456	8	11	144	163	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1,907
Other grains	277	604	15,430	25,178	27,311	18,685	8,978	17,489	18,382	1,322	31,826	22,124	47	14,454	...	2,111	799	1,134	12,259	97	572	2,933	222,012
Pulses (kharif)	58	1,028	1,137	20	6	41	3	6	1	...	...	...	...	49	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	...	2,358
Pulses (rabi): Gram	954	4,119	2,936	1,310	1,236	11,775	2,999	372	518	54	1,405	651	33	9,671	24	53	125	132	2,050	295	122	1,195	42,029
Pulses (rabi): Peas	249	5,334	8,996	3,095	17	...	935	8	300	274	600	1,117	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,979
Pulses (rabi): Arhar	...	...	...	8	10	7	16	3	...	...	...	23	...	6	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	151	239
Pulses (rabi): Masur	424	1,101	829	484	59	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	57	32	99	1,357	15	...	...	4,662
Fodder crops	385	1,358	3,896	1,441	145	1	...	...	23	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,253
Fibres: cotton, &c.	491	3,714	9,047	8,827	7,690	14,161	1,743	1,842	1,190	48	33	25	12	12,163	2	7	...	...	...	45	...	...	61,040
Dyes: indigo, &c.	914	3,236	17,994	39,722	37,307	12,152	9,268	25,709	29,549	15,449	46,605	49,806	102	10,255	...	...	...	...	176	2	...	...	298,246
Drugs: opium, &c.	104	24	55	133	338	77	55	568	3,748	3,642	5,936	1,654	...	13	328	...	...	3	117	...	4	209	17,008
Oilseeds	686	285	14	9	24	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	586	12	75	148	2,106	...	...	169	4,116
Miscellaneous	1,837	2,749	2,770	14,982	5,039	692	1,354	1,855	3,604	1,804	4,706	4,098	2	257	...	28	28	37	1,128	383	164	4,276	51,793
TOTAL YEAR, 1885-86	92,816	191,076	297,539	162,969	143,191	74,035	41,570	82,780	101,687	49,497	138,738	155,989	271	63,857	12,306	6,588	7,631	9,731	62,561	1,185	1,488	12,166	1,709,671
TOTAL YEAR, 1884-85	82,439	149,153	217,023	171,216	160,793	49,175	36,694	98,725	121,539	50,642	154,025	176,700	169	44,883	12,553	4,191	5,907	14,758	64,600	412	1,414	...	1,617,016

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

No. C20.—ANNUAL STATEMENT.

IRRIGATION OPERATIONS OF THE YEAR 1885 86—*concluded.*

Statement in acres of Crops irrigated by Canals in Canal Divisions.

Nature of Crops.	Upper Ganges Canal.						Lower Ganges Canal.						Eastern Jumna Canal.	Agra Canal.	Betwa Canal.	Rohilkhand Canals.	Bijnor Canal.	Dun Canals.	Bundelkhand Irrigation Works.		Grand Total.
	Northern.	Anupshahr.	Meerut.	Bulandshahr.	Aligarh.	Total.	Narora.	Mainpuri.	Cawnpore.	Etawah.	Bhognipur.	Total.							Jhansi district.	Hamirpur district.	
Gardens and orchards	748	971	1,429	1,212	1,825	6,185	374	512	1,460	75	94	2,515	2,105	501	529	101	2	717	4	...	12,659
Sugarcane	24,778	25,735	[illegible]	7,277	1,984	98,48[illegible]	1,344	2,276	4,876	6,461	1,882	16,839	43,670	2,653	76	10,833	2,420	793	12	167	175,944
Cereals — Rice	19,216	2,240	6,652	292	987	29,387	3	12	247	2,115	600	2,977	27,554	4	...	31,671	60	4,294	12	28	95,986
Cereals — Bajra	...	110	...	...	67	177	...	...	...	7	...	7	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	217
Cereals — Juar	...	405	...	129	2,468	3,002	57	145	202	655	116	1,175	...	1,668	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,845
Cereals — Maize	...	775	213	628	3,410	5,026	45	82	371	815	60	1,373	8,028	59	...	...	...	19	...	...	14,505
Cereals — Wheat	50,536	50,378	65,749	38,478	65,020	270,161	13,047	9,822	23,453	56,949	20,804	124,075	103,644	30,005	2,196	13,855	1,701	4,269	298	210	550,414
Cereals — Barley	3,226	3,787	22,422	3,449	14,235	47,119	1,507	4,543	47,343	178	...	53,571	1,632	13,544	442	1,659	122	228	5	217	118,539
Cereals — Oats	...	...	497	177	11	685	...	...	...	...	...	...	437	...	...	...	...	798	...	...	1,920
Cereals — Chena	...	28	11	27	1,707	1,773	...	33	...	54	27	114	...	18	...	...	...	...	2	...	1,907
Other grains	44	20,563	3,949	13,068	50,337	87,961	3,915	912	931	41,218	24,941	71,917	829	41,400	2,977	14,192	2,111	...	53	572	222,012
Pulses (khari)	771	161	26	...	13	971	...	...	..	...	...	...	1,285	93	...	...	...	...	5	4	2,358
Pulses (rabi) — Gram	3,521	905	1,058	1,244	1,761	8,489	93	37	186	542	1,627	2,485	2,600	24,459	1,198	2,307	53	24	292	122	42,029
Pulses (rabi) — Peas	2,844	6,664	...	3,256	...	12,764	...	105	1,138	897	169	2,299	4,927	935	...	...	...	54	...	...	20,979
Pulses (rabi) — Arhar	...	5	...	13	3	21	...	...	23	...	...	23	...	29	151	...	15	...	...	...	239
Pulses (rabi) — Masur	8	176	260	719	...	1,163	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745	...	...	1,488	57	194	15	...	4,662
Fodder crops	301	981	2,477	1,628	21	5,408	...	...	..	...	26	26	1,818	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	7,253
Fibres: cotton, &c.	705	2,231	2,968	7,277	11,759	24,940	208	128	30	575	212	1,153	7,008	27,885	...	...	7	2	45	...	61,040
Dyes: indigo, &c.	618	21,723	8,665	26,197	54,030	111,233	13,017	18,875	36,898	50,250	32,856	151,896	3,771	31,168	...	176	...	...	2	...	298,246
Drugs: opium, &c.	1	34	25	75	508	643	604	1,352	5,485	7,479	496	15,416	140	142	209	120	...	328	...	4	17,008
Oilseeds	219	22	6	...	26	273	...	...	...	...	...	...	747	...	169	2,329	12	586	...	...	4,116
Miscellaneous	2,237	1,368	709	17,213	4,249	25,774	388	2,319	3,046	5,191	3,497	14,441	3,406	2,128	4,409	1,193	28	...	250	164	51,793
Total year, 1885-86	109,773	139,262	155,823	122,357	214,421	741,636	34,602	41,153	125,689	173,451	87,407	462,302	215,356	176,721	12,356	79,923	6,588	12,306	995	1,488	1,709,671
Total year, 1884-85	91,498	120,011	112,228	131,285	228,917	683,939	45,654	70,615	127,159	192,428	98,977	534,833	166,407	128,002	...	85,265	4,191	12,553	412	1,414	1,617,016

ALLAHABAD,
The 19th July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W.-P. and Oudh. P. W. D., I. B.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENTS OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st AND 2nd HALVES OF JUNE AND 1st HALF OF JULY 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 996, 997, 1032, 1033, 1037, 1103 AND 1107 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 10th AND 24th JULY AND 7th AUGUST 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													Average Wages per month.		
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*	*R a. p.*
	1st half of June 1886.																
N.-W. Provinces.	Muzaffarnagar	19 12	33 0	6 9	13 4	17 10	19 12	19 12	12 2	26 2	22 0	17 10	230 0	12 10	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	22 0	32 0	6 0	10 12	21 8	20 0	...	24 0	29 0	24 0	22 8	160 0	10 4	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur	19 13	30 9½	9 7	16 10½	19 13	19 13	27 0	27 0	27 14½	27 0	27 14½	160 0	11 9½	...	...	...
	Hardui	21 0	35 0	6 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	30 0	...	26 0	160 0	12 0	...	...	...
	2nd half of June 1886.																
Bombay.	Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4 4	9 9 6	32-8 to 45-2
	Colaba (Alibag)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	13 0 0	18 0 0
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 9-0	12-0 to 20-0
	Bijapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 8 0	9 0 0	15 0 0
	Ratnágiri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 8 0	8 0 0	15 0 0
	Panch Máhals (Godhra)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 10 0	7 0 0	15-0 to 18-12
	Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0 0	30-0 to 37-8
Rajputana.	Erinpura	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 0 0	6 0 0	12 0 0
	1st half of July 1886.																
Bombay.	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0	...	...	...
Mysore.	Bangalore	10 10	11 2	8 15	9 10	22 13	...	28 12	...	11 7	...	12 3	96 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Kolar	...	13 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	144 0	11 0	...	...	...
	Tumkur	13 0	12 8	11 0	12 8	...	...	35 0	...	11 8	...	13 0	340 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Mysore	11 0	9 8	9 8	11 0	25 0	20 0	26 0	16 0	11 12	...	11 4	84 0	10 0	...	...	...
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	34 0	...	13 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0	...	...	...
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	27 5	...	38 14	...	13 10	...	...	480 0	10 8	...	...	...
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	...	10 0	64 0	12 0	...	...	...
	Chitaldroog	14 2	15 4	14 10	15 12	32 13	17 8	33 12	28 13	14 5	...	13 3	320 0	11 4	...	...	...

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(*Statistical Branch*).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Comparative Statement of the Net Indian Sea and Land Customs Revenue (excluding Salt Revenue) for the first four months of the official year 1886-87, and of the fifteen preceding years.*

(IN THOUSANDS OF RUPEES.)

FOR THE FOUR MONTHS, APRIL TO JULY.

YEAR.	Bengal. On Imports of Liquors.	Bengal. On other Imports.	Bengal. On Exports.	Bengal. Total Revenue.	Bombay. On Imports of Liquors.	Bombay. On other Imports.	Bombay. On Exports.	Bombay. Total Revenue.	Sindh. On Imports of Liquors.	Sindh. On other Imports.	Sindh. On Exports.	Sindh. Total Revenue.	Madras. On Imports of Liquors.	Madras. On other Imports.	Madras. On Exports.	Madras. Total Revenue.	British Burma. On Imports of Liquors.	British Burma. On other Imports.	British Burma. On Exports.	British Burma. Total Revenue.	Total British India. On Imports of Liquors.	Total British India. On other Imports.	Total British India. Total Import Revenue.	Total British India. Export Revenue.	Total British India. Total Revenue.	YEAR.
1871-72 . . .	3,38	21,67	7,18	32,23	2,81	10,10	1,33	14,24	41	32	41	1,14	1,19	3,94	4,94	10,07	45	1,36	7,73	9,54	8,24	37,39	45,63	21,59	67,22	1871-72.
1872-73 . . .	4,37	21,36	6,97	32,70	1,80	12,99	1,21	16,00	39	29	80	1,48	1,40	4,28	4,00	9,68	1,13	1,67	14,56	17,36	9,09	40,59	49,68	27,54	77,22	1872-73.
1873-74 . . .	3,63	20,85	5,26	29,74	2,15	11,54	1,26	14,95	42	21	36	99	1,32	4,59	4,93	10,84	1,20	1,55	12,41	15,16	8,72	38,74	47,46	24,22	71,68	1873-74.
1874-75 . . .	4,04	24,63	4,40	33,07	2,19	12,28	1,34	15,81	43	16	39	98	1,17	4,89	4,56	10,62	1,48	2,35	8,57	12,40	9,31	44,31	53,62	19,26	72,88	1874-75.
1875-76 . . .	3,88	27,24	5,90	37,02	2,41	13,70	3,25	19,36	44	31	80	1,55	1,49	5,07	5,25	11,81	1,23	1,45	15,72	18,40	9,45	47,77	57,22	30,92	88,14	1875-76.
1876-77 . . .	4,32	20,34	3,64	28,30	2,76	10,94	45	14,15	41	18	8	67	1,92	4,20	3,10	9,22	1,65	1,74	10,62	14,01	11,06	37,40	48,46	17,89	66,35	1876-77.
1877-78 . . .	5,14	25,71	3,72	34,57	3,13	13,21	48	16,82	75	25	14	1,14	1,71	2,52	63	4,86	1,81	1,94	8,87	12,62	12,54	43,63	56,17	13,84	70,01	1877-78.
1878-79 . . .	4,51	21,09	4,61	30,21	2,88	12,57	70	16,15	63	14	9	86	2,00	3,47	1,52	6,99	2,68	2,36	10,99	16,03	12,70	39,63	52,33	17,91	70,24	1878-79.
1879-80 . . .	3,95	19,59	2,76	26,30	3,03	10,36	73	14,12	1,00	29	7	1,36	1,73	2,78	1,74	6,25	2,39	1,84	14,45	18,68	12,10	34,86	46,96	19,75	66,71	1879-80.
1880-81 . . .	4,46	17,54	3,01	25,01	2,90	13,71	63	17,24	1,50	34	9	1,93	1,78	3,42	3,33	8,53	1,67	2,37	14,38	18,42	12,31	37,38	49,69	21,44	71,13	1880-81.
1881-82 . . .	4,66	17,46	4,62	26,74	3,56	13,30	60	17,46	1,37	50	12	1,99	1,76	3,43	2,54	7,73	2,34	2,35	16,77	21,46	13,69	37,04	50,73	24,65	75,38	1881-82.
1882-83 . . .	4,93	...	4,90	9,83	3,64	—88*	51	3,27	1,17	2	20	1,39	1,79	...	1,39	3,18	2,98	3	22,75	25,76	14,51	—83*	13,68	29,75	43,43	1882-83.
1883-84 . . .	4,84	3	6,24	11,11	3,66	16	40	4,22	1,26	1	16	1,43	1,76	2	2,00	3,78	2,83	7	17,07	19,97	14,35	29	14,64	25,87	40,51	1883-84.
1884-85 . . .	4,15	12	3,45	7,72	3,47	16	62	4,25	1,40	2	16	1,58	1,59	2	2,34	3,95	2,79	3	12,10	14,92	13,40	35	13,75	18,67	32,42	1884-85.
1885-86 . . .	4,44	7	4,15	8,66	3,97	17	31	4,45	1,43	1	27	1,71	1,63	2	98	2,63	2,18	2	17,89	20,09	13,65	29	13,94	23,60	37,54	1885-86.
1886-87 . . .	4,37	9	3,58	8,04	4,08	22	46	4,76	1,67	5	35	2,07	2,34	4	1,79	4,17	3,28	2	15,67	18,97	15,74	42	16,16	21,85	38,01	1886-87.

* The amount refunded is greater than the duty collected.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
STATISTICAL BRANCH;
Calcutta, 17th August 1886.

D. M. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 35.} SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

Simla, the 25th August, 1886.

No. 289.—*Appointment.*—Mr. H. S. Beadon, B.A., of the Bengal Civil Service, to officiate as Judge and Commissioner of the Assam Valley Districts, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. H. Luttman-Johnson, C.S., or until further orders.

MEDICAL.

The 27th August, 1886.

No. 433.—The services of Brigade-Surgeon C. J. J. Jackson, M.D., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

JUDICIAL.

The 27th August, 1886.

No. 1179.—*Appointments.*—Mr. P. C. Sen, Barrister-at-Law, officiating Assistant to the Government Advocate, Rangoon, to officiate as Judge of Moulmein, during the absence on furlough of Mr. D. G. Macleod, or until further orders.

Mr. B. Cowasjee to officiate as Assistant to the Government Advocate, Burma, *vice* Mr. P. C. Sen.

PATENTS.

The 23rd August, 1886.

No. 1025.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 183 *of* 1885.—John Ishan Sarkar, C.E., of Grant Rampore, District Kherie, Oudh, for improvements in hand reaping machines.

No. 30 *of* 1886.—Satcoury Bysack, of No. 348, Upper Chitpore Road in Calcutta, for a paddy and other grain husking and cleaning machine.

No. 34 *of* 1886.—David Wilson, of Grays in the County of Essex, England, Manager of works, for improvements in the manufacture of telegraph poles, columns, pillars, flagstaffs, signal-posts for railways, lamp-posts, fence-posts, and other posts, rolls for engineering and other purposes

chimneys for factories, pipes for conveying liquids or gases and other like tubular articles, railway and tramway sleepers, door-steps, lintels, window-sills, building blocks, and tanks, casks and drums for containing liquid, semi-liquid and solid matters.

.. .. ..

FORESTS.

The 27th August, 1886.

No. 761 *F*.—Mr. M. Muttannah, Sub-Assistant Conservator of Forests and officiating Assistant Conservator of the 3rd Grade in Coorg, is transferred to the Central Provinces.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF BENGAL.

NOTIFICATION.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 4th August, 1886.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal is pleased, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to declare that the undermentioned Acts are in force in the district of Darjeeling:

Act IX of 1861 (An Act to amend the law relating to minors).

Act XXI of 1866 (The Native Converts' Marriage Dissolution Act, 1866).

By order of the Lieut.-Govr. of Bengal,

F. B. PEACOCK,
Chief Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th August, 1886.

No. 1693 *G*.—Consequent on the grant of three months' privilege leave to Mr. R. I. Bruce, C.I.E., Political Agent of the 1st Class, the following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Department, with effect from the 26th July, 1886 :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent of the 3rd Class, and officiating Political Agent of the 2nd Class, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 1st Class.

Captain H. M. Temple, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, and Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd Class.

The 25th August, 1886.

No. 1697 *G*.—With the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Ghalib Bey as Consul-General for Turkey at Bombay.

No. 1700 *G*.—The following extract from Force Orders issued on the 16th March, 1886, by Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant Sutton Jones is attached to the Force from this date, pending further orders.

The 26th August, 1886.

No. 1713 *G*.—Lieutenant J. Ramsay, S. C., officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd Class, and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is posted as an Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India with effect from the date of assuming charge.

The 27th August, 1886.

No. 1991 *E*.—The following Order of Her Majesty in Council, published in the *London Gazette*, of the 2nd July, 1886, is republished for general information :—

AT the Court at *Windsor*, the 26th day of *June*, 1886.

PRESENT:

The QUEEN'S Most Excellent Majesty.

Lord President.	Earl of Rosebery.
Lord Steward.	Mr. Fowler.

WHEREAS by the "Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, it was amongst other things enacted that, where an arrangement has been made with any foreign State with respect to the surrender to such State of any fugitive criminals, Her Majesty may, by Order in Council, direct that the said Acts shall apply in the case of such foreign State; and that Her Majesty may, by the same or any subsequent Order, limit the operation of the Order, and restrict the same to fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in the part of Her Majesty's dominions specified in the Order, and render the operation thereof subject to such conditions, exceptions, and qualifications as may be deemed expedient; and that if, by any law made after the passing of the Act of 1870 by the Legislature of any British possession, provision is made for carrying into effect within such possession the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in or suspected of being in such British possession, Her Majesty may, by the Order in Council applying the said Acts in the case of any foreign State, or by any subsequent Order, suspend the operation within any such British possession of the said Acts, or of any part thereof, so far as it relates to such foreign State, and so long as such Law continues in force there and no longer:

And whereas in accordance with section 18 of "The Extradition Act, 1870," the Legislature of the Dominion of Canada has, by laws passed in the years 1877 and 1882, and respectively styled "The Extradition Act, 1877," and "An Act to Amend the Extradition Act, 1877," made provision for carrying into effect within the Dominion the surrender of fugitive criminals who are in, or are suspected of being in, the Dominion:

And whereas a Treaty was concluded on the twentieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, between Her Majesty and the President of the Republic of the Equator, for the mutual extradition of fugitive criminals, which Treaty is in the terms following:—

"HER Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and His Excellency the President of the Republic of Ecuador, having judged it expedient, with a view to the better administration of justice, and to the prevention of crime within their respective territories and jurisdictions, that persons charged with or convicted of the crimes hereinafter enumerated, and being fugitives from justice, should under certain circumstances be reciprocally delivered up; Her Britannic Majesty and the President of Ecuador have named as their Plenipotentiaries to conclude a Treaty for this purpose, that is to say:

"Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Frederick Douglas Hamilton, Esquire, her Minister Resident at Ecuador;

"And his Excellency the President of Ecuador, General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs and of the Interior;

"Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:—

"ARTICLE I.

"It is agreed that Her Britannic Majesty's Government and that of Ecuador shall, on requisition made in their name by their respective Diplomatic Agents, deliver up to each other reciprocally any persons who, being accused or convicted of any of the crimes hereinafter specified, committed within the jurisdiction of the requiring Party, shall be found within the territories of the other Party:—

"1. Murder, or attempt or conspiracy to murder.

"2. Manslaughter.

"3. Counterfeiting or altering money, or uttering counterfeit or altered money.

"4. Forgery, counterfeiting, or altering, or uttering what is forged or counterfeited or altered.

"5. Embezzlement or larceny.

"6. Obtaining money or goods by false pretences.

"7. Crimes against bankruptcy law.

"8. Fraud by a bailee, banker, agent, factor, trustee, or director, or member or public officer of any company made criminal by any law for the time being in force.

"9. Rape.

"10. Abduction.

"11. Child stealing.

"12. Burglary or housebreaking.

"13. Arson.

"14. Robbery with violence.

"15. Threats by letter or otherwise with intent to extort.

"16. Piracy by law of nations.

"17. Sinking or destroying a vessel at sea, or attempting or conspiring to do so.

"Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, y Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Ecuador, habiendo juzgado conveniente para la mejor administracion de justicia, y para prevenir los crímenes dentro de sus respectivos territorios y jurisdicciones, que las personas acusadas ó convictas de los crímenes enumerados en seguida, y que estando fugitivas de la justicia deban, bajo ciertas circunstancias, ser entregadas recíprocamente; Su Magestad la Reina de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda y el Presidente del Ecuador han nombrado sus Plenipotenciarios respectivos para celebrar un Tratado con este fin, es decir:

"Su Magestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña e Irlanda, all Señor Federico Douglas Hamilton (Escudero), su Ministro Residente en el Ecuador;

"Y su Excelencia el Presidente del Ecuador, al Señor General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Ministro del Interior y de Relaciones Exriores;

"Quienes, despues de haberse comunicado sus plenos poderes, y encontrádolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido y estipulado los Artículos siguientes:—

"ARTICULO I.

"Se ha convenido en que el Gobierno de Su Magestad Británica y el del Ecuador deberán, prévio pedimento hecho en su nombre por sus respectivos Agentes Diplomáticos, entregarse recíprocamente cualesquiera personas que siendo acusadas ó convictas de cualquiera de los crímenes puntualizados en seguida, cometidos dentro de la jurisdiccion de la parte solicitante, sean encontrados dentro del territorio de la otra parte:—

"1. Asesinato, ó tentativa ó conspiracion para asesinar.

"2. Homicidio.

"3. Falsificacion, ó alteracion de moneda, ó circulacion de moneda falsificada ó alterada.

"4. Falsificacion, contrahacimiento, ó alteracion, ó circulacion de lo falsificado, contrahecho ó alterado.

"5. Hurto, ocultacion de bienes de una herencia aun no aceptada por el heredero, ó ratería.

"6. Obtener moneda ú otros efectos por medio de falsos pretextos.

"7. Crímenes contra las leyes de la bancarrota.

"8. Fraude por un individuo libre bajo fianza, banquero, agente, factor, síndico ó curador, director, miembro ó empleado público de alguna compañía, declarado criminal por ley vijente en ese tiempo.

"9. Estupro con violencia.

"10. Abduccion.

"11. Robo de niños.

"12. Robo nocturno, ó entrada en una casa con violencia con el objeto de robar.

"13. Incendio intencional.

"14. Robo con violencia.

"15. Amenazas por escrito ó de cualquier otra manera con el objeto de cometer algun acto de extorsion.

"16. Piratería segun el derecho de gentes.

"17. Hundimiento ó destruccion de una embarcacion en el mar, ó tentativa ó conspiracion con este objeto.

"18. Assaults on board a ship on the high seas with intent to destroy life or to do grievous bodily harm.

"19. Revolt or conspiracy to revolt by two or more persons on board a ship on the high seas against the authority of the captain or master.

"Provided that the surrender shall be made only when, in the case of a person accused, the commission of the crime shall be so established as that the laws of the country where the fugitive or person so accused shall be found would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial if the crime had been there committed; and, in the case of a person alleged to have been convicted, on such evidence as, according to the laws of the country where he is found, would prove that he had been convicted.

"ARTICLE II.

"In the dominions of Her Britannic Majesty, other than the foreign or colonial possessions of Her Majesty, the manner of proceeding shall be as follows:—

"1. In the case of a person accused:—

"The requisition for the surrender shall be made to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by some person recognized by the Secretary of State as a Diplomatic Representative of the Republic of Ecuador, accompanied by a warrant or other equivalent judicial document for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Ecuador, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any particulars which may serve to identify him. The said Secretary of State shall transmit such documents to Her Britannic Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate in London that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

"On the receipt of such order from the Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would, in the opinion of the Magistrate, justify the issue of the warrant if the crime had been committed in the United Kingdom, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

"When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant, he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other Police Magistrate in London. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of England, the committal for trial of the prisoners if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in England, the police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender; sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

"After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of Ecuador.

"18. Asaltos á bordo de un buque en alta mar, con el intento de quitar la vida ó de causar graves daños corporales.

"19. Rebelion ó tentativa de rebelion ejecutada por dos ó mas personas á bordo de un buque en alta mar, contra la autoridad del capitan ó patron.

"Con tal que la entrega, en el caso de una persona acusada, se haga únicamente cuando se puntualice la perpetracion del crímen de manera que las leyes del pais en que sea hallado el fugitivo ó persona acusada justificaren su captura y enjuiciamento si allí se hubiese cometido el crímen; y en el caso en que se declare convicta á una persona en mérito de pruebas que, segun las leyes del pais en que ella sea hallada, bastarian para tenerla por convicta.

"ARTICULO II.

"En los dominios de Su Magestad Británica distintos de las posesiones coloniales ó extranjeras de Su Magestad, el procedimiento será como sigue:—

"1°. En el caso de una persona acusada:—

"El pedimento de entrega se hará al Principal Secretario de Estado de Negocios Extranjeros de Su Magestad, por cualquiera persona reconocida por el Secretario de Estado como un Agente Diplomático de la República de Ecuador, acompañado de un testimonio ú otro documento judicial equivalente, para proceder al arresto del acusado, expedido por un Juez ó Magistrado debidamente autorizado para conocer de los actos deque ha sido acusada la persona en el Ecuador, juntamente con las deposiciones debidamente autenticadas ó relaciones hechas con juramento ante un Juez ó Magistrado, manifestando con claridad dichos actos, y una descripcion de la persona reclamada, y todos los particulares que conduzcan á identificarla. Dicho Secretario de Estado trasmitirá los documentos expresados al Principal Secretario de Estado en el despacho del Interior de Su Magestad, quien por una órden firmada y sellada de su mano hará saber á algun Magistrado de Policía de Lóndres que tal demanda ha sido hecha, y le requerirá, si hubiere causa suficiente, para que expida la cédula de arresto contra el fugitivo.

"Con el recibo de la órden del Secretario de Estado, y con la produccion de suficiente prueba en opinion del Magistrado que justificase la expedicion del auto si el crímen hubiese sido cometido en el Reino Unido, expedirá en consecuencia la respectiva cédula.

"Cuando el fugitivo hubiere sido aprehendido en virtud de tal auto, será conducido ante el Magistrado de Policía que lo expidió, ó ante otro de igual clase de Lóndres. Si la prueba que deba entónces producirse fuere tal que justificase, segun las leyes de Inglaterra, el sometimiento á juicio del preso, si el crímen de que hubiese sido acusado lo hubiese cometido en Inglaterra, el Magistrado de Policía le someterá á prision para esperar el decreto de entrega expedido por el Secretario de Estado, enviando inmediatamente al Secretario de Estado un certificado de la prision praticada, y un informe del caso.

"Despues de expirado el periodo de detencion del preso, que nunca debe ser de ménos de quince dias, el Secretario de Estado, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, ordenará que el criminal fugitivo sea entregado á la persona que esté debidamente antorizada para recibirle de la parte del Gobierno del Ecuador.

"2. In the case of a person convicted :—

"The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the recognized Diplomatic Representative, in support of his requisition, shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Police Magistrate shall be such as would, according to the law of England, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

"After the Police Magistrate shall have committed the accused or convicted person to prison to await the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, such person shall have the right to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. If he should so apply, his surrender must be deferred until after the decision of the Court upon the return to the writ, and even then can only take place if the decision is adverse to the applicant. In the latter case the Court may at once order his delivery to the person authorized to receive him, without the order of a Secretary of State for his surrender, or commit him to prison to await such order. A like proceeding shall be observed towards criminals in prison in Ecuador.

"ARTICLE III.

"In the Republic of Ecuador the manner of proceeding shall be as follows :—

"1. In the case of a person accused :

"The requisition for the surrender shall be made to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent of Her Britannic Majesty, accompanied by a warrant for the arrest of the accused, issued by a Judge or Magistrate duly authorized to take cognizance of the acts charged against him in Great Britain, together with duly authenticated depositions or statements taken on oath before such Judge or Magistrate, clearly setting forth the said acts, and a description of the person claimed, and any other particulars which may serve to identify him.

"The said documents shall be transmitted to the Minister Secretary of State for the Interior Department, who shall then, by order under his hand and seal, signify to some Police Magistrate that such requisition has been made, and require him, if there be due cause, to issue his warrant for the apprehension of the fugitive.

"On the receipt of such order from the Minister Secretary of State, and on the production of such evidence as would justify the issue of the warrant, if the crime had been committed in Ecuador, he shall issue his warrant accordingly.

"When the fugitive shall have been apprehended in virtue of such warrant he shall be brought before the Police Magistrate who issued it, or some other authority of the same class. If the evidence to be then produced shall be such as to justify, according to the law of Ecuador, the committal for trial of the prisoner if the crime of which he is accused had been committed in Ecuador, the Police Magistrate shall commit him to prison to await the warrant of the Secretary of State for his surrender, sending immediately to the Secretary of State a certificate of the committal and a report upon the case.

"2°. En el caso de una persona convicta :—

"El curso del procedimiento será el mismo que en el de una persona acusada, excepto que el auto que sea trasmitido por el Agente Diplomático reconocido, en apoyo de su solicitud, manifestará con claridad el crímen del cual la persona reclamada haya sido convicta, y relacionará el hecho, lugar, y fecha de su conviccion. La prueba que deba producirse ante el Magistrado de Policía debe ser tal que, en conformidad con las leyes de Inglaterra, probare que el preso fuese convicto del crímen que se le acusa.

"Despues de que el Magistrado de Policía haya puesto en prision á la persona acusada ó convicta para esperar la órden de un Secretario de Estado para su entrega, dicha persona tendrá derecho de pedir un escrito de *habeas corpus*. Si ella lo efectuare así, su entrega debe ser diferida hasta despues de la decision de la Corte sobre el pedimento de dicho escrito, y aun entónces tendrá lugar solamente si la decision fuese adversa al recurrente. En este último caso puede la Corte ordenar la immediata entrega á la persona autorizada para recibirle, sin órden del Secretario de Estado sobre dicha entrega, ó someterlo á prision para aguardar la órden. Igual procedimiento se observará respecto de los delincuentes puestos en prision en el Ecuador.

"ARTICULO III.

"En la República del Ecuador, el procedimiento será como sigue :—

"1°. En el caso de una persona acusada :

"La peticion para la entrega se hará al Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores del Ecuador por el Ministro ú otro Agente Diplomático de Su Magestad Británica, acompañada de un auto de arresto del acusado expedido por un Juez ó Magistrado debidamente autorizado para conocer de los actos de que se le acusare en la Gran Bretaña, junto con las deposiciones bien autenticadas, ó relaciones hechas con juramento ante dicho Juez ó Magistrado, manifestando con claridad los actos expresados, y una description de la persona reclamada y otras particularidades que puedan servir para identificarla.

"Dichos documentos se transmitirán al Minstro Secretario de Estado en el Departamento del Interior, quien entónces, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, hará saber á algun empleado de Policía que tal demanda ha sido hecha, y le requerirá, si hubiere causa suficiente, para que expida el mandamiento de arresto contra el fugitivo.

"Con el recibo de la órden del Ministro Secretario de Estado, y con la produccion de suficiente prueba que justifique la expendicion del auto si el crímen hubiese sido cometido en el Ecuador, expedirá en consecuencia la boleta de prision.

"Cuando el fugitivo hubiere sido aprehendido en virtud de tal boleta, será conducido ante el empleado de Policía que lo expidió ó ante otro de igual clase. Si la prueba que deba entónces producirse fuere tal que justificase, segun las leyes del Ecuador, el sometimiento á juicio del preso, si el crímen de que hubiese sido acusado lo hubiese cometido en el Ecuador, el empleado de Policía le someterá á prision para esperar el decreto de entrega expedido por el Secretario de Estado, enviando inmediatamente á este un certificado de la prision practicada y un informe del caso.

"After the expiration of a period from the committal of the prisoner, which shall never be less than fifteen days, the Secretary of State shall, by order under his hand and seal, order the fugitive criminal to be surrendered to such person as may be duly authorized to receive him on the part of the Government of Her Majesty.

"2. In the case of a person convicted :—

"The course of proceeding shall be the same as in the case of a person accused, except that the warrant to be transmitted by the Minister or other Diplomatic Agent in support of his requisition shall clearly set forth the crime of which the person claimed has been convicted, and state the fact, place, and date of his conviction. The evidence to be produced before the Magistrate charged with the investigation of the case shall be such as would, according to the laws of Ecuador, prove that the prisoner was convicted of the crime charged.

"ARTICLE IV.

"A fugitive criminal may, however, be apprehended under a warrant issued by any Police Magistrate or other competent authority in either country, on such information or complaint, and such evidence, or after such proceedings as would, in the opinion of the person issuing the warrant, justify the issue of a warrant if the crime had been committed or the prisoner convicted in that part of the dominions of the two Contracting Parties in which he exercises jurisdiction: Provided, however, that in the United Kingdom the accused shall, in such case, be sent as speedily as possible before a Police Magistrate in London, and that he shall be discharged, if within thirty days a requisition shall not have been made for his surrender by the Diplomatic Agent of his country, in the manner directed by Articles II and III of this Treaty.

"The same rule shall apply to the cases of persons accused or convicted of any of the crimes specified in this Treaty, committed on the high seas, on board any vessel of either country, which may come into any port of the other.

"ARTICLE V.

"If the fugitive criminal who has been committed to prison be not surrendered and conveyed away within two months after such committal, or within two months after the decision of the Court, upon the return to a writ of *habeas corpus* in the United Kingdom, he shall be discharged from custody, unless sufficient cause be shown to the contrary.

"ARTICLE VI.

"When any person shall have been surrendered by either of High Contracting Parties to the other, such person shall not, until he has been restored, or had an opportunity of returning to the country from whence he was surrendered, be triable or tried for any offence committed in the other country prior to the surrender, other than the particular offence on account of which he was surrendered.

"ARTICLE VII.

"In any case where an individual convicted or accused in Ecuador of any of the crimes

"Despues de expirado el periodo de detencion del preso, que nunca debe ser de ménos de quince dias, el Secretario de Estado, por órden firmada y sellada de su mano, ordenará que el criminal fugitivo sea entregado á la persona que esté debidamente autorizada para rescibirle de parte del Gobierno de Su Magestad Británica.

"2°. En el caso de una persona convicta :—

"El curso del procedimiento será el mismo que en el de una persona acusada, excepto que el auto que deba ser trasmitido por el Ministro ú otro Agente Diplomático en apoyo de su pedimento, deberá manifestar claramente el crímen del que la persona reclamada ha sido convencida, y determinar el hecho, lugar, y fecha de su conviccion. Las pruebas que deban producirse ante el Magistrado encargado de la investigacion del caso deben ser tales que, segun las leyes del Ecuador, probaren que el preso fuese convicto del crímen del que se le acusa.

"ARTICULO IV.

"El criminal fugitivo puede sin embargo ser aprehendido por un auto expedido por cualquiera Magistrado de Policía ú otra autoridad competente en cada uno de los dos paises, con tales informaciones ó quejas y pruebas, ó despues de tales procedimientos que en opinion de la persona que expida el auto, justificasen la expedicion de un auto si el crímen hubiese sido cometido ó el prisionero convicto en aquella parte de los dominios de las dos Partes Contratantes en la cual el Magistrado ú otra autoridad competente ejerza jurisdiccion ; sin embargo que en el Reino Unido el acusado, en tal caso, será enviado con la brevedad posible ante un Magistrado de Policía en Lóndres, y que será puesto en libertad, si dentro de treinta dias no se hubiese hecho una solicitud para la entrega, por el Agente Diplomático de su país de la manera prescrita en los Artículos II y III de este Tratado.

"Las mismas reglas se observarán en los casos de personas acusadas ó convictas de cualquiera de los crímenes especificados en este Tratado, cometidos en alta mar ó abordo de cualquiera embarcacion de uno de los dos paises que pueda entrar á uno de los puertos del otro.

"ARTICULO V.

"Si el fugitivo criminal que ha sido sometido á prision no fuere entregado ó llevado á fuera en el término de dos meses despues del arresto, ó dentro de dos meses despues de la decision de la Corte sobre el escrito de *habeas corpus* en el Reino Unido ó en el Ecuador, será puesto en libertad, á ménos que causa suficiente se demostrare en contrario.

"ARTICULO VI.

"Cuando alguna persona hubiere sido entregado por una de las Altas Partes Contratantes á la otra, tal persona, mientras no haya sido devuelta ó haya tenido una oportunidad de volver al pais de donde fué entregada, no podrá ser sometida á juicio ni juzgada por ningun delito cometido en el otra pais, anteriormente á la entrega, á no ser por el delito particular por cuya causa fué entregada.

"ARTICULO VII.

"En cualquiera caso en que un convicto ó acusado en el Ecuador de alguno de los crímenes

described in the present Treaty, and who shall have taken refuge in the United Kingdom, shall have obtained naturalization there, such naturalization shall not prevent the search for, arrest, and surrender of such individual to the Ecuatorian authorities, in conformity with the said Treaty.

"In like manner the surrender shall take place on the part of Ecuador in any case where an individual accused or convicted in England of any of the same crimes who shall have taken refuge in Ecuador shall have obtained naturalization there.

detallados en el presente Tratado, y que se hubiere refugiado en el Reino Unido y obtenido naturalizacion allí, tal naturalizacion no impedira la busca, arresto y entrega del individuo á las autoridades del Ecuador, en conformidad con dicho Tratado. De igual manera la entrega se verificará de parte del Ecuador, en cualquiera caso en que un individuo acusado ó convicto en Inglaterra de cualquiera de los mismos delitos se hallare refugiado en el Ecuador y hubiere obtenido allí naturalizacion.

"ARTICLE VIII.

"No accused or convicted person shall be surrendered, if the offence in respect of which his surrender is demanded shall be deemed by the party upon whom it is made to be one of a political character, or if he prove to the satisfaction of the Police Magistrate, or of the Court before which he is brought on *habeas corpus*, or to the Secretary of State, that the requisition for his surrender has, in fact, been made with a view to try or to punish him for an offence of a political character.

"ARTICULO VIII.

"Ninguna persona acusada ó convicta será entregada, si el delito por el cual se demanda su entrega se estima por la parte á quien se solicita ser de carácter político, ó si la persona probare á satisfaccion del Magistrado de Policía ó de la Corte ante la cual es conducido en *habeas corpus*, ó del Secretario de Estado, que el pedimento de su entrega ha sido, en efecto, hecho con la mira de juzgarle y castigarle por un delito de carácter político.

"ARTICLE IX.

"Warrants, depositions, or statements on oath, issued or taken in the dominions of either of the two High Contracting Parties, and copies thereof, and certificates of or judicial documents stating the fact of conviction, shall be received in evidence in proceedings in the dominions of the other if purporting to be signed or certified by a Judge, Magistrate, or officer of the country where they were issued or taken.

"Provided such warrants, depositions, statements, copies, certificates, and judicial documents are authenticated by the oath of some witness, or by being sealed with the official seal of the Minister of Justice, or some other Minister of State.

"ARTICULO IX.

"Los autos, deposiciones ó relaciones bajo juramento, expedidos ó tomados en los dominios de cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, las copias de ellos y certificados ó documentos judiciales que establecen el hecho de la conviccion, serán recibidos en prueba en los procedimientos que se sigan en los dominios de la otra, siempre que se encuentren firmados ó certificados por un Juez, Magistrado ó alguacil del pais de donde han sido expedidos ó tomados.

"Con tal que dichos autos, deposiciones, relaciones, copias, certificados, y documentos judiciales sean autenticados con el juramento de algun testigo, ó sellados con el sello oficial de Ministro de Justicia ó de algun otro Ministro de Estado.

"ARTICLE X.

"The surrender shall not take place if, since the commission of the acts charged, the accusation, or the conviction, exemption from prosecution or punishment has been acquired by lapse of time, according to the laws of the country where the accused shall have taken refuge.

"ARTICULO X.

"La entrega no se efectuará si, desde la comision de los actos imputados, ó desde la acusacion ó conviccion, el lapso del tiempo hubiese eximido al delincuente del enjuiciamiento ó del castigo, segun las leyes del país en donde el acusado se hallare refugiado.

"ARTICLE XI.

"If the individual claimed by one of the two Contracting Parties, in pursuance of the present Treaty, should be also claimed by one or several other Powers, on account of other crimes committed upon their territory, his surrender shall, in preference, be granted in compliance with that demand which is earliest in date.

"ARTICULO XI.

"Si el individuo reclamado por una de las Partes Contratantes, en ejecucion del present Tratado, fuere tambien reclamado por una ó varias Potencias, con motivo de otros crímenes cometidos en sus territorios, la entrega se hará con preferencia á aquella cuyo reclamo se hayá hecho con fecha anterior.

"ARTICLE XII.

"If the individual claimed should be under prosecution, or in custody, for a crime or offence committed in the country where he may have taken refuge, his surrender may be deferred until he shall have been set at liberty in due course of law.

"In case he should be proceeded against or detained in such country on account of obligations contracted towards private individuals, his

"ARTICULO XII.

"Si el individuo reclamado estuviere enjuiciado, ó en custodia, por un crímen ó delito cometido en el pais donde se haya refugiado, su entrega puede ser diferida hasta que hubiere sido puesto en libertad, en el debido curso legal.

"En caso de que se hallare encausado ó detenido en dicho pais por causa de obligaciones contraidas con individuos particulares, su entrega

surrender shall nevertheless take place, the injured party retaining his right to prosecute his claims before the competent authority.

"ARTICLE XIII.

"Every article found in the possession of the individual claimed at the time of his arrest shall be seized, in order to be delivered up with his person at the time when the surrender shall be made. Such delivery shall not be limited to the property or articles obtained by stealing or by fraudulent bankruptcy, but shall extend to everything that may serve as proof of the crime. It shall take place even when the surrender, after having been ordered, shall be prevented from taking place by reason of the escape or death of the individual claimed.

"ARTICLE XIV.

"Each of the two Contracting Parties shall defray the expenses occasioned by the arrest within its territories, the detention, and the conveyance to its frontier, of the persons whom it may consent to surrender in pursuance of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XV.

"The stipulations of the present Treaty shall be applicable to the foreign or colonial possessions of the two High Contracting Parties.

"The requisition for the surrender of a fugitive criminal who has taken refuge in a foreign or colonial possession of either Party, shall be made to the Governor or chief authority of such possession by the chief Consular Officer of the other at the seat of Government; or, if the fugitive has escaped from a foreign or colonial possession of the Party on whose behalf the requisition is made, by the Governor or chief authority of such possession.

"Such requisitions may be disposed of, subject always, as nearly as may be, to the provisions of this Treaty, by the respective Governors or chief authorities, who, however, shall be at liberty either to grant the surrender, or to refer the matter to their Government.

"Her Britannic Majesty shall, however, be at liberty to make special arrangements in the British Colonies and foreign possessions for the surrender of Ecuatorian criminals who may take refuge within such Colony, on the basis as nearly as may be, of the provisions of the present Treaty.

"ARTICLE XVI.

"The present Treaty shall come into operation two months after the exchange of the ratifications. Due notice shall in each country be given of the day.

"Either Party may at any time terminate the Treaty on giving to the other six months' notice of its intention.

"ARTICLE XVII.

"The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at the capital of Ecuador within eight months after the approbation of the Legislative Power according to the laws of each country.

se verificará, no obstante, reservándose la parte agraviada su derecho para continuar sus reclamos ante la autoridad competente.

"ARTICULO XIII.

"Tudo objeto encontrado en poder del individuo reclamado, al tiempo de su arresto, será recaudado para entregarlo junto con su persona cuando deba verificarse su entrega. Tal devolucion no se limitará á los artículos obtenidos por robo ó quiebra fraudulenta, sino que se extenderá á todas las cosas que puedan servir como prueba del delito. Esto se verificará aun cuando, despues de ordenada la entrega de la persona, no hubiere tenido efecto por causa de la fuga ó muerte del individuo reclamado.

"ARTICULO XIV.

"Cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes costeará los gastos ocasionados por el arresto dentro de su territorio, la detencion y la remision á su frontera, de las personas que consienta en entregar en conformidad del presente Tratado.

"ARTICULO XV.

"Las estipulaciones del presente Tratado serán aplicables á las posesiones coloniales ó extrangeras de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes.

"La peticion de extradicion de un criminal fugitivo que se hubiere refugiado en una colonia ó posesion extrangera de cualquiera de las Partes, se hará al Gobernador ó autoridad principal de tal posesion ó colonia, por el principal Agente Consular de la otra Parte en el asiento del Gobierno; ó si el fugitivo se ha fugado de una posesion extrangera ó colonial de la Parte en cuyo favor se ha hecho la peticion, por el Gobernador ó autoridad principal de dicha posesion ó colonia.

"Tales peticiones pueden ser despachadas, sujetándose siempre con la mayor estrictez posible á las prescripciones de este Tratado por los respectivos Gobernadores ó autoridades principales, quienes, sin embargo, podrán, ó conceder la entrega, ó referir á su Gobierno el asunto en cuestion.

"Su Magestad Británica podrá, no obstante, hacer especiales arreglos en las colonias Inglesas ó posesiones extrangeras, para la entrega de los criminales Ecuatorianos que se hayan refugiado dentro de tal colonia ó posesion bajo las bases mas posiblemente exactas á las que se prescriben en le presente Tratado.

"ARTICULO XVI.

"El presente Tratado comenzará á surtir sus efectos dos meses despues del cange de las ratificaciones. En cada pais se dará el correspondiente avisa del dia.

"Cualquiera de las Partes puede en cualquiera tiempo terminar el Tratado, dando á la otra el aviso de su intencion con seis meses de anticipacion.

"ARTICULO XVII.

"El presente Tratado será ratificado, y cangeadas las ratificaciones en la capital del Ecuador dentro de ocho meses despues de aprobado por el Poder Legislativo, en conformidad á las leyes de cada pais.

"In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same in duplicate, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

"Done at Quito, capital of the Republic of Ecuador, the 20th September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

"En testimonio de lo cual los Plenipotenciarios respectivos firman la presente Convencion, dos de un tenor, y ponen sus sellos.

"Hecha en Quito, capital de la República del Ecuador, á veiente de Setiembre, de mil ocho cientos ochenta.

"(L.S.) FRE'. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.
"(L.S.) CORNELIO E. VERNAZA."

And whereas the ratifications of the said Treaty were exchanged at Quito, on the nineteenth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Now, therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice of her Privy Council, and in virtue of the authority committed to her by the said recited Acts, doth order, and it is hereby ordered, that from and after the second day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, the said Acts shall apply in the case of the Equator, and of the said Treaty with the Republic of the Equator.

Provided always, and it is hereby further ordered that the operation of the said Acts shall be suspended within the Dominion of Canada so far as relates to the Republic of the Equator and to the said Treaty, and so long as the provisions of the Canadian Acts aforesaid continue in force, and no longer.

C. L. Peel.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 24th August, 1886.

No. 2732.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

July 1886. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 467.]	In July 1886-87.	In July 1885-86.	To end of July 1886-87.	To end of July 1885-86.	Whole year. Budget, 1886-87.	Whole year. Actuals, Preliminary 1885-86.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	1,13	93	7,29	7,49	23,32	23,15
Opium	72	75	2,90	2,84	9,23	8,94
Salt	46	55	2,19	2,26	6,39	6,34
Stamps	36	34	1,33	1,33	3,09	3,66
Excise	40	37	1,46	1,40	4,14	4,15
Provincial Rates	16	14	1,03	1,03	2,01	2,98
Customs	8	9	39	39	1,17	1,20
Assessed Taxes	13	7	31	37	1,34	50
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	8	8	42	43
Registration	3	3	11	12	31	31
Tributes from Native States	3	4	14	14	71	70
Other Civil Revenue	22	21	91	92	3,20	3,13
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,74	3,54	18,14	18,37	56,83	55,49
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	— 21	— 20	— 1,10	— 1,23	— 3,82	— 3,81
Opium	— 2	— 2	— 1,74	— 2,00	— 2,65	— 3,05
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,71	— 1,69	— 6,59	— 6,89	— 22,45	— 20,99
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 1,94	— 1,91	— 9,43	— 10,12	— 28,92	— 27,85
Extraordinary Receipts	...	...	...	...	...	+ 2,17
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 27	+ 9	+ 1,28	+ 10	+ 49	+ 91
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	...	...	— 7	— 19	— 1	— 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 23	+ 31	+ 1,75	+ 1,91	+ 4,07	+ 4,99
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 4	...	— 42	— 47
Military Receipts	+ 6	+ 8	+ 25	+ 28	+ 83	+ 1,13
Military Issues	— 1,06	— 1,16	— 4,37	— 5,41	— 12,99	— 14,78
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 33	+ 26	+ 1,69	+ 1,23	— 2,35	+ 4,28
" " Issues	— 66	— 50	— 2,80	— 2,12		— 5,97
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 33	+ 34	+ 1,55	+ 1,49	+ 2,80	+ 4,18
" " Issues	— 10	— 10	— 44	— 43		— 1,35
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 28	+ 16	+ 77	+ 51	— 5,44	+ 1,70
" " Issues	— 49	— 57	— 2,11	— 2,54		— 7,58
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 81	— 1,00	— 2,54	— 5,17	— 13,02	— 13,29
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	— 1,06	— 6	— 2	— 48
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	+ 29	— 5	— 21	+ 13	...	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 20	— 9	— 71	— 53	— 4,55	— 3,34
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 53	— 38	— 2,62	— 3,02	— 13,33	— 11,16
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 26	— 30	+ 5	+ 22	+ 1,23	— 1,50
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 70	— 82	— 4,55	— 3,26	— 16,67	— 16,31
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	+ 29	— 28	+ 1,62	— 18	— 1,78	+ 21
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,08	12,64	12,75	12,54	12,40	12,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,37	12,36	14,37	12,36	10,62	12,75

CODES.

The 23rd August, 1886.

No. 2693.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 33.

Section 70.

Rule 2.

Insert the following Exception under this Rule:

"*Exception.*—The services of subordinates of Treasurers in the Punjab, including Tahsildars and Photadars, who were in employ on the 23rd August, 1886, qualify, provided they were

(1) appointed by district officers;
(2) discharging duties and receiving pay regulated under conditions laid down by Government; and
(3) other than mere servants of Treasurers liable to be removed whenever a change might take place in the incumbency of the office of a Treasurer."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

EXEMPTIONS, &c.

The 23rd August, 1886.

No. 2688.—Whereas under the terms of Notification in the Department of Finance and Commerce, No. 3646, dated the 13th November, 1880, the Municipality of Coonoor, Madras, has paid into the Government Treasury the sum of Rs. 35 as composition for the stamp duty chargeable on a sum of Rs. 7,000 which the said Municipality was authorised to borrow and which has been raised by the issue of debentures dated the 1st April, 1886, and numbered 1 to 14, each of which is for Rs. 500, therefore, in exercise of the powers conferred by Section 8 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council has exempted the above mentioned debentures from payment of any stamp-duty with which they might otherwise be chargeable, whether on issue, renewal, subdivision, or consolidation.

SEPARATE REVENUE.

STAMPS.

NON-JUDICIAL.

AMENDMENTS, &c.

The 24th August, 1886.

No. 2727.—In exercise of the powers conferred by Sections 9 and 56 of the Indian Stamp Act, 1879, the Governor-General in Council directs that the following shall be added to Rule 10 (*b*) of the Rules promulgated by Notification in this Department, No. 1288, dated the 3rd March, 1882:

"The Superintendent in the Office of the Superintendent of Stamps, Lahore, is empowered to initial any label or labels, and to attach his usual signature to any instrument immediately under the labels, during the absence of the Superintendent of Stamps from Lahore."

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 27th August, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 568.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 188 of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint Colonel A. T. Cox, Madras Staff Corps, Commandant, 15th Madras Infantry, to the command of a brigade in Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd Class), *vice* Brigadier-General R. Griffith, Madras Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he may take up the duties of his appointment.

No. 569.—NATIVE ARMY—

15th Bengal Cavalry.

The following direct appointment is made, with effect from the 19th July, 1886:—

Hakdád Khan to be Jemadar.

15th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Fateh Ali Khán, appointed on probation in G. G. O. No. 404 of 1884, is confirmed in that rank, with effect from the 27th July, 1884.

No. 570.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The tenure of the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel T. Walker, R.A., Commissary of Ordnance, 1st Class, in the Ordnance Department, is extended to the 12th April, 1891.

No. 571.—STAFF CORPS—

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India:—

Lieutenant Oliver Carleton Armstrong, Royal Irish Rifles, Squadron Officer, 14th Bengal Lancers,—26th January, 1883.

Lieutenant Augustus Blair Mayne, Leinster Regiment, officiating Squadron Officer, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse,—8th April, 1885.

Lieutenant Alexander Loch Stuart Ogilvie, Worcestershire Regiment, Wing Officer, 28th Bengal Infantry,—28th April, 1885.

No. 572.—The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant H. A. Coddington, Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieutenant N. C. Taylor, West Yorkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant R. B. Low, Royal Irish Regiment.
Lieutenant F. E. Bradshaw, Royal Irish Rifles.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant K. J. Buchanan, Royal Marine Light Infantry.
Lieutenant A. C. Baldwin, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant W. C. Barratt, Royal Berkshire Regiment.
Lieutenant J. A. G. Rainsford, South Lancashire Regiment.

Lieutenant T. G. C. Reynolds, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Lieutenant A. L. Gallie, Gordon Highlanders.
Lieutenant F. J. Nelson, South Lancashire Regiment
Lieutenant B. W. Marlow, Gloucestershire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant M. S. Stewart, Royal Scots.
Lieutenant A. L. Pilleau, East Kent Regiment.
Lieutenant J. R. Hill, Cheshire Regiment.
Lieutenant G. S. Morris, East Yorkshire Regiment.

No. 573.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. William Considine to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant J. Eaglesome, who has resigned.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 574.—The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave —

Lieutenant-Colonel G. Alexander, Bengal S. C., Deputy Commissioner, 3rd Grade, Burma, (m. c.) for one year, 90 days under rules IX and XV and the remaining period under rule XIV, clause (2), of the regulations of 1868.

Major M. A. Alves, R.E., Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, Military Works Department, (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868.

Captain W. Pitt, R.E., Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer, State Railways, Public Works Department, (p. a.) for two years, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868, embarking on or after the 8th September, 1886.

Surgeon-Major H. Johnstone, M.D., (m. c.) for one year, under rules IX and XV of the regulations of 1868

No. 575.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India —

Captain C. C. Ellis, R.E., (p. a.) for eighty days.
Lieutenant T. H. Smith, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for one month.
Surgeon H. C. Hudson, (m. c.) for three months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 576.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"*London Gazette,*" *dated the 23rd July*, 1886, *page* 3565.

"INDIA OFFICE;
23rd July, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Governments in India.—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.

Lieutenant Harry Benn Borradaile, from the King's Own Borderers. Dated 19th November, 1884, but to rank from 26th April, 1881.
Lieutenant Harry Francis Holland, from the Dorsetshire Regiment. Dated 27th December, 1884, but to rank from 1st July, 1881.
Lieutenant John Fisher, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 10th December, 1884, but to rank from 10th March, 1883.
Lieutenant Herbert Lionel Showers, from the Norfolk Regiment. Dated 12th February, 1885, but to rank from 12th May, 1883."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 577.—The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Edward Baynes Nixon,—21st August, 1886

No 578.—NATIVE ARMY—

18th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Rajman to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Nand Ram, invalided, with effect from the 25th June, 1886.

26th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Atar Singh (I) to be Subadar, and Havildar Lál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Nahar Singh, deceased, with effect from the 1st June, 1886.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 579.—The following officers are appointed to the Military Works Department as Assistant Engineers, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.* —

Lieutenant E. D. Haggitt, R.E.
Lieutenant R. T. R. Lawrence, R.E.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 580.—The following promotion is made in the Engineer Establishment of the Military Works Department, with effect from the 4th March, 1886

Name	From	To	Nature of promotion.
Major G Hildebrand, R.E.	Executive Engineer, 1st Grade.	Superintending Engineer, Class III.	Supernumerary.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 23rd August, 1886.

No. 226.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 182, dated 9th July, 1886, Captain A. Hildebrand, R.E., Examiner of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 14th July, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 15 of 1886.

A Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886; and it shall come into force at once.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (1) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely:—

(a) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(b) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(2) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(3) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874.

(4) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall apply thereto.

Construction of expression "British Burma" in existing enactments.

3. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act the expression "British Burma" occurs, it shall be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

Repeal of enactments.

4. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma.

5. (1) So much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the passing of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the district of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the passing of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

XIV of 1874.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma.

Modification of certain Acts in force in Upper Burma.

6. The following enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted ;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Myothugyis and Thugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added ; and

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the sections and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added.

[See Zanzibar Order in Council, Part III, Art. 8, cl. (d) (i).]

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

7. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

[cf. Act XXXIV of 1860, s. 2, & Act XX of 1876, s. 3.]

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

8. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before passing of this Act.

9. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the passing of this Act for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 4.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

BENGAL REGULATIONS.

Number and year.	Subject.
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.

Number and year.	Subject.
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 (except s. 24).	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.
XXXVII of 1850...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 (except s. 6 and s. 24, last clause).	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ...	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868 ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*

Number and year.	Subject.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ...	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 (except ss. 9 and 30).	Arms.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ...	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ..	Cantonments.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Mandalay District only.

Number and year.	Subject.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO THE WHIPPING ACT.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

X of 1882. "7. Sections 390 to 395 (both inclusive) of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, shall be read as part of this Act."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 6 sub-section (1).)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
121	Waging or attempting to wage war, or abetting the waging of war, against the Queen.
121A	Conspiring to commit certain offences against the State.
122	Collecting arms, &c., with the intention of waging war against the Queen.
124A	Exciting, or attempting to excite, disaffection.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*concld.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire, or explosive substance, with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or housebreaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in housebreaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to declare the law in force in the territories of Upper Burma, which were annexed to British India on the 26th of February, 1886.

2. It is proposed to unite those territories in one province with the territories at present known as British Burma, but, as it is not desirable to introduce immediately into the new territories all the law at present in force in British Burma, it is necessary to distinguish between those territories and British Burma. This the Bill accordingly does (section 2) by dividing the province of Burma into two parts—Upper Burma, the lately annexed territories, and Lower Burma, corresponding to the present British Burma. As, however, in consequence of the present boundary having been aligned without regard to the limits of ancient divisions, it may be convenient to transfer some small portions of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, and of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, the Bill confers special power on the Local Government to do this, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council. In order further to prevent any question being raised as to the local application of Acts at present applying to "British Burma," the Bill (section 3) declares that in enactments now in force that expression is to be construed as referring to Lower Burma.

3. Section 4 repeals some Acts which the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India renders it unnecessary to retain on the Statute-book.

4. Section 5 declares the enactments which are to come into force in Upper Burma. These enactments are enumerated in a schedule which has been prepared by the local authorities. This schedule is based primarily on the schedule to the Arakan Hill District Laws Regulation, 1874, but contains some additional laws which appear to be required by the circumstances of Upper Burma. There is also added a second part to the schedule, specifying a few enactments which are to come into force in the Mandalay district only, where a somewhat more elaborate Code of Laws is required than elsewhere. After declaring these enactments to be in force, the section bars the application of all other enactments, but saves any power of extending enactments which may be conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force. Lastly, the section confers on the Local Government a power of withdrawing any enactment which is contained in the schedule or which may hereafter be extended.

5. Section 6 makes certain modifications in Acts VIII of 1851, V of 1861, and VI of 1864, which are considered necessary to adapt them to the peculiar circumstances of Upper Burma, while section 7 permits Courts in Upper Burma, when applying any enactment for the time being in force, to construe it with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court. This provision, which is taken from the Zanzibar Order in Council of 1884, will, it is hoped, in conjunction with the powers conferred on the Local Government by section 6, clause (c), of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, be sufficient to remove any technical difficulties which might possibly be raised as to the working of any enactment in force in Upper Burma.

6. Section 8 provides an indemnity which seems necessary in order to cover possible cases that might arise with respect to the action of British officers during the reign of martial law or during the absence of all law in Upper Burma.

7. Finally, section 9, following section 25 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, validates the Instructions to Civil Officers and other directions issued since the occupation of Upper Burma.

The 14th July, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 16 OF 1886.

A Bill to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prescribe the mode of valuing certain suits for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of Courts with respect thereto; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, local extent and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Suits Valuation Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall extend to such local areas, and come into force therein on such dates, as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India, from time to time directs.

Power for Local Government to make rules to determine value of land for purposes of jurisdiction.

2. (*1*) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules for determining the value of land for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in the Court-fees Act, 1870, section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (*d*). VII of 1870.

(*2*) The rules may determine the value of any class of land, or of any interest in land, in the whole or any part of the local area in which this Act is in force in the territories under the administration of the Local Government, and the value so determined may vary from place to place within the local area or part thereof to which the rules apply.

Value of relief sought in certain suits not to exceed value of the land to which those suits relate.

3. Where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or in article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, 1870, relates to land or an interest in land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land or interest to which the suit relates as determined by the rules made under the last foregoing section. VII of 1870.

Ad valorem court-fee value in other suits to be value for purposes of jurisdiction.

4. Where in suits other than those referred to in sections 2 and 3 court-fees are payable *ad valorem* under the Court-fees Act, 1870, the value as determinable for the computation of court-fees shall be the value for purposes of jurisdiction. VII of 1870.

Procedure where objection is taken on appeal that suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction.

5. (*1*) The objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction shall not be entertained by an appellate Court unless the objection was taken in the Court of first instance. [Act XII of 1881, s. 206.]

(*2*) If the objection was taken in the Court of first instance but the appellate Court has before it the materials necessary for the determination of the suit, it shall dispose of the appeal as if the suit had been instituted in the proper Court. [Act XII of 1881, s. 207.]

(*3*) If the appellate Court has not those materials before it, it shall proceed under the rules applicable to it with respect to the hearing of appeals; but if it remands the suit, or frames and refers issues for trial, or requires additional evidence to be taken, it may direct its order either to the Court prescribed in that behalf in those rules or to any Court competent, in its opinion, to entertain the suit; and the objection that the order of the appellate Court was directed to a Court which was not competent to entertain the suit shall not be taken on further appeal. [Act XII of 1881, s. 208.]

(*4*) Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the provisions of section 28 of the Court-fees Act, 1870. VII of 1870.

Repeal of section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873.

6. On and from the date on which rules under this Act take effect in any part of the territories under the administration of the Governor of Fort Saint George in Council to which the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, extends, section 14 of that Act shall be repealed as regards that part: III of 1873.

Provided that the repeal of that section shall not affect the jurisdiction of any Court with respect to any suit instituted in that part before the rules take effect therein.

Time and procedure for making rules.

7. (*1*) Rules may be made under this Act at any time after the passing thereof.

(2) A Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, consult the High Court with respect thereto and publish a draft of the proposed rules in the official Gazette.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect before the Act has come into force in the local area for which the rule has been made or till the expiration of one month after the rule has been published in the local official Gazette.

(6) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been made as required by this section.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE principal object of this Bill is to prescribe a simple mode of valuing suits relating to land for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the Courts with respect to them. Most of those suits are of course cognizable exclusively by Civil Courts, but some of them, as for instance, suits in the Panjab under section 9 of the Specific Relief Act, may be tried by Revenue Courts.

2. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that, while the Civil Courts Acts of the several Provinces, with the exception of that in force in the Presidency of Madras, prescribe no special rules for fixing the value for jurisdiction of the subject-matter of land-suits, but simply define the limit of the jurisdiction of each grade of Court by the money-value of the subject-matter in suit, thus leaving the market-value to be the strictly legal criterion, a practice has sprung up, generally in the inferior Courts, of accepting, in the absence of any express provision of law to the contrary, the court-fee valuation as laid down in section 7, paragraph v, of Act VII of 1870, for purposes of jurisdiction also.

3. The generally admitted result is that land-suits are undervalued and disposed of by Courts not strictly competent to try them. In order to remedy this state of things the present Bill has been prepared. It empowers (section 2) the Local Government to frame rules, subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for determining the value of land in the territories under its administration for purposes of jurisdiction in the suits mentioned in section 7, paragraphs v and vi, and paragraph x, clause (d), of the Court-fees Act, 1870, namely, suits for possession of land, to enforce a right of pre-emption, and for specific performance of an award relating to land. These rules are to be made after consultation with the High Court; and the Bill provides (section 7) a procedure for the publication of proposed rules, so that the Courts and the public may have an opportunity of preferring any objections which they may have to them before the rules are made. The Bill further declares (section 3) that where a suit mentioned in paragraph iv of section 7, or article 17 of Schedule II, of the Court-fees Act, relates to land, the amount at which for purposes of jurisdiction the relief sought in the suit is valued shall not exceed the value of the land to which the suit relates as determined by the rules under the Act.

4. In addition to the foregoing provisions, which relate exclusively to land-suits, section 4 provides that in other suits in which court-fees are payable *ad valorem*, the value for purposes of jurisdiction shall be estimated in accordance with the rules which regulate the value for court-fee purposes.

5. Section 5 of the Bill is taken from sections 206-208 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, and has been inserted at the suggestion of Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras. It lays down a special procedure for cases in which the objection that a suit was not properly valued for purposes of jurisdiction is taken in an appellate Court, an objection which the Bill declares may not be entertained unless it was taken in the Court of first instance.

6. Lastly, the Bill (section 6) repeals section 14 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, which enacts the rule of valuation which it is the object of this Bill to abolish, namely, the valuation for jurisdiction in the case of land-suits shall be in accordance with the court-fee valuation prescribed by section 7, paragraph v, of the Court-fees Act, 1870. In order, however, to prevent hardship or inconvenience to suitors, it is provided that this repeal shall not affect any suit instituted before the rules under the proposed Act take effect.

The 11th August, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 11th August, 1886:—

No. 17 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Indian Evidence Act, 1872.

WHEREAS it is expedient that Revenue-officers should not be compelled to say whence they obtain information with respect to offences against the public revenue; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

New section substituted for section 125 of the Evidence Act.

1. The following section shall be substituted for section 125 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, namely:— I of 1872.

Information as to commission of offences.

"125. (*1*) No Magistrate, Police-officer or Revenue-officer shall be compelled to say whence he got any information as to the commission of any offence.

(*2*) 'Revenue-officer' in this section means any officer employed in or about the business of any branch of the public revenue." [Act X, 1876, s. 3.]

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to prevent officers of any department concerned with any branch of the public revenue from being compelled to say whence they got any information as to the commission of any offence.

In England not only is it the case that witnesses may not be compelled to disclose, but they are not even permitted to be asked, the names of those from whom they receive information as to frauds on the revenue (*Russell on Crimes and Misdemeanours*, Fifth Edition, III, 553). The law on the subject is further stated in Bell's *Laws of Excise* as follows:—

"It is a rule of evidence applicable to criminal cases, and the same rule has always been held to apply to penal informations at the suit of the revenue, that a witness is not permitted to disclose privileged communications brought to his knowledge for the furtherance of justice. 'This is not the privilege of the witness, but may be justly called a public privilege, and is observed on a principle of public policy and from regard to public interests' (1 *Phil. Ev.* 272). Hence 'those questions which tend to the discovery of the channels by which the disclosure was made to the officers of justice, are not permitted to be asked' (*Rex* v. *Hardy*, 24 Howell's S. T. 753—Eyre, L. C. J.). 'If the name of the informer were to be disclosed, no man would make a discovery, and public justice would be defeated' (*Id.*, p. 814—Buller, J.). In the case of *Attorney-General* v. *Bryant* it was held that a witness for the Crown could not be asked 'Did you give the information?' (15 M. & W. 169)."

It cannot be ascertained from the records of the Legislative Department why the English law with respect to the disclosure by Revenue-officers of the source of information as to the commission of offences against the revenue was not incorporated in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. The omission has caused much inconvenience, and is even said to be seriously impairing the efficiency of the Excise and Salt Departments in the Presidency of Bombay.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 11th August, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th August, 1886:—

No. 18 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in manner hereinafter appearing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1886; and it and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, may be cited collectively as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886.

(2) This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

"section" means a section, and "chapter" a chapter, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1882.

Addition to section 1.

3. To section 1 the following shall be added after the word "Ahmadnagar", namely:—

"but may from time to time be extended wholly or in part by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

Addition to section 2.

4. To section 2 the following shall be added, namely:—

"5*A*.—'Lease' shall be deemed to include a counterpart, kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease."

Amendment of section 12.

5. In section 12, for the words "the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire".

Amendment of section 22.

6. In section 22, for the words "No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist, other than his standing crops, shall not be attached or sold."

Addition to section 40.

7. To section 40 the following shall be added, namely:—

"A Conciliator empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, instead of inviting, direct the person against whom the application is made to attend at the time and place either first or subsequently fixed.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code." XLV of 1860.

Addition to proviso to section 56.

8. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely:—

III of 1877.

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

9. *(1)* For the second paragraph of section 58 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"As soon as all the intending executants have executed any instrument under section 57, the Village-Registrar shall register it by entering in his register an abstract of it in such manner and with such particulars as the Inspector General of Registration may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, prescribe, and shall then deliver the instrument to the party entitled to the custody of it."

(2) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(3) After the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village-Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

10. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION UNDER THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

III of 1877.

"63A. *(1)* When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877.

"*(2)* An instrument to which sub-section *(1)* applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 49 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section."

Amendment of section 72.

11. *(1)* In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause *(w)*," shall be substituted.

(2) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(3) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist; or

"(ii) revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, certain amendments suggested by a report on the working of the Act and by the further experience gained during the four years which have elapsed since the Act last underwent revision.

2. By section 3 of the Bill it is proposed to empower the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Act wholly or in part to any district in the Presidency of Bombay. The effect of this provision will be to render it unnecessary for the Council of the Governor-General to undertake legislation whenever it may be deemed expedient to extend to any district either the whole of the Act or any particular provisions of it, such as those requiring the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated or those relating to the mode of taking accounts.

3. By section 4 the expression "lease" is defined as in the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The insertion of this definition in section 2 of the Act is deemed desirable because in section 56 the word "lease" must be taken to mean a kabuliyat or undertaking to cultivate or occupy rather than a lease in its ordinary sense.

4. Section 5 has been introduced, on the recommendation of the Special Judge, for reasons which are stated as follows:—

"Section 7 of the Act merely makes the examination of the defendant compulsory in all suits under Chapter II, which includes even non-agriculturist suits; but sections 12-14 apply to many suits which affect agriculturists only and do not fall under Chapter II, and it is even more important that the defendant should be examined as a witness in such suits than in many of the suits to which Chapter II applies. The defendant is generally the debtor, but in redemption-suits it is the plaintiff who is the debtor, and it is his examination that is most necessary. It is moreover almost impossible for the Courts to investigate the past history of an old debt in a satisfactory manner without examining both creditor and debtor as witnesses. Again, unless a provision against *ex parte*

decrees be inserted in Chapter III, it will not be possible to guard against *ex parte* decrees in other districts to which the Act may hereafter be extended without also extending the other provisions of Chapter II at the same time."

5. Standing crops are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation. It is proposed, therefore, by section 6 of the Bill, to make the standing crops of an agriculturist liable to be taken in execution of a decree even though they have not been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which the decree relates.

6. The proposal to confer on Conciliators the power to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act was negatived by the Council of the Governor-General in 1882. The Government of Bombay has now urged the reconsideration of the proposal on the ground that the present law deprives the Conciliator in a large proportion of cases of all chance of exercising his functions. The statistics of late years fully support this view, while they prove that, where parties have attended before Conciliators, conciliation has been annually more and more successful. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill, to empower selected Conciliators not only to invite, but to require, the attendance before them of persons against whom applications are made.

7. Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill modify those provisions of the existing law which relate to registration, by requiring documents of which the registration is compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered by Registering-officers appointed under that Act instead of by Village-Registrars appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. But Registering-officers under the former Act are, where the executants of those documents are agriculturists, to observe the procedure prescribed for observance by Village-Registrars under the latter Act. Village-Registrars are to continue to register documents of which the registration is not compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877. They are, however, to be relieved of much of the clerical labour imposed on them by the existing law. Instead of making at least two copies of the documents which they register, they are to enter in their registers, in such form as may be prescribed, abstracts only of the documents; and provision is made for granting copies of the abstracts free of charge, and for the admission of the copies as evidence of the contents of the documents.

8. The reasons for the amendments which it is proposed by section 11 of the Bill to make in section 72 of the Act are stated by the Special Judge as follows :—

"The words 'not being merely a surety for the principal debtor' were introduced by Act XXIII of 1881, in order to prevent the anomaly of the agriculturist surety of a non-agriculturist principal being held liable for a debt, after such debt has become time-barred as against his principal ; but the amendment has itself produced a converse anomaly, namely, that, when principal and surety are both of them agriculturists, the extended period of limitation applies to the principal and not to the surety. As soon as the recent decisions to this effect become generally known, the result will be that even the principal debtor will lose the supposed benefit of the extended period of limitation, because few creditors will care to wait for the extended period when such waiting will deprive them of their remedy against the surety. I may mention here that the expression *suits under this Act* at the beginning of section 72 is objectionable, because there are no suits properly speaking under the Act. I think the words should be *suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)*. This would include all suits on bonds, khatas, written acknowledgments, and the like, and would exclude suits for rent, suits for damages, &c., to which there is no necessity of applying a special law of limitation."

The 18th August, 1886.

T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

No. 19 OF 1886.

A Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the fort and town of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands in the neighbourhood of the town and fort of Jhánsí should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands in that neighbourhood to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government, should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law. [Cf. Act XI of 1876, s.

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of

XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881. the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsí Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

6. (1) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may for any sufficient cause withhold his sanction to the making of the application, or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose.

XV of 1877. (3) The fact that an application is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be a sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

(4) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

7. (1) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 74 and 75 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or to make to any such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction. XV of 1877.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (1) is instituted or made, shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(3) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This Bill is drawn in three Parts.

2. The object of Part I is to incorporate in the Jhánsí district the fort and town of Jhánsí, which were lately ceded by the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government in exchange for the cantonment of Morar. The town and fort have already been declared by proclamation under the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., c. 17, section 4, to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, but legislation is required for the annexation of the town and fort to the Jhánsí district, and for the assimilation of the law in force therein to that in force in the district. The provisions necessary to effect these objects are contained in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill, while section 4 makes it clear that the ceded territory will be part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí; and section 5, which is taken from the corresponding provision in the Upper Burma Laws Bill now before the Legislative Council, validates all acts done since the date of the cession and before the commencement of the Act. As negotiations are at present pending for the exchange of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Jhánsí, the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill are made prospective, so as to cover the lands which may be ceded.

3. The object of Part II is to give effect to certain decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts which, by reason of cession of territory, have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts.

4. The object of Part III is to afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within the cantonment of Morar who had money-claims enforceable in the local Courts at the time of the cession of the cantonment to the Mahárájá. As the British Courts in the cantonment have necessarily been abolished, these persons have now no means of recovering the amounts due to them at Morar, whilst to follow their debtors to the various places to which they have migrated, and proceed against them in the Civil Courts there, would,

in many cases, put the creditors to greater expenses than the amount of the debts due to them. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill that persons who may have been entitled to file suits of certain classes, or applications for or with respect to the execution of decrees in suits of those classes, in a Morar Civil Court at the date of the cession of the cantonment, may file the suits and applications in the Civil Courts at Jhánsí or Agra, or at any other place appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, and that the Courts having jurisdiction at those places shall dispose of the suits and applications. In order to save debts which might otherwise have become time-barred, the same section declares that in computing the period of limitation for the suits and applications, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment and the commencement of the Act shall be excluded.

The 25th August, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

NO. 20 OF 1886.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL, 1886.

CONTENTS.

Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to native passenger ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title. **1.** This Act may be called the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1886.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 2.] Extent and application. **2.** (*1*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in sub-section (2), to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa.

(*2*) But it does not apply—

(i) to any ship-of-war or transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or

(ii) to any ship-of-war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or

(iii) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa, or

(iv) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty such natives, or

(v) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India:

Provided, with respect to clauses (iii) and (iv) of this sub-section, that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act to apply to sailing-vessels, or any class of sailing-vessels, carrying as passengers more than fifteen natives of Asia or Africa, and to steamers, or any class of steamers, carrying as passengers more than thirty such natives. [New.]

Commencement. **3.** This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 3.]

Repeal. **4.** (*1*) On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 4.]

(*2*) But all ports, places and officers appointed, rules, declarations and exemptions made, bonds executed, directions given and certificates granted under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to be respectively appointed, made, executed, given and granted under this Act; and

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions. **5.** In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Act VIII, 1876, s. 5.]

(*1*) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace and, at the Port of Aden, the Resident or an Assistant Resident:

(*2*) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars:

(*3*) "master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship:

(*4*) "passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include either a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of Asia or Africa, or a child under one year of age:

(*5*) "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival:

(*6*) "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port:

(*7*) "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will not in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port:

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days: but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is in ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

(*8*) "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 6-15.)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 6.] Ships to sail only from ports appointed by the Government.

6. (*1*) A ship carrying passengers shall not depart or proceed from, or discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*2*) After a ship has departed or proceeded upon a voyage from a port or place so appointed, a person shall not be received on board as a passenger except at some other port or place so appointed.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 7.] Master to give notice of day of sailing.

7. (*1*) The master, owner or agent of a ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing.

(*2*) The notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before that time.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 8.] Power to enter and inspect ship.

8. After receiving the notice, the officer aforesaid, or a person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 9.] Ship not to sail without two certificates.

9. (*1*) A ship intended to carry passengers shall not commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Act, unless the master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

(*2*) The officer of the Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 10.] Contents of certificate A.

10. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and the number of passengers which she is capable of carrying.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 11.] Contents of certificate B.

11. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is to make and the intermediate ports, if any, at which she is to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules; [New.]

(*d*) that the master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if the ship is to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) if she is to sail to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam and, if she is to carry more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act; and [Act XVII, 1883, s. 2.]

(*g*) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed by those rules.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 12.] Grant of certificates.

12. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer referred to in section 7.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 13.] Substitute for certificate A.

13. Where the master of a ship produces to that officer either of the following certificates, namely—

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by a British Colonial Government, or

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of a British Indian Government on a date not more than one year before the proposed day of sailing and in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, [Act VII, 1884, s. 41.]

the officer may, if the particulars required by section 10 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 14.] Survey of ship.

14. (*1*) After receiving the notice required by section 7, the officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage which she is to make:

Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding a certificate mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage.

(*2*) If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of a ship holding any such certificate, and the surveyors report that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 15.] Discretion as to grant of certificate.

15. (*1*) The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act in respect of a ship shall not grant it unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 16-17.—Chapter III.—Rules for short Voyages.—Sections 18-20.—Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 21-23.)

(2) But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), it shall be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid to grant or withhold a certificate under this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 16.]

(3) In the exercise of that discretion that officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, and of any intermediate authority which that Government appoints in this behalf.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 17.]

Copy of certificates to be exhibited.

16. The master or owner shall post up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board thereof, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep those copies so posted up in that part during the voyage.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 18, amended.]

Supply by passengers of their own provisions.

17. If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a passenger has brought on board a ship for his own use provisions of the quality and in the quantity for the time being prescribed by the rules under this Act, the requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, apply so far as regards the supply of provisions for that passenger.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 19.]

Space to be available for passengers.

18. (1) For seasons of fair weather, a ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and six superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(2) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(3) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and nine superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(4) But in seasons of foul weather a ship shall not carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 20.]

Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.

19. If a ship performing a short voyage takes additional passengers on board at an intermediate port or place, the master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at that port, stating—

(a) the number of passengers so taken on board; and

(b) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules:

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the master of the ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers which she is capable of carrying, the master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage.

20. When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the master shall notify, to such officer as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 21.]

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be available for passengers.

21. (1) A ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every passenger. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 22.]

(2) A ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

Statement of passengers.

22. The master of a ship departing or proceeding on a long voyage from any port or place in British India shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers and the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the officer appointed under section 20, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct countersign and return to the master one of the statements. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 23.]

Deaths on voyage.

23. The master shall note in writing on the statement returned to him, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of [Act VIII, 1876, s. 24.]

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 24-30.—Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 31-33.)

arrival if it is a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 25.]

24. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely,—

(*a*) if, after the ship has departed or proceeded on a long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers, or

(*b*) if the ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at that port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional passengers.

(*2*) All the foregoing provisions of this Act in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

Bond where ship clears for port in Red Sea.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 3.]

25. In the case of a ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of Rs. 5,000, conditioned—

(*a*) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers; and

(*b*) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall comply with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers, the provisions of this Act and of such rules relating to ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor-General in Council may make under this Act.

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 27, Act XVII, 1883, s. 4.]

26. A ship carrying more than sixty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, or from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

Bill of health at Aden.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 28, & Act XVII, 1883, s. 5.]

27. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the bill of health shall refuse to grant it if the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act, and may refuse to grant it if the requirements of any rule under this Act are not complied with on board the ship.

Certain ships to carry medical officer.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

28. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act.

Certain ships to be propelled by steam.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

29. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam.

Power for Local Government to direct medical inspection of passengers.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

30. (*1*) The Local Government may direct that no passenger shall be received on board any ship or any ship of a specified class sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea unless and until the passenger has been inspected, at such time and place as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, by a medical officer to be appointed by that Government for the purpose.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, a passenger is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, the passenger shall not be permitted to embark.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing or receiving passengers on board.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 29.]

31. If a ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*1*), or section 9, or if a person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*2*), the master or owner shall, for every passenger conveyed in the ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year. [New.]

Penalty for opposing entry or inspection of ships.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 30.]

32. If a person impedes or refuses to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificates.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 31.]

33. If a master or owner wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of section 16 with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 34-44.)

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 32.]

Penalty for not complying with requirements as to statement of passengers and certain other matters.

34. If a master fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 22 or section 23, as to the statement of passengers, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or wilfully fails to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section 19, or to report deaths as required by section 20, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section 24, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 33.]

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

35. If a master, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section 9, section 19 or section 24, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 34.]

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

36. If a master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omits to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by the rules under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by the omission.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 35.]

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health at Aden.

37. If the master of a ship to which section 26 applies wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained a bill of health under that section, he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 36.]

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

38. (*1*) If a ship has on board a number of passengers which, regard being had to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, on arriving from a port where a certificate could not be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for the ship, the master and owner shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable for each of the passengers over and above that number to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(*2*) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of that officer shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 37.]

Penalty for bringing native passengers from foreign port in excess of authorized proportion.

39. If a ship bringing native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a number of passengers greater either than in the proportion prescribed by section 18 or section 21 or under section 57 (as the case may be) or than the number allowed by the license or certificate, if any, granted in respect of the ship at her port or place of departure, the master and owner shall, for every passenger in excess of that proportion or of that number, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act VIII, 1876 s. 38.]

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

40. If the master of a ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which the passenger may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

[New.]

Penalty for making voyage in contravention of contract with passengers.

41. If a ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied contract or engagement with the passengers, or assurance to them, with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract, engagement or assurance was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master or medical officer of certain ships disobeying rules.

42. If the master or medical officer of any such ship as is referred to in section 26 wilfully breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Act applicable to the ship, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master of certain ships sailing without medical officer.

43. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers has not on board a medical officer as required by section 28, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master and owner of certain ships not propelled by steam.

44. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea is not principally propelled by steam, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

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(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 45—50.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 51-53.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.] Penalty on master receiving passenger in contravention of section 30.

45. If the master of a ship to which a direction under section 30 applies knowingly receives on board the ship any person in contravention of that section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Procedure.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 39.] Adjudication of offences, and levy of fine by distress on ship.

46. (1) Offences against this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate.

(2) If the person on whom a fine is imposed under this Act is the master or owner of a ship and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 40.] Jurisdiction.

47. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 41.] By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

48. The penalties to which masters and owners of ships are made liable by this Act shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act, or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 42.] Application of fines.

49. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 43.] Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

50. (1) Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of a witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of the proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on proof that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding is instituted:

Provided that the deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(a) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer;

(b) it was made in the presence of the person accused; and

(c) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

(2) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation. [Act VII, 1870, s. 44.]

51. (1) The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer, if any, appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

(2) Any officer appointed under this Act may, at any port or place in British India at which a ship to which this Act applies touches, board the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and other matters have been complied with.

Report of Consul. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 45.]

52. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as aforesaid or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

Power for Governor-General in Council and Local Government to make rules. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 46.]

53. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters:—

(a) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers or to any class or classes of passengers, and the quality of the provisions, fuel and water; [New.]

(b) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency;

(c) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required under this Act to be carried; [Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.]

(d) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board;

(e) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied;

(f) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires;

(g) the provision of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys; [New. cf. 39 & 40 Vic., c. 80, s. 21.]

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(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 54-59.)
(Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8] (*h*) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.] (*i*) the access of between-decks passengers to the upper deck; and

(*j*) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

[New.] (2) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Act in that behalf.

[New.] (3) In making a rule under this section, the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

[New.] **54.** (*1*) An authority making rules under the last foregoing section shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making rules.

(2) The publication shall be made in such manner as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribes.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority making the rules shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) A rule made under the last foregoing section shall not take effect if it is made by the Governor-General in Council until it has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and if it is made by the Local Government until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(6) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

55. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 47.]

Appointment of officers.

56. The Governor-General in Council may declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and, for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage." [Act VIII, 1876, s. 48.]

Power to declare what shall be deemed "seasons of fair weather" and "long voyages."

57. The Governor-General in Council may by order prescribe, in the case of any ship or class of ships and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be available for passengers; and the order shall override the provisions of sections 18 and 21 so far as they apply to that ship or class of ships. [Act VII, 1876, s. 49.]

Power to prescribe space to be available for passengers.

58. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for any special reason and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from any provision of this Act. [Act XVII, 1883, s. 9.]

Power to exempt ship from provisions of Act.

59. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [New.]

Powers exercisable from time to time.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 4.*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.	The whole.
XVII of 1883	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883.	The whole.
VII of 1884	Indian Steamships Act, 1884.	Section 41.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to native passenger ships is contained in three enactments, namely, the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, and the amending Acts, XVII of 1883 and VII of 1884. Further amendments having now become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law in a single measure.

2. The amendments are not numerous and will be noticed in the order in which they occur in the Bill—

(*a*) *Section 2.*—The primary object of the proviso to sub-section (2) of this section is to confer on the Government of Bombay the power of having certain small vessels engaged in the pilgrim-trade between Western India and the Hedjaz examined with a view to ascertaining whether or not they are seaworthy.

(*b*) *Section 11, clause (c).*—The corresponding section of the Act of 1876 requires certificate B to state that provisions, fuel and pure water sufficient for the voyage have been placed on board. It is now proposed to require the certificate to state that the supply is sufficient not only for the voyage but for any probable period of detention in quarantine. On one occasion at least the Government has had to undertake the maintenance of a shipload of pilgrims whose private stock of provisions had become exhausted.

(*c*) *Section 41.*—Cases have occurred in which pilgrims who had engaged their passages on the understanding that they would proceed direct to the Hedjaz have been taken on long coasting voyages. The deception thus practised has caused great hardship, pilgrims very frequently taking their own provisions with them (section 18, Act VIII, 1876) and very rarely taking more than is absolutely necessary for their support on the voyage which they believe themselves to have undertaken.

(*d*) *Section 53, sub-section (1), clause (g).*—It is proposed, following section 21 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, to empower the Governor-General in Council to require native passenger ships to be provided with means for making signals of distress and with life-saving apparatus.

(*e*) *Section 53, sub-section (2).*—This sub-section is designed to meet a suggestion made by Mr. T. M. Cook, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, that the embarkation of pilgrims in the "Roads" at Bombay during the monsoon should be forbidden, and that pilgrim-carrying ships should be required to go into dock for the purpose of receiving their passengers during that season.

(*f*) *Section 54.*—This section requires drafts of any rules which it is proposed to make under the Act to be published for the information of the public before the rules are made.

The 25th August, 1886. A. COLVIN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

AGE LIMIT FOR CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNMENT SCHOLARSHIPS TENABLE IN ENGLAND BY NATIVES OF INDIA AND THE GRANT OF FREE PASSAGE TO SCHOLARSHIPHOLDERS.

No. $\frac{9}{269-281}$.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Home Department (Education), —under date Simla, the 23rd August, 1886.

Read again—

Home Department Resolution No. $\frac{1}{45-57}$, dated the 12th February, 1886, on the subject of the creation of certain Government scholarships tenable in England by natives of India.

Read the undermentioned papers :—

Memorials presented to the Government of India by the Central National Muhammadan Association at Calcutta, and by the Hooghly and Midnapore Branches of that Association.

Letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 482, dated 14th April, 1886.

Letter to the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 156, dated 20th May, 1886.

Letter from the Registrar of the Calcutta University, No. 706, dated 29th July, 1886.

Read also—

Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, No. 37 Public (Educational), dated 13th May, 1886.

RESOLUTION.

In Home Department Resolution, dated the 12th February, 1886, cited in the preamble, which announced the establishment of six State scholarships of the value of £200 each per annum, tenable for three years in England by persons who are natives of India within the meaning of section 6 of the Statute 33 Vic., cap. 3, it was laid down *inter alia* that no candidate for these scholarships should be more than 21 years of age. It was further provided in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution—

(1) that each scholar would be entitled to receive a sum of £100 for passage money, and that a similar sum would be payable within one month before his actual return to India, if he should complete the full period of three years' residence, or be compelled by sickness to return before the completion of that period; and

(2) that if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, failed to complete a residence of three years in England, or was guilty of gross misconduct, or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he would, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship and further be liable to refund the sum of £100 drawn by him as passage money.

2. As regards the age limit fixed by the Resolution of 12th February last, representations have been received by the Government of India to the effect that the result of prescribing a maximum limit of 21 years will practically involve the exclusion of Muhammadan youths from participation in the benefits of the scholarships in question. The Governor-General in Council has now, after careful consideration and consultation with the authorities of the Calcutta University, resolved to raise the age limit. It is accordingly notified that the maximum limit of age for all classes of candidates for these scholarships shall be 22 years instead of 21 years as prescribed in paragraph 3 of the Resolution above cited.

3. In accordance with directions from Her Majesty's Secretary of State, the Governor-General in Council further announces that, in modification of the orders contained in paragraphs 4 and 6 of the Resolution of 12th February, 1886,—

(1) each scholar shall be provided with a free passage to and from England instead of with a sum of £100 as passage money for each journey; and

(2) if any scholar, not being disabled by sickness, fails to complete a residence of three years in England, or is guilty of gross misconduct or disregard of the orders of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, he will, at the discretion of the Secretary of State, forfeit his scholarship, and will also be liable to refund the amount representing the cost of his free passage to England.

ORDER.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, and the Punjab for information and communication to the authorities of the Universities concerned.

Ordered also, that a copy be forwarded to the Governments of Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Burma, Assam and Coorg, and the Resident at Hyderabad for information; and to the Registrar of the Calcutta University for information and guidance.

Ordered further, that a copy be forwarded to the Department of Finance for information, and that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India*.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25th AUGUST, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has been general, except in some districts of the Punjab. Heavy falls have occurred in parts of the Bombay Presidency, Rajputana, Assam, and Lower Burma.

Standing crops are in good condition, and prospects are satisfactory in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg.

More rain is wanted in parts of the Bombay Presidency, but the standing *kharif* crops are everywhere doing well.

In the Punjab and North-Western Provinces and Oudh prospects are good, though more rain is wanted in some places.

With the exception of the Chhattisgarh division, where good rain is urgently needed, crops are thriving throughout the Central Provinces.

In the Rajputana and Central India States and in Berar prospects are good.

In the Lower Provinces prospects continue very favourable, except in the flooded tracts in North Behar and East Bengal. More rain is, however, wanted in places. Harvesting of early rice and jute is progressing, with promise of a fair outturn.

In Assam prospects are unchanged in Sylhet. In Cachar the floods are subsiding slowly.

In Lower Burma ploughing, sowing, and transplanting are still in progress.

The public health continues generally satisfactory.

Prices are rising in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts of the Punjab, and in the Bilaspur district of the Central Provinces. In the Mysore district they are also rising, but are falling in Kolar and Tumkur. Elsewhere they are steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(August 25th)		
Bellary	Average ·40	Standing crops generally good; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Kurnool	Average 1·11	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in three and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·26; this week, 4·64.	Fever in two and slight small-pox in three taluks; slight cattle-disease in one division; some cholera.
Kistna	Average 5·13	Standing crops flooded by excessive rain, specially in Deltaic taluks. River 9 feet water over anicut. Cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·45	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·17	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn *cholum* about average, rest above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average ·05	Standing crops good; harvest *cholum*, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·74; this week, ·03.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average 1·88	More rain wanted. First crop paddy fair. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six taluks.
Travancore	·31	Harvest paddy. Fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(August 25th)		
Kurrachee	Average rain at two stations, ·22.	River at Kotri on 23rd, 18 feet 7 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Rice transplanting progressing. Fever in four and cattle-disease in one taluka; one fresh case of small-pox in district. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34; in Sakro *nil*, 37 and 48, in Jati *nil*, 40 and 40, and in Sehwan, 30, 40 and 28 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in five talukas, average ·46.	*Kharif* cultivation good. Want of rain still felt in the district. River at Kotri on 23rd, 18 feet 8 inches against 18 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Cattle-disease in one and fever in three talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38½, *juari* 40, red rice 28, and white rice 18 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	3·42; total 31·90; rain throughout the district.	Standing crops in good condition. Public health good. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 31 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	7·81; total 33·18	Standing crops in good condition. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 22 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in all talukas	Standing crops good; sowing operations completed. Fever in Bulsar and Bardoli talukas. *Juari* 38½ and *nagli* 44½ pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 11·61; Peint, 15·80; maximum at Baglan, 1·67; minimum at Yeola, ·22.	Standing *kharif* crops in good condition; transplantation of rice and *nagli* completed. Fever in Peint; public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 31, and rice 40½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain everyday; total of week, 1·55; total to date, 89·69, being 33·68 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 23rd, *nil* on all other days; vapour in air excessive on 22nd; normal on all other days; abnormal wind from north-west on 18th and 19th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	Rain throughout the district—maximum at Naval, 5·05; minimum at Bhimthadi, ·29.	Standing crops doing well. More rain wanted in parts of Khed, Purandhar, and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Junnar and Haveli talukas. *Bajri* 36 and *juari* 40 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 35 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	At Jamkhed, 2·76; Karjat, 1·15; Parner, ·72; Sheogaon, ·66; Nagar, ·47; from ·21 to ·25 in other talukas.	*Kharif* sowing completed. Crops and condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Rain in all districts	*Kharif* crops generally good. *Juari* 60⅝ and *bajri* 42¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, varying from 1·78 in Hangal to ·34 in Navalgund.	Rice and early *juari* crops good, but require heavy showers; cotton sowing commenced in Nargund and Mundargi Pethas; in the rest of the district, it cannot be carried on owing to insufficient rain; land being prepared for late crops. Public health good. Rice 23 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, 7·25; Kumpta, 6·50; Sirsi, 5·45; Haliyal, 1·66; total to date, 123·16.	Rice, sugarcane, and cardamom crops thriving. Slight fever and small-pox in four talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Akola, Kumpta, Honore, Sirsi, and Supa. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	3·50; total 34·40	Weather cloudy. Fever and dysentery prevailing in some places. Crops not in good condition, owing to excessive rain. Wheat 25, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 44 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Good rain throughout the Presidency; more rain wanted in parts of Poona and Dharwar. Standing crops in good condition everywhere; young crops injured by insects in parts of Ratnagiri and by excessive rain in parts of Broach. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of nine and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal—(August 25th)		
Chittagong	1·62	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* continues; *amun* being sown steadily. Insects causing damage in several places. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	2·73	Paddy crops partly damaged here and there, and state of villagers and cattle miserable, owing to increase of water. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	1·13	Prospects of early rice, jute, and sugarcane favourable; harvesting of early rice and jute commenced; transplantation of *amun* still going on. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	0·24	Weather warm. Slight rain. River falling fast. Agricultural prospects excellent. Prices falling. Public health good.
Rungpore	......	No report received.
Burdwan	0·22	Transplantation of *amun* and cutting of jute nearly completed; prospects of all crops good. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	0·63	A return of heavy rain would now help completion of transplanting operation. *Marua* in north poor, otherwise *bhadoi* prospects good; early harvest progressing. Public health favourable.
Purneah	......	No report received.
Patna	1·83	Prospects of *bhadoi* crops good; transplantation of paddy continues; *juari* and *rahar* growing well. Cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga	0·57	Prospects of paddy and *bhadoi* crops good, except in flooded parts; very serious damage caused by flood. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	......	No report received.
Cuttack	3·09	Weather wet and cloudy. *Sarad* rice being transplanted; *beali* rice ripening. Rainfall of the week has much improved prospects. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	2·43	In extreme south of district crops very poor for want of rain, otherwise prospects good. Public health normal.
Khoolna	0·27	Weather cloudy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues, prospects favourable. A little fever at Satkhira, otherwise public health good.
Dinagepore	0·69	Prospects of standing crops good, except jute, which has been damaged in places by excessive rain. Fever generally prevalent; cattle-disease in three thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	1·79	Break continues. *Aus* and jute both good; *amun* crops promising well.
Gya	1·68	Paddy and *bhadoi* crops doing well. Public health good. Prices almost stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Chumparun	0·64	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops in good order, except where damage done to them by excessive rain and floods. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—The break in the rains still continues almost throughout the province, varied with only occasional light showers; in Chota Nagpur insufficiency of rain much complained of; more rain also wanted in some other parts. General agricultural prospects favourable, except in flooded tracts in North Behar and East Bengal. Transplantation of late rice still proceeding; harvesting of early rice and jute going on with prospect of satisfactory outturn. Price of rice generally almost stationary. Fever in some districts, but general health good.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(August 25th)		
Benares (Aug. 23rd)	1·40 at Sadr	Prospects good. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Some cholera in district, otherwise public health good.
Ballia („ 24th)	Slight rain	*Kharif* crops thriving; sugarcane promises well. Prices steady. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ 23rd)	·50 at Sadr	Weather sultry. Crops in good condition; preparation of fields for *rabi* sowings in progress. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 24th)	1·0 at Sadr	Weather often cloudy. Prospects good. Supplies sufficient and prices steady. Fever in three tahsils.
Lucknow („ 23rd)	1·0 on the 21st and 22nd.	More rain needed. Prospects favourable; sowing of *mash* in some places continues. Markets well supplied. Prices almost stationary. Health of people good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Rain	More rain wanted. *Dhan* and *makka* are being irrigated; prospects of *kharif* crops good. Supplies ample and prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 24th)	Rain	Rain which fell at end of the week has been most beneficial to the transplanted rice; more rain is required in places, where artificial irrigation is not possible. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	1·20	Weather cloudy. Crops flourishing. Markets well supplied and prices steady. Slight autumnal fever reported; no disease amongst cattle.
Cawnpore („ „)	Rain in seven tahsils from ·20 to 2·20.	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices steady. Cholera in the interior of district and at head-quarters; cattle-disease in two parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	Rain in three tahsils; appearance of general rain today (24th).	Supplies plentiful. Prices stationary. Cholera continues in Farakhabad.
Sitapur („ „)	Rain	Very beneficial rain has fallen and the early rice will soon be ready for cutting. Prospects everywhere favourable.
Bareilly („ „)	Little rain during week.	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well. Prices tending downward. Fever prevalent, also cholera in pargana Faridpur.
Banda („ „)	Slight showers during week.	More rain wanted. Weeding in progress; ploughing for *rabi* commenced. Prices steady. Health fair; usual autumnal fever prevalent in parts; cattle-disease in three parganas.
Kumaon („ „)	Insufficient rain	More rain required for crops ripening. Prices falling. General health fair; fever continues; cattle-disease abating.
Agra („ 23rd)	·20 to 3·0	Crops flourishing. *Rabi* ploughings in progress. Prices falling. Slight fever; general health good.
Jhansi („ „)	Slight rain	More rain wanted for *kakar* land in pargana Jhansi. Prices steady. Health of people and condition of cattle fair.
Meerut („ 24th)	General rain	*Kharif* crops flourishing. Supplies sufficient and prices steady. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been generally light during week; more rain is wanted. *Kharif* prospects are good and ploughings for the *rabi* have begun. Supplies are ample and prices steady. Some cases of cholera and fever reported, otherwise public health good.
Punjab—(Aug. 24th)		
Hissar	·20 at Sadr	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices fluctuating.
Umballa	·12	Health fair. Prices stationary.
Jullundur	2·90	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	1·10 at Sadr	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	1·10	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot	......	No report received.
Lahore	2·50	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	1·30	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects average.
Shahpur	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Delhi, Mooltan, Shahpur, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar; more wanted in the Hissar, Umballa, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Mooltan, Rawalpindi, and Peshawar districts, fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central Provinces—(August 25th)		
Nagpur	·77	Weather cloudy. Crops promise well. Small-pox prevalent. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	2·93	Crops thriving. Weedings well advanced. *Urd* and *til* sowings continue. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Aug. 24th)	5·07	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·15	More rain wanted for rice. Weeding and ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Health good. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	......	Weather cloudy and close. Prospects and health good. Prices steady.
Bilaspur	·81	Break appears to have ended on 22nd, but rain still very light, though rivers in flood. Prospects very precarious. Cholera and fever continue. Prices risen.
Khandwa	2·03	Weather showery. Prospects favourable; weeding in progress. 135 cases cholera, 64 fatal. Prices steady.
Raipur	2·45	Weather cloudy and close, with some rain on 19th and 20th. Prospects slightly improved, except in Shimoga, where half an inch of rain only fell. Rice on highland in Shimoga tahsil withered, and on inland being choked by weeds for want of second ploughing; sowing of *rahar*, cotton, and *til* completed. Cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur (Aug. 21st)	3·58	Weather cloudy and clear alternately; more rain wanted. Rice in parts suffered considerably. Prices steady. Cholera in places.
		General Remarks.—Prospects slightly improved in Chhattisgarh, but rain is still very light, and good rain is urgently required. The crops continue thriving over rest of the Provinces. Prices have risen in Bilaspur, but are generally steady elsewhere.
British Burma—(Aug. 24th)		
Akyab. (Aug. 21st)	9·21; total rainfall 99·54.	Public health good; cattle-disease in one township. Transplanting nearly completed.
Bassein	7·85; total rainfall 68·24.	Public health good; cattle-healthy. Sowing and transplanting progressing.
Rangoon	6·04; total rainfall 67·24.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	13·09; total rainfall 117·68.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Pegu	10·89; total rainfall 90·98.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Crops in good condition; transplanting progressing.
Henzada	3·71; total rainfall 57·15.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting nearly finished.
Prome	2·80; total rainfall 27·72.	Public health good; slight foot and mouth disease in one township. Ploughing and transplanting progressing. Cattle healthy.
Tounghoo	3·31; total rainfall 53·17.	Public health and health of cattle good. Ploughing and transplanting progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·36; total rainfall 24·43.	Public health good; cattle-disease prevalent in parts of district. Transplanting commenced.
		General Remarks.—Public health good in all districts; cattle-disease in four districts, elsewhere cattle healthy. Ploughing, sowing, and transplanting progressing favourably; crops reported healthy.
Assam—(August 25th)		
Gauhati	·37 during week ending 24th instant.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* in some parts deferred on account of excess of water.
Sylhet	18·88	Extent of damage to the crops by the flood not yet ascertained; prospects as before.
Cachar	3·05	Weather hot. Flood subsiding, but slowly. Transplanting of *sali* crops is being made on a small scale. Common rice 11 seers 13½ chittacks per rupee. Prospects of tea good, but blight is increasing. General health good.
Dibrugarh	2·34	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *ahu* progressing, outturn good; transplanting of *sali* continues. Cattle-disease still prevalent. Tea not doing well. Public health good.
Mysore and Coorg—(August 25th)		
Bangalore / Mysore	Good rain in Shimoga and Kadur districts and fair in other parts of the State.	Standing crops generally in good condition, except in the Gubbi taluk of the Tumkur district, where rain is reported to be too much for young crops. Prospects of season favourable. Public health good. Prices slightly fallen in the Kolar and Tumkur districts and risen in the Mysore district.
Mercara	5·50	Crops and prospects good. Health good.
Berar and Hyderabad—(August 25th)		
Amraoti	1·57	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition; weeding in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	3·15	Crops progressing favourably; weeding continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Berar and Hyderabad— *contd.*		
Hyderabad (Aug. 20th)	Average 2·44; total rainfall 24·47.	Weeding of *rabi* crops commenced; *kharif* crops slightly damaged by excessive rainfall in one taluka (Asifnagar). General health fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 21¾, and *tur* 14¾ seers per current sicca rupee.
Ditto („ 25th)	Average 6·55; total rainfall 31·03.	Heavy rain slightly damaged some of the *kharif* crops; *abi* paddy crops prospering. General health fair. Prices—wheat 14¾, coarse rice 11¾, yellow *juari* 22, white *juari* 20, and *tur* 17 seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(August 25th)		
Indore	2·11; total rainfall 28·30.	Weather showery.
Morar (Gwalior)	1·84; total rainfall 19·85.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	4·60; total rainfall 20·26.	Weather cloudy. Crops thriving. Prices stationary. Health good.
Goona	6·19	Health and prospects good.
Sutia	·82	Weather cloudy. Health good.
Agar	6·86; total rainfall 18·36.	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	3·93	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops thriving.
Nowgong	2·0; total rainfall 24·90.	*Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(August 25th)		
Abu (Aug. 25th)	14·20	Weather very windy and cloudy, but seasonable.
Sirohi („ 22nd)	8·13	Tanks very full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Total rainfall of week more than half the annual average.
Marwar („ 20th)	4·52	Above twelve months' water in Jodhpur City tanks. Health good Crops good. Weather cloudy and oppressively warm. Splendid rain. Prospects bright. Prices falling.
Meywar („ 21st)	12·01	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health fair. Dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	13·42	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices tending to fall. Continued showers.
Harowti („ „)	Tonk, 9·04	Weather cloudy. Health and prospects good.
Jhallawar ...	......	No report received.
Kotah (Aug. 21st)	3·33	Prospects favourable.
Ajmere („ 24th)	1·72	Injured crops improving. Health good. Weather cloudy. Prices generally falling.
Jeypore („ 21st)	Good rain	Prospects much improved.
Kerowle („ „)	1·0	Tanks and wells filling. Crops rising. Rain urgently wanted for *dhan*. Slight fever; health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ 18th)	·91	Tanks and wells failing. Crops rising. Health good. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 21st)	·20	Tanks and wells full. Crops doing well. Health good. Prices steady. Break continues.
Ulwur („ 24th)	·69	Prospects good. Health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 21st)	·28	Fair rain. Prospects good. Fever in four districts. Prices low. Weather very hot and cloudy; thunder and lightning.
Nepal—(Aug. 15th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 20th)	2·37	Rice transplanting finished; owing to the want of rain in the early part of the season it is said that not so much land as usual is under rice cultivation.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVII of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 1st August 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 1st August 1885. Per mile open	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 31st July 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 31st July 1886. Per mile open	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	77,795	128	680	98,312	145	21,18,427	108	24,30,057	176	3,11,630	...
31st July 1886	Madras	801	1,37,002	160	831	1,42,571	172	24,87,381	165	26,01,506	174	1,14,125	...
Ditto	South Indian	674	80,489	13.	654	98,803	151	15,61,695	136	17,57,182	154	1,9 ,487	...
7th August 1886	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	4,04,384	270	1,497	5,15,778	345	1,28,52,735	489	1,44,79,555	555	16,26,820	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,50,886	327	461	1,66,000	360	48,18,013	505	52,03,951	648	3,85,938	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,57,156	210	4,123	10,21,464	248	2,38,38,251	333	2,64,72,251	366	26,34,000	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th August 1886	East Indian	1,515	9,40,100	621	1,515	7,20,577	476	1,67,00,082	627	1,61,71,467	613	...	5,28,615
7th ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,065	140	57	8,135	143	1,62,206	162	1,67,672	168	5,406	...
Ditto	Diddarnagar-Ghazipur	12	618	52	12	795	66	10,251	91	20,083	109	1,732	...
14th ditto	Sindia	75	5,118	69	75	7,275	97	1,10,107	91	1,14,248	96	5,141	...
7th ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,75,088	195	1,411	2,70,000	191	55,39,382	223	60,76,880	247	5,37,498	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,511	62	315	32,029	102	2,53,693	60	6,08,185	111	3,54,492	...
14th ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,244	30	...	...	35,827	49	35,827	...
	TOTAL	3,385	12,49,100	366	3,427	10,40,055	303	2,27,03,781	392	2,32,05,262	389	4,11,481	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
31st July 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	72,084	313	234	88,249	377	14,25,512	348	14,30,050	353	13,538	...
7th August 1886	Nalhati	27	1,124	42	27	1,417	52	24,096	50	30,278	64	6,182	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	37,011	140	249	48,090	193	6,35,470	150	7,82,526	180	1,47,056	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	2,073	50	37	1,917	52	45,689	70	36,257	56	...	9,432
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	17,304	77	240	27,156	110	4,67,724	118	5,51,637	127	83,913	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,704	59	253	14,107	56	2,88,640	66	3,69,872	84	81,232	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	2,478	55	45	5,095	113	1,66,334	210	2,44,631	312	78,297	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	7,711	52	149	8,883	60	5,50,200	210	5,44,925	210	...	5,275
31st July 1886	Burma	327	36,374	111	327	28,822	88	7,55,400	159	7,51,616	132	..	3,784
14th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,43,423	240	1,803	4,48,545	249	1,05,65,936	333	87,20,714	277	...	18,45,222
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,070	80	66	4,635	70	1,04,958	90	96,981	84	...	7,977
31st July 1886	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	838	23	36	1,217	34	25,462	40	34,745	55	9,283	...
7th August 1886	Dacca	86	1,359	16	86	7,537	88	31,031	59	88,011	59	56,980	...
31st July 1886	Jorhat	25	792	32	30	1,063	35	9,753	23	11,530	21	1,777	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,43,911	181	3,588	6,86,793	191	1,50,96,205	251	1,37,02,773	219	...	13,93,432
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	27,50,257	249	11,138	27,48,312	247	6,17,28,237	324	6,33,80,286	326	16,52,049	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	2,95,47,061	155	3,20,42,060	165	..	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	..	3,21,81,176	169	3,13,38,226	161	...	8,42,950
	Assisted Companies.												
7th August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	11,375	90	126	10,721	85	2,06,375	93	2,16,794	99	10,419	...
31st July 1886	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,117	47	67	5,770	86	87,763	74	1,17,481	101	29,718	...
24th ditto	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(b) 71,232	51	(c) 1,08,098	77	36,866	...
7th August 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	19,055	63	303	28,780	95	4,57,266	92	7,47,000	141	2,89,734	...
14th ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,695	213	22	3,272	149	96,410	249	95,200	245	...	1,210
	TOTAL	518	38,242	74	518	48,543	94	9,19,046	88	12,84,573	124	3,65,527	...
	Native States.												
7th August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	10,456	54	193	10,733	56	4,04,402	119	4,00,006	119	...	4,396
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,249	51	64	3,820	60	55,955	50	68,106	61	12,151	...
31st July 1886	Nizam's	121	14,878	123	208	27,360	132	4,08,752	193	4,16,651	113	7,899	...
7th August 1886	Mysore	140	8,241	59	140	7,057	50	1,39,185	57	1,45,940	60	6,755	...
14th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	719	45	16	683	43	13,656	48	19,472	70	5,816	...
	Morvi	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(d) 16,751	37	16,751	...
	TOTAL	534	37,543	70	621	49,659	80	10,21,950	109	10,66,926	93	44,976	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 1st April to 25th July, 1885.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 24th July, 1886.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 30th June 1886.

SIMLA,
The 25th August, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

	R	a.	p.
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Postage	5	8	0
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For a single copy of the Supplement	0	4	0

Postage on single copies varies according to weight.

Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 7th August 1886.

No. 25.—The services of 2nd Grade Apothecary W. H. Harding are temporarily placed at the disposal of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government for civil employment in those Provinces.

No. 26.—The services of 1st Grade Assistant Apothecary G. T. Milchem are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Bengal.

No. 27.—Mr. D. R. Paul is admitted into the service as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer, with effect from 5th August 1886, and his services are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

No. 1067.—*Account of Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of India for the first*

N.B.—Amounts are converted into sterling at R10 to the pound

	Revenue.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885.	April 1886.	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
I	Land Revenue*	28,316,000	1,698,400	1,612,400	...	86,000
II	Opium	9,227,600	728,200	824,600	96,400	...
III	Salt	6,392,500	529,700	567,900	38,200	...
IV	Stamps	3,694,400	338,500	329,600	...	8,900
V	Excise	4,134,800	343,200	353,200	10,000	...
VI	Provincial Rates	2,909,100	226,700	203,900	...	22,800
VII	Customs	1,173,200	131,600	130,400	...	1,200
VIII	Assessed Taxes	1,458,100	73,300	35,500	...	37,800
IX	Forest	1,153,300	35,200	54,600	19,400	...
X	Registration	309,800	24,300	22,100	...	2,200
XI	Tributes from Native States	712,000	53,900	52,800	...	1,100
XII	Interest	630,900	134,600	127,700	...	6,900
XIII	Post Office	1,157,100	96,000	98,700	2,700	...
XIV	Telegraph	564,200	52,400	40,800	...	11,600
XV	Mint	181,100	19,300	15,000	...	4,300
XVI	Law and Justice	576,000	33,000	31,200	...	1,800
XVII	Police	322,200	21,200	24,000	2,800	...
XVIII	Marine	184,800	4,700	8,800	4,100	...
XIX	Education	203,800	16,400	15,000	...	1,400
XX	Medical	55,200	4,800	2,300	...	2,500
XXI	Scientific and other Minor Departments.	88,500	2,800	2,700	...	100
XXII	Receipts in aid of Superannuation, &c.	264,600	8,400	12,800	4,400	...
XXIII	Stationery and Printing	71,500	3,500	3,600	100	...
XXIV	Exchange	...	...	...	...	...
XXV	Miscellaneous	294,500	16,400	18,500	2,100	...
		59,075,200	4,596,500	4,588,100	...	8,400
XXVI	State Railways (Gross Earnings)	10,841,200	797,600	921,700	124,100	...
XXVII	Guaranteed Companies (Net Traffic Receipts).	3,133,500	676,500	597,600	...	78,900
XXVIII	Subsidized Companies (Repayment of Advances of Interest.)	...	...	...	...	...
XXIX	Major Works: Direct Receipts	921,300	25,400	29,700	4,300	...
XXX	Minor Works and Navigation	144,600	9,200	10,400	1,200	...
XXXI	Military Works	188,100	2,100	1,900	...	200
XXXII	Civil Works	463,300	33,500	34,900	1,400	...
XXXIII	Army: Effective	744,900	61,000 (Effective and Non-effective)	61,300	300	...
	" Non-effective	48,100				
		75,560,200	6,201,800	6,245,600	43,800	...
	England, including Army, Public Works, &c.	178,900	9,200	18,600	9,400	...
	Exchange added to Revenue	59,600	2,900	6,400	3,500	...
	GRAND TOTAL	75,798,700	6,213,900	6,270,600	56,700	...

* Includes Land Revenue due to Irrigation, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

THE TREASURY,
Calcutta, the 27th August 1886.

month of the year 1886-87. as compared with the corresponding period of 1885-86.
sterling omitting all amounts below hundreds of pounds.

	Expenditure.	Estimates, 1886-87.	April 1885.	April 1886	Comparison of two years. Increase.	Decrease.
		£	£	£	£	£
1	Refunds and Drawbacks	207,000	21,100	13,900	.	7,200
2	Assignments and Compensations	1,301,000	131,100	132,400	1,300	...
3	Land Revenue	3,588,000	244,500	255,700	11,200	...
4	Opium (including Cost of Production)	2,648,400	1,063,000	970,400	...	93,500
5	Salt (do. do.)	496,600	28,600	44,900	16,300	...
6	Stamps	84,100	7,200	7,300	100	...
7	Excise	105,800	9,100	6,700	...	2,400
8	Provincial Rates	46,600	6,800	900	...	5,900
9	Customs	133,400	10,700	10,900	200	...
10	Assessed Taxes	58,700	500	1,600	1,100	...
11	Forest	739,100	44,000	42,500	...	2,400
12	Registration	191,200	15,000	15,200	200	...
13	Interest on Ordinary Debt*	3,822,300	389,200	317,000	...	72,200
14	Do. on other Obligations	362,900	26,600	7,300	...	19,300
15	Post Office	1,201,900	93,900	93,100	...	800
16	Telegraph	587,600	47,900	39,300	...	8,600
17	Mint	84,500	7,000	7,400	400	..
18	General Administration	1,402,000	116,200	109,400	...	6,800
19	Law and Justice	3,467,500	270,400	269,600	...	800
20	Police	3,017,900	225,500	231,700	6,200	..
21	Marine (including River Navigation)	375,000	34,500	28,900	...	5,600
22	Education	1,326,200	83,100	84,000	900	...
23	Ecclesiastical	172,400	14,200	13,400	...	800
24	Medical	778,500	58,900	58,800	...	100
25	Political	645,500	88,900	35,100	..	53,800
26	Scientific and other Minor Departments	467,000	45,400	47,600	2,200	...
27	Territorial and Political Pensions	644,800	52,600	58,600	6,000	...
28	Civil Furlough and Absentee Allowances	6,300	100	100	...	...
29	Superannuation Allowances and Pensions	694,800	68,100	57,000	...	11,100
30	Stationery and Printing	427,800	28,500	27,900	...	600
31	Exchange	137,700	...	..	..	...
32	Miscellaneous	304,000	26,700	27,600	900	...
33	Famine Relief	1,000	100	...	...	100
34	Construction of Protective Railways	500,000	..	...	...	..
35	Do. do. Irrigation Works	111,300	11,700	6,800	...	4,900
36	Reduction of Debt	749,000	...	..	...	...
		30,888,400	3,272,900	3,023,000	..	249,900
37	Construction of Railways (Charged against Revenue in addition to that under Famine Insurance)	109,200	5,400	4,500	.	900
38	State Railways: (Working Expenses)	5,569,100	316,300	382,600	66,300	...
	Interest on Capital deposited by Companies	400	...	...	...	...
39	Guaranteed Companies: (Surplus Profits, Land and Supervision)	497,500	9,600	5,300	...	4,300
	Interest	3,400	...	..	...	...
40	Subsidized Companies: Land, &c.	69,500	3,600	2,600		1,000
41	Miscellaneous Railway Expenditure	120,000	8,000	10,300	2,300	...
42	Major Works: Working Expenses	611,700	40,900	41,300	400	...
43	Minor Works and Navigation	740,600	45,800	35,800	...	10,000
44	Military Works	1,152,300	40,400	4[illegible],400	3,000	...
45	Civil Works	4,190,900	162,500	177,800	15,300	...
46	Army: Effective	12,449,000	1,200,400	981,300	...	219,100
	Do. Non-effective	839,400	101,000	101,400	400	...
		57,241,400	5,206,800	4,800,300	...	397,500
	England, including Army, Public Works, Guaranteed Interest, &c.	14,512,900	2,166,500	2,219,800	53,300	
	Exchange charged as Expenditure	4,837,600	681,900	764,100	82,200	...
		76,591,900	8,055,200	7,793,200	...	262,000
	Expenditure not charged to Revenue—					
	Capital Outlay on Railways and Irrigation Works—					
	In India—					
47	State Railways	2,327,100	273,800	184,200	...	89,600
48	Irrigation Works	700,000	46,000	16,900	..	29,100
49	Special Defence Works	235,000	...	10,600	10,600	...
	In England—					
47	State Railways	1,800,000	119,900	101,600	...	18,300
48	Irrigation Works	...	100	...	...	100
49	Special Defence Works	155,000	.	..	...	..
50	Capital charge involved in Redemption of Liabilities	4,844,200	...	...	...	...
	Exchange on Expenditure not charged to Revenue	651,700	37,800	35,000	...	2,800
		10,713,000	477,600	348,300	.	129,300
	GRAND TOTAL	87,304,900	8,532,800	8,141,500	...	391,300

* Includes Interest on Debt incurred for Productive Public Works, which cannot be separated in the Monthly Accounts.

C. R. C. KIERNANDER,
Deputy Comptroller General.

E. GAY,
Offg. Comptroller General.

atement of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of Interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the Books of the Bank of Bengal on the 15th August 1886.

PARTICULARS.	3½ PER CENT. TRANSFER LOAN OF 1853-54.	4 PER CENT. LOANS							4½ PER CENT. LOANS				TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, SEVEN SHILLINGS PER CENT. PORTION.	5 PER CENT. LOAN OF 1856-57.	GRAND TOTAL.
		Of 1832-33.	Of 1835-36.	Of 1842-43.	Of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	Reduced 4 per cent. Loan of 1879.	TOTAL.	Of 1870.	Of 1878.	TRANSFER LOAN OF 1879, 4½ PER CENT. PORTION.	TOTAL.			
lance of 31st July 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,23,29,300	91,86,000	2,59,33,900	2,29,11,300	8,44,66,187	44,17,000	75,77,700	9,72,65,800	10,92,60,500	1,33,800	32,200	19,39,46,787
per cent. 18 8 Stock transferred to 4½ per cent. 1879, by Bank of England	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,37,700	2,37,700	...	...	2,37,700
ld—															
Amount enfaced at Madras between 1st and 15th August 1886	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	500	...	...	500
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 1st and 15th August 1886	...	...	...	500	...	...	1,000	1,500	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,500
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 1st and 15th August 1886	...	...	...	2,07,700	6,000	2,03,000	2,01,000	6,17,700	...	55,000	7,51,600	8,06,600	...	...	14,24,300
	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,25,37,500	91,92,000	2,61,36,900	2,31,13,300	8,50,85,387	44,17,000	76,32,700	9,82,55,600	11,03,05,300	1,33,800	32,200	19,56,10,787
duct—															
Amount written off in the London Registers	...	...	...	3,60,300	35,500	1,69,800	75,000	6,40,600	5,500	2,42,700	4,81,000	7,29,200	...	...	13,69,800
Balance on 15th August 1886	54,100	13,80,587	27,25,100	2,21,77,200	91,56,500	2,59,67,100	2,30,38,300	8,44,44,787	44,11,500	73,90,000	9,77,74,600	10,95,76,100	1,33,800	32,200	19,42,40,987

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 15th June 1886 enfaced from India 5,271 lakhs, re-transferred from London 4,681 lakhs.
" 16th " 1886 to 30th " " " " 3 " " " 10 "
" 1st July " to 15th July " " " 1 " " " 3 "
" 16th " " to 31st " " " " 9 " " " 9 "
" 1st Aug. " to 15th Aug. " " " 14 " " " 11 "

5,298 lakhs. — 4,714 lakhs.
4,714 "

Balance against India . 584 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE,
BANK OF BENGAL;
Calcutta, 17th August 1886.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 24th August 1886.

LIABILITIES.	R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office R 94,16,555 a. 6 p. 0; Public Deposits at Branches R 1,92,55,316 a. 7 p. 1	2,86,71,871	13	1
Other Deposits, at Head Office and Branches	3,05,19,560	8	9
Bank Post Bills, &c.	4,02,147	0	8
Sundries	15,28,580	10	6
RUPEES	8,54,78,825	0	0

ASSETS.	R	a.	p.
Government Securities	53,59,561	4	0
Other authorized Investments	59,04,220	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities	1,12,21,387	2	0
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities	88,30,541	14	8
Bills discounted and purchased	2,15,66,853	8	11
Balances with other Banks	11,42,108	3	5
Bullion	2,695	5	3
Dead Stock	11,29,106	11	7
Stamps	9,393	0	3
Sundries	7,64,993	11	9
	5,59,30,861	5	10
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office R 1,23,72,297 a. 12 p. 10; Cash and Currency Notes at Branches R 1,71,75,665 a. 13 p. 4	2,95,47,963	10	2
RUPEES	8,54,78,825	0	0

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 26th August 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 48·3

CALCUTTA MINT.

NOTIFICATION.

List of Coins acquired under the Indian Treasure Trove Act and available for sale to Numismatists. (Home Department Resolution No. 46—1668-82, dated 9th October 1884.)

Register Number.	DESCRIPTION.	Metal.	Value. R	a.	p.	Number available for sale.	REMARKS.
	Found at Chaibassa, in the Singbhum District.						
4	Old Hindu punched coins	Silver	0	4 each	0	204	These coins will be available for sale up to and not later than the 7th December 1886.
	Found in the Gujrat District (Punjab).						
22	Coins of Pathan Sikandar Lodi, A. H. 894—923 = A.D. 1488—1517, with imperfect dates.	Copper	0	1 each	0	27	Do. 7th January 1887.
23	Ditto with illegible dates	Do.	0	0 each	6	95	
	Found in the Etawah District.						
56	Buddhist punched coins	Silver	0	3 each	0	92	Do. 24th June 1887.
	Found in the Ballia District.						
58	Old Hindu or Buddhist punched coins.	Do.	1	0 each	0	127	
	Found in the Hissar District.						
59	Muhammad Shah	Do.	1	8 each	0	6	
60	Ahmed Shah Bahadur	Do.	1	8 each	0	5	
62	Muhammad Shah, bad specimens	Do.	1	0 each	0	36	
	Found in the Basti District.						
64	Pathan Ala-ud-din Mahamad Shah 1295—1315.	Do.	1	8 each	0	19	

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th August 1886.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

Catalogue of Books printed in the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and registered under the provisions of Act XXV of 1867, during the quarter ending 30th June 1886.

Title in full.	Language in which the book is written.	Name of the Author, Translator, or Editor of the book or any part thereof.	Subject.	Place of printing and place of publication.	Name or firm of the Printer and the name or firm of the Publisher.	Date of issue from the Press, or of the Publication.	Number of sheets, leaves or pages.	Size.	1st, 2nd, or other number of edition.	No. of copies of which edition consists.	Whether printed or lithographed.	Price.	Name and residence of proprietor of copyright or any portion thereof.	Date on which the copyright was registered.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
BOOKS.		Author.			*i. In English or other European language.*							R a. p.			
A Manual of the Analysis of Sentences.	English	G. W. Hoover	Language	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, and other places in India.	The Daily Post and Examiner Press, Richmond F. Hayes, Printer and Publisher.	10th Mar. 1886, Dedication printed about the 7th June 1886.	23	Duodecimo.	2nd Edition	1,500	Printed	0 4 0	G. W. Hoover, Seppings Road, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Secured 21st Jan. 1886	For the use of students preparing for the Middle School and Matriculation Examinations.
		Author.													
"What the Scriptures teach concerning the intermediate state of the dead."	Ditto	Rev. D. W. Clark	Religion	Civil and Military Station of Bangalore	The Model Press, T. R. Toussaint, Printer and Publisher.	5th May 1886	5	Octavo	1st Edition	500	Do.	0 0 6	Rev. R. E. Carter, St. John's Hill, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Not secured.	Arguments to prove that death is not the cessation of conscious being.
		Author.													
First lessons in Algebraic Resolution into Factors with Examples.	Ditto	T. R. Toussaint	Science, Mathematical.	Ditto	Ditto	31st Mar. 1885	53	Do.	Do.	500	Do.	0 4 0	T. R. Toussaint, Wellington Street, Richmond Town, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.	Ditto	For students in Middle and High Schools.

The 13th August 1886.

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 21st August 1886.

No. 12.—Mr. T. R. G. Cadiz, Assistant Superintendent of the 1st Grade, is allowed furlough on medical certificate for three months, under Section 52 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th July 1886.

A. J. LEPPOC CAPPEL,
Director General of Telegraphs in India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 19th August 1886.

No. 2111 G.—Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet Colonel A. Conolly, Commandant, Meywar Bhil Corps, returned to duty on the 12th August 1886 from the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1754 G., dated the 15th July 1886.

No. 2113 G.—Second Class Hospital Assistant Mahomed Moosa returned from the leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 1774 G., dated the 17th July 1886, and resumed charge of his duties on the 8th August 1886 from 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Mohesh Pershad, who reverted to the Reserve List of Hospital Assistants for Government employment.

The 24th August 1886.

No. 2154 G.—Colonel E. Temple, 2nd-in-Command, Meywar Bhil Corps, availed himself on the 16th August 1886 of the privilege leave granted him in this Office Notification No. 2012 G., dated the 10th idem.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 21st August 1886.

No. 902-127.—The following rules are laid down by the Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara under Section 160, Act XIV of 1882 (Code of Civil Procedure) regarding the travelling and other expenses to be paid to witnesses summoned to attend the Civil Courts in Ajmere-Merwara.

I.—Save as hereinafter provided, travelling and other expenses will be allowed on the following scale:—

(*a*) to witnesses of the class of cultivators, laborers, and menials, three annas a day;

(*b*) to witnesses of a better class, such as zemindars, traders, pleaders and persons of corresponding rank, from six annas to two rupees a day as the Court may direct;

(*c*) to witnesses of superior rank, three rupees a day; and

(*d*) the allowances of officers of Government will be regulated by the rules in the Civil Travelling Allowance Code.

II.—No expenses, other than travelling charges, will be allowed to legal practitioners practising at the place where the Court which they are summoned to attend is held.

Travelling charges may be allowed to these witnesses at such rates as the Court considers reasonable and necessary.

III.—Persons other than those mentioned in the last preceding rule, residing within a distance of three miles from the Court-house, will be allowed their expenses at half the rates prescribed in Rule I.

IV.—If a witness demand any sum in excess of what has been paid to him, such sum will be allowed if he satisfy the Court that he has actually and necessarily incurred the additional expense.

V.—If a witness be detained for a longer period than one day, the expenses of his detention will be allowed at such rate, not exceeding that payable under Rule I, as may seem to the Court to be reasonable and proper.

VI.—The Court may, on consideration of the merits of any case, for reasons stated in writing, allow expenses on a higher scale than that prescribed in the foregoing rules.

No. 907-327.—The Chief Commissioner of Ajmere-Merwara is pleased to invest Rai Bahadur Pandit Bhag Ram, Judicial Assistant, Ajmere, with the powers described in Sections 110 and 133, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), to be exercised within the Ajmere District.

The 23rd August 1886.

No. 920-328 V.—Captain C. W. Ravenshaw, Assistant Commissioner, Merwara, availed himself on the forenoon of the 16th August 1886 of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 861-328 V., dated the 10th idem, making over charge of his Office to Captain C. Herbert.

Captain Herbert, Officiating Assistant Commissioner, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate of the 1st Class as described in Section 32, Act X of 1882 (Criminal Procedure Code), and with the additional powers under Sections 110, 133, 143, 144, 174, 186, 191, 260, and 524 of the said Act, to be exercised within the limits of the Merwara District.

Under Section 22, Act X of 1882, the Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Captain Herbert to be a Justice of the Peace within and for the Ajmere-Merwara District.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Bangalore, the 17th August 1886.

No. 2334-3846.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of the Bangalore Municipal Regulations of 1883, the undermentioned gentlemen have been elected Municipal Commissioners for the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore by the Mahomedan class of the inhabitants of the Station to fill vacancies in the Municipal Board :—

Mr. Aga Abdoola Sahib.

„ Hajee T. Khadir Pacha Sahib.

2. These gentlemen will continue in office for two years from the date of their election, or until their successors shall have been appointed.

The 20th August 1886.

No. 2368-4956.—Under the provisions of Section 5 of Act XIII of 1859 (An Act to provide for the punishment of breaches of contract in certain cases), the 2nd Magistrate of the Civil and Military Station, Bangalore, is appointed to exercise, within the limits of the said station, the powers vested in a Magistrate of Police under that Act.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 19th August 1886.

No. 73.—Mr. C. J. Cole, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred, in the interests of the public service, from the Bolan Railway to the Sind-Pishin State Railway, Northern Section.

No. 74.—Director General of Railways' Notification No. 59, dated 10th July 1886, granting Mr. G. F. Berrill, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, furlough in India, for one year, with effect from 1st August 1886, or such subsequent date as he may be permitted to avail himself of the same, is hereby cancelled.

The 24th August 1886.

No. 75.—Mr. W. S. Haig, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, passed the Lower Standard Examination in Hindustani, as prescribed in Public Works Department Code, Volume I, Appendix B, paragraph 1, on the 2nd August 1886 and the Departmental Standard Examination in Hindustani, as laid down in Chapter II, paragraph 14, of the same Code, on the 9th August 1886.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

List of Monuments in Gauhati Cemetery, published with reference to Rule XIX, Part I of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated 28th June 1885 :—

Name.	Date.
Alfred Jenkinson Jones	1881
Condon	1879
Child of C. S. Ward	1852
Mrs. Mary Fleming	1857
Samuel Fleming	1853
Cowie Colvin Fell	1851
John Edwin Barker	1866
Child of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair	1869
M. L. Marion Lee	1871
Major Mayne	1863
Child of George Mawson	1874
G. S. Hampton	1867
Child of J. R. D. Cameron	1852
W. Donald McKeon	1855
Lieutenant John Lambard	1848
Mr. W. J. Cash	1851
Mrs. Cash	1849
Daughter of Captain Weymess	1839
Mrs. Weymess	1840
Clara Reynolds	1852
Quartermaster-Sergeant Kirby	1839
Thomas Edward Pinto	1864
Charles Brownlow	1839
J. Goldsmith	1839
Mrs. Simons	1851
William Butler	1857
Child of Major Campbell	1863
Child of Major Campbell	1865
Child of Colonel William Fagan	1863
Edward Orr Logan	1873
John Woodrow Bishop	1864
Charlotte Anis Mulliers	1864
F. R. Butt	1863
F. Gomes	1848
Hannah Jane Rae	1831
Margaret Campbell Hannay	1841
Dear Maria	1838
G. M. Brodie	1846

WALTER A. HAMILTON,
Chaplain of Gauhati & Shillong.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 25th August 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 18th August 1886	6,20,792	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,41,410	10,62,202
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	1,17,693	
Ditto ditto Government	278	1,17,971
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	11,80,173
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,179	1,179
Balance on the evening of the 25th August 1886		11,78,994
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	7,38,485	
Ditto ditto Government	4,40,509	11,78,994
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,78,395	
Ditto ditto Government	...	2,78,395

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 26th August 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Allahabad Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
17	D 17—94939	50	Baldeo Sahai, Cawnpore.

ALLAHABAD,
The 25th August 1886.

A. H. ANTHONY,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Office.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTE PARTIALLY LOST.

Regr. No. 1886.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
H17	A 47—15307	1,000	Luckhme Chand Secaria, 20, Burtollah Street, Burra Bazar, Calcutta.

CALCUTTA,
The 20th August 1886.

FRED. ATKINSON,
Asst. Comptroller Genl.,
In charge Paper Currency.

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
	J 12—39324	50	Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, S. M. Division, Madras.

CALICUT,
The 16th August 1886.

B. M. D'CRUZ,
Deputy Collector,
In charge Paper Currency.

Calcutta Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
16	E 25—11124*	50	Mr. M. Pasley, Attock.
	„ —11125	50	

* Belonging to Agency No. 6, Peshawar.

LAHORE,
The 21st August 1886.

A. H. H. MUNROWD,
for *Deputy Commissioner of Currency.*

Madras Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
23	B 85—34363	100	Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, S. M. Division, Madras.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 20th August 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1886.

(For Government Offices only.)

In supersession of the Postal Notice of the 9th April 1883 and of that portion of clause 205 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of April 1886) which relates to Foreign Service Parcels, senders of parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, and intended for transmission by post on Her Majesty's service, are requested to affix the service postage stamps used in payment of the postage to the parcel receipt, and not to the declaration of contents and value, presented with the parcel at the Post Office. The service postage stamps should be affixed at foot of the parcel receipt in the space provided below the printed entries "Date" and "Signature of Addressee."

E. C. O'BRIEN,
Offg. 3rd Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 26th August 1886.

Campbell, J.	Landsut, S.	Silberman, S.
Curtis, F C.	Sherber, Ed.	Smith, Mrs. Barnard.

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Barnett, Mrs. James.	Godfrey, J. B.	Rebeiro, Miss E.
Baron of Warsdorf.	Grainger, R. H.	Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Berrill, Charles D.	Gulday, C.	Remmington, Capt. F.A.
Blissett, W. V.	Hair, G.	Rice, W. G. L.
Bose, P. N.	Hamer, Capt. H.	Riehemback, A.
Brincoet, S.	Hill, Mrs. Amy.	R. M. E., Miss.
Brown, S.	Hoare, R.	Roberts, H. A.
Bush, C.	Horne, James S.	Rochussey, S. E.
Butler, T.	Jones, Mrs.	Rode, Capt. J.
Calthrope, W. H.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Schoeman, G. M.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Kemp, Edwin.	Scott, J. D.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Scotland, W. A.
Clarke, T.	Lloyd, Chas.	Shaw, Miss E.
Comyn, A. D.	Martin, H.	Smith, John.
Crowder, Jas.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Sole, Rev. A. B.
Cumberland, A. H.	"Mary."	St. Aubyn, G. A.
Delany, Mrs. J.	McCreery, James.	St Claire, C. C.
Dodd, C. B. N.	McDonald, J.	Stevens, Thomas.
Dowling, D. G. A.	McMorren, R.	Sugget, Thomas.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Miller, Capt. John C.	Thompson, R. D.
D'Silva, T. H.	Monre, H. T.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Morgan, J. C.	Tracey, A.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	Morgan, W.	Tyrrell, C. A.
	Mullen, J.	Volkers, F.
Easton, Percy H.	Norman, Lucy.	Walker, P. C.
Engelbregt, J. W.	Okeden, Herbert.	Walter, O.
Fleming, G.	O'Shaughnessy, F.	Williams, C.
Fox, R. C. W.	Pollock, John.	"Zealand."
"Gertrude."		

Registered Letters.

Shaw, Miss M.	Troylucko Nath Mookerjee.	Tytler, F. W.
Stern, Adolf.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 23rd August 1886.

Arrakiel, B. A.	Doyle, A.	Secy., Monsoon Sky Race.
Borat, Debendranath.	Gardiner, C. B.	
Cress, J.	Ospher, Mrs. J.	Smith, Mr. E. M.
Dalrymple, W. M.	Robinson, Mrs. A.	Smith, Mrs. M. A.
Dauson, Mr.	Robinson, Mrs. Emilia.	Wilson, W. A.
		Woods, A.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 28th August 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	28th Aug.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.*
Ditto ditto ditto .	4th Sept.	Ditto.†
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	3rd „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	4th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	31st Aug.	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	31st „	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	1st Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. *Kaisar-i-Hind.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6th „	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7th „	Per Str. *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	1st „	Per Str. *Africa.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	1st „	Per Str. *Mahratta.*
Port Blair *via* Rangoon	1st „	Per Str. *Africa.*

* *N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

† *N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 8-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four (4) annas on each cover will be received up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنت سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كوئينائين كا خوب قائم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے هرايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوئي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليني سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه انه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ٭

اور عوام الناس بوٹانكل گاردن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنتندنت صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هين يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ٭

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونمين بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورۂ بالا كے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا باره آنه ٭

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8; per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

كرستلين سنكونا دوائي بخار ٭

لال سنكونا بارک كي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاكٹري مين تيار هوئي هى معمولي بے صاف كي هوئي دوائي بخار سے كونين كے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هى اور سيب پور متصل كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعني كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سركاري كام اور خيرات كے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهاو سے خريد سكتے هين يعنے چار آونس كے ٹين كا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كے ٹين كا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون كو بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهاو پر مل سكتا هى يعنے چار آونس ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين كا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو كلكته كے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بكتي هى محصول ڈاک چار آونس كي ٹين كے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس كي ٹين كے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ كي ٹين كے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لكهے هوئے نرخ كے هى ٭

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

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The Gazette of India.

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CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

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PART III.

Advertisements and Notices by Private Individuals and Corporations.

UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND.

RESULT OF VOTES

On the proposals submitted in Circular No. 1, dated 15th April 1886.

Subject.	Yes.		No.	
Whether the proposed verbal alteration in rules 5 and 24 may be carried out.	Both rules,	1,069	Both rules	3
	Rule 5,	3	Rule 5,	3
	Do. 24,	3	Do. 24,	3

By order of the Directors,

W. H. RYLAND,

Secretary.

U. S. F. P. FUND OFFICE,
15, KYD STREET,
The 16th August 1886.

PROMISSORY NOTES.

Lost.

The Government Promissory Note No. 075300, of the 4 per cent. of 1842-43, for R100, originally standing in the name of Kartick Chandra Burral, and last endorsed to Monohur Sen, the proprietor, by whom it was never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above note and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

MONOHUR SEN,

Barahanagar.

Lost, Stolen, or Destroyed.

The Government Promissory Notes Nos. 221373 and 209883, of the 4 per cent. of 1865, for R500 each, originally standing in the name of Surendranath and the Bank of Bengal, respectively, and last endorsed to Surendranath Banerjee, the proprietor, by whom they were never endorsed to any other person. Payment of the above notes and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, and application is about to be made for the issue of duplicates in favour of the proprietor.

SURENDRANATH BANERJEE,

60, Mirzapur Street,
Calcutta.



SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 35.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 28, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JUNE 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGES 1033 AND 1034 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA," DATED 24th JULY 1886.

PROVINCE.	DISTRICTS.	AVERAGE WAGES PER MONTH.		
		Able-bodied Agricultural Labourer.	Syce or Horse-keeper.	Common Mason, Carpenter, or Blacksmith.
		R a. p.	R a. p.	R. a. p.
	Western Districts.			
	Midnapore	5 10 0	6 0 0	7-8 to 11-4
	Central Districts.			
	Rungpore	7 8 0	6-0 to 7-0	12-0 to 15-0
	Eastern Districts.			
BENGAL	Noakholly	7-0 to 8-0	5-0 to 7-0	7-0 to 20-0
	BEHAR.			
	Mozufferpore	3-0 to 4-0	3-0 to 4-0	6-0 to 8-0
	Maldah	7 8 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0
	ORISSA.			
	Pooree	5 0 0	5 0 0	8-0 to 10-0

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,

(*Statistical Branch.*)

A

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Elcusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
MADRAS.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	11 14	13 0	26 14	21 2	27 5	...	...	...	...	243 0	12 8	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	21 2	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	13 3	...	10 11	13 11	22 2	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 6	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 5	23 3	17 6	22 13	...	...	...	...	...	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	12 5	13 0	25 13	24 6	30 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 11	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	26 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 13	14 11	20 3	21 2	25 11	...	...	...	...	85 0	14 10	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 10	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	13 8	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 10	...	16 3	...	...	25 6	31 11	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	15 14	...	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	16 3	
	Madura	11 11	...	13 14	14 6	29 3	24 5	29 8	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 5	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	25 6	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	18 3	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	14 2	21 13	21 5	26 8	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	9 2	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	10 2	...	11 13	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	
BAY.	Bombay	10 9	17 6	7 2	10 13	16 12	14 14	15 14	14 6	15 5	20 10	8 7	54 9	14 6	
	Daskrohi	15 0	22 8	6 8	11 0	18 0	16 0	...	...	17 0	...	13 0	80 0	16 8	
	Kaira	14 0	20 8	8 4	11 8	17 12	16 0	21 4	...	17 12	...	9 8	80 0	16 0	
	Surat	14 0	18 0	8 0	10 0	19 0	18 0	...	...	14 0	...	10 0	80 0	16 0	
	Broach	17 0	...	8 0	11 0	16 1	15 1½	...	...	18 1	...	12 0	120 0	14 2½	
	Tanna (Salsette)	10 6	...	8 3	9 0	13 6	13 12	...	...	12 5	...	...	71 2	16 5	
	Colába (Alibag)	10 12	...	7 4	11 4	...	13 0	...	...	12 12	...	8 4	90 0	12 0	
	Khandesh (Dhulia)	15 $0\frac{7}{12}$	...	7 8	9 6	25 12	21 6	...	14 8	15 3	...	10 8	131 0	14 1	
	Násik	13 12	12 8	10 3	11 9	20 8	15 2	20 4	...	17 0	...	7 8	106 8	13 12	
	Ahmednagar	14 0	...	8 0	9 4	22 14	18 4	...	...	18 12	...	11 0	91 0	13 7	
	Poona (City)	12 10	8 2	9 3	9 13	17 6	16 2	13 8	...	13 13	...	10 2	50 13	12 4	
	Sholápur	14 8	...	10 0	10 9	28 7	20 3	...	19 8	17 5	...	13 6	75 4	13 4	
	Bijapur	17 9	14 10	7 1	9 12	28 11	23 13	...	...	15 5	...	10 15	100 0	11 4	
	Satara	13 6	...	8 3	9 5	18 10	15 8	...	...	15 9	...	...	106 0	11 10	
	Belgaum	16 8	11 8	11 0	11 8	18 8	18 8	22 0	...	12 8	...	8 8	85 0	12 0	
	Dharwar (Hubli)	19 0	...	10 0	11 0	23 0	21 0	28 0	...	14 0	...	8 0	80 0	10 0	
	Ratnágiri	9 4	...	9 4	10 9	16 14	12 14	16 7	...	14 0	...	8 14	90 0	8 6	

Bom.	Karwar	11 0	...	7 0	13 0	16 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	14 0	...	11 0	213 5½	11 0
	Pánch Mahála (Godhra)	12 1	...	9 8	10 10	...	16 0	20 0	...	21 13	23 12	9 6	160 0	15 4
	Aden	8 0	...	6 3	8 0	11 3	10 3	...	...	11 3	...	5 9	65 5	32 0
	Asirgarh Cantonment	15 13	...	10 0	12 0	26 13	22 0	...	19 0	20 0	...	9 8	160 0	12 0
	Baroda Camp (Sadar Bazar)	11 8	17 2	6 14	8 0	17 2	16 0	17 2	...	14 5	...	10 5	80 0	13 11
	Disa Cantonment	16 4	20 0	7 2	8 8	20 4	23 6	...	...	20 8	...	10 8	120 0	13 0
	Nimach Cantonment	17 0	20 0	5 0	8 0	24 0	18 0	...	...	23 0	23 8	15 0	180 0	14 0
	Nasirabad Cantonment	18 2½	27 0	7 0	8 0	31 6	21 0	...	12 0	27 5½	30 5½	14 0	90 0	15 10½
	Rajkot Station	17 12	...	6 8	9 0	21 8	15 0	...	...	16 6	...	7 8	80 0	40 0
	Upper Sind Frontier	13 5	21 4	9 8	16 0	21 4	20 0	...	...	14 4	...	10 8	160 0	*13 0
	Karachi	11 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	16 0	16 0	...	...	18 0	14 0	8 0	80 0	16 0
	Haidarabad (Gidu Bunder)	12 0	20 8	8 0	18 8	19 8	18 8	...	...	18 8	...	...	160 0	13 8
	Shikarpur	13 0	20 8	10 0	11 8	20 0	22 0	...	...	18 0	...	11 6	180 0	13 8
	Sukkur	16 0	21 0	10 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	...	...	23 0	...	13 0	120 0	13 0
	Thar & Parkar (Umarkot)	No return received.												
Bengal.	*Western Districts.*													
	Burdwan	14 12	31 4	14 4	18 4	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	25 0	120 0	12 12a
	Bankoora	17 0	23 0	18 8	21 12	...	...	...	...	20 0	31 0	20 0	240 0	11 8b
	Beerbhoom	20 0	...	16 0	19 8	...	...	...	..	22 0	...	20 0	160 0	12 12c
	Midnapore	18 0	...	16 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	14 0	155 0	12 8d
	Hooghly	16 0	...	10 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	14 0	120 0	13 0e
	Howrah	16 0	...	11 8	15 4	...	...	...	...	18 8	...	15 0	90 0	13 0
	Central Districts.													
	Calcutta	15 0	21 0	8 8	15 8	19 12	12 13	...	18 4	19 8	19 15	18 0	80 0	13 4
	24-Pergunnahs	14 0	20 0	8 0	13 5	...	...	...	.	18 12	20 0	...	90 0	9 2¼e1
	Nuddea	17 0	23 0	13 5¼	15 2	...	...	...	...	22 14	...	20 0	...	11 10¼f
	Khoolna	...	...	14 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	...	120 0	12 0g
	Jessore	16 0	...	13 0	21 0	...	...	...	..	20 0	...	21 0	120 0	10 12h
	Moorshedabad	16 0	...	13 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	26 0	20 0	16 0½	120 0	11 0i
	Dinagepore	16 0	17 8	16 8	19 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	...	...	160 0	11 8
	Rajshahye	20 0	33 12	15 12	18 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	...	20 0	240 0	12 0j
	Rungpore	16 0	...	11 8	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	10 12	120 0	11 13k
	Bogra	10 8	...	13 8	21 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	...	...	90 0	11 4
	Pubna	21 4	...	8 0	18 12	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 12	200 0	11 4l
	Darjeeling	9 0	10 0	5 0	12 0	...	...	11 0	...	10 0	16 0	8 0	140 0	9 0
	Jalpáiguri	13 4	20 0	13 0	22 0	...	...	...	.	15 5	16 0	...	128 0	11 0m
	Eastern Districts.													
	Dacca	14 8	26 0	17 0	19 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	...	...	120 0	10 8n
	Furreedpore	24 0	25 0	16 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	10 0	140 0	12 12o
	Backergunge	...	..	15 0	17 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	120 0	11 8p
	Mymensingh	13 0	...	14 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	16 0	...	10 12q
	Chittagong	16 0	...	10 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	...	9 0	75 0	12 0r
	Noakholly	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	11 0	...	...	...	8 0s
	Tipperah	12 2	...	15 13	17 13	...	..	...	...	17 0	...	9 2	...	11 0t
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	10 0	13 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	320 0	8 0
	Hill Tipperah	12 0	...	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	16 0	...	11 0

* In common use.

a In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Culna 13-8 seers, Cutwa 12-8 seers, and Raneegunge 13 seers.
b In Bishenpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
c In Rampore Hát retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.
d In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tumlook 11 seers, and Contai 10-8 seers.
e In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Serampore 12 seers, and Jehanabad 13-8 seers.
e1 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Baraset 12 seers, Busseerhat 13 seers, Diamond Harbour (at Kulpihat) 12-8 seers, Barrackpore 12-12 seers, and Dum-Dum 11 seers.
f In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kooshtea 11-10 seers, Meherpore and Chooadanga 12 seers, and Ranaghat 12-14 seers.
g In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Satkhira 11 seers, and Bagirhat 10 seers.
h In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jhenida and Narail 12 seers, Magoora 10-12 seers, and Bongong 13 seers.
i In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Lalbagh and Kandi 12 seers and Jungipore 11-8 seers.
j In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Natore 12 seers, and Nowgong 10-10½ seers.
k In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Gaibanda 7-14 seers, Nilphamari 13 seers and Kurigram 12 seers.
l In Serajgunge retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.
m Retail price of salt at Fallacotta in Alipore sub-division 10 seers per rupee.
n In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Manickgunge 10 seers, Munshigunge 10-12 seers, and Naraingunge 10-13 seers.
o In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Goalundo 12 seers and Madaripore 12-8 seers.
p In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Patuakhali 10-10 seers, Perozepore 11 seers, and Bhola 10-8 seers.
q In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishoregunge 9-2 seers, Attea 12 seers, Jamalpore 10-8 seers, Sherpore 10 seers, and Netrokona 12-5 seers.
r In Cox's Bazar retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.
s Retail price of salt at Panchgachia in Fenny sub-division 9 seers per rupee.
t In Brahmunberiah and Chandpore retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued*.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Provinces.	Districts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coro-cana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
Bengal—*continued*.	*Behar.*														
	Patna	21 0	30 0	11 8	18 0	32 0	26 0	26 0	20 0	28 0	28 0	26 0	110 0	11 8	
	Gya	18 0	30 0	9 0	15 0	19 0	...	...	16 0	23 8	...	22 8	200 0	11 0u	
	Shahabad	17 8	26 0	8 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	27 0	...	19 8	160 0	12 8v	
	Durbhunga	18 0	24 8	10 0	16 0	...	...	25 0	...	21 8	...	22 0	160 0	11 8w	
	Mozufferpore	20 0	28 0	13 0	15 0	...	...	...	...	23 0	25 0	22 0	140 0	12 0x	
	Sarun	19 0	27 8	8 12	18 0	...	...	20 0	12 0	26 0	25 0	25 0	160 0	12 0y	
	Chumparun	20 0	29 0	10 8	16 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	28 0	26 0	...	11 8z	
	Monghyr	20 0	33 8	11 9	14 12	...	...	...	16 12	26 4	31 8	21 0	126 0	12 1z1	
	Bhágalpur	18 15	31 9	13 14	16 6	...	...	...	...	25 4	25 4	20 3	160 4	12 0z2	
	Purneah	20 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	16 0	160 0	10 8z3	
	Maldah	18 0	...	10 0	21 0	...	...	...	...	26 0	...	...	160 0	12 0	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	13 12	...	16 0	23 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	8 0	22 0	200 0	11 8z4	
	Orissa.														
	Cuttack	17 1	...	10 8	15 12*	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 17 1	...	...	80 0	14 0	
	Pooree	14 7	...	14 7	18 6	...	...	...	...	Kalai. 14 7	...	18 6	80 0	14 7z5	
	Balasore	15 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	13 0	140 0	10 0z6	
	Chota Nagpore. *South-Western Frontier Agency.*														
	Hazáribágh	17 0	18 0	10 0	17 8	...	...	28 0	...	18 8	22 0	18 0	240 0	8 12z7	
	Lohardugga	20 0	20 0	16 0	21 0	...	...	26 0	...	16 0	...	20 0	120 0	9 0z8	
	Singbhoom	24 0	32 0	24 0	28 0	...	...	...	...	16 0	...	21 0	360 0	9 0	
	Manbhoom	18 0	...	15 0	25 0	...	...	...	...	17 0	...	17 0	240 0	9 0z9	
Assam.	Sylhet	13 5	...	12 4	17 8	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	12 12	108 0	10 10	
	Cáchár	10 0	...	8 6⅔	11 6⅔	...	...	...	...	15 4	...	11 2	64 0	8 0	
	Goálpará	20 0	...	8 0	22 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	...	12 0	80 0	11 0	
	Gáro Hills	8 0	...	6 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	9 0	160 0	8 0	
	Kámrup	16 0	...	8 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	...	12 0	160 0	10 0	
	Darrang	6 8	...	7 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	12 0	...	10 0	150 0	9 0	
	Nowgong	8 0	...	5 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	120 0	9 0	
	Sibságar	...	...	8 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	...	10 0	80 0	9 0	
	Lakhimpur	9 0	...	7 8	13 8	...	...	...	...	13 4	4 0	10 12	160 0	9 0	
	Khási and Jaintiá Hills	...	...	6 8	9 0	...	...	...	...	9 0	16 0	8 0	80 0	8 0	
	Nágá Hills	...	...	...	8 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 0	120 0	3 3	
	Dehra Dun	17 8	30 0	6 0	10 8	14 0	18 0	24 0	...	22 8	18 0	24 0	160 0	11 0	
	Sahāranpur	19 5½	30 1½	7 8½	11 13	11 13	21 8	37 10	32 4	25 4	26 14	21 8	107 8	12 5½	
	Muzaffarnagar	19 3	34 2	6 9	13 4	22 0	18 11	14 5	15 6	25 13	27 8	17 10	110 0	12 6	
	Meerut	18 8	31 0	6 0	14 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	27 0	24 0	30 0	100 0	13 0	
	Bulandshahr	21 0	32 0	6 0	10 5	18 0	16 0	...	20 0	30 0	23 0	22 0	160 0	12 8	
	Aligarh	19 8	27 8	5 4	10 8	23 0	17 0	...	15 8	28 0	36 0	30 0	140 0	13 8	
	Kumaun	13 0	14 0	9 0	10 0	...	...	13 0	16 0	12 0	...	9 8	200 0	7 0	
	Garhwál	16 0	20 0	7 0	9 8	22 0	...	...	...	8 0	...	9 0	160 0	7 0	

N.-W. Provinces	Bijnor	18 4	30 6	11 4	12 6	11 4	...	...	...	21 10	...	...	135 0	11 0
	Moradabad	19 4	30 4	9 8	14 8	18 0	19 8	...	15 8	24 8	22 8	23 12	125 0	13 4
	Budaun	21 0	32 6¼	6 0	13 3	14 6¼	15 9½	...	14 6¼	27 0	15 9½	31 3	192 0	12 0
	Bareilly	18 7	28 2	6 4	13 2	15 0	12 8	...	15 0	24 6	20 0	23 12	100 0	12 8
	Shàhjahànpur	21 8	36 0	8 8	16 8	...	...	...	...	29 8	...	26 8	120 0	11 8
	Tarái Pergunnahs	20 0	30 0	8 2	13 12	18 0	11 4	...	10 0	20 0	11 4	24 0	100 0	11 4
	Muttra	19 0	26 0	8 0	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	18 8	27 8	30 0	32 0	120 0	13 0
	Agra	17 0	2 0	6 0	12 0	19 0	20 0	...	...	24 8	...	19 0	90 0	12 0
	Farukhabad	17 4	26 0	6 8	10 8	19 8	13 0	...	13 0	27 4	...	26 0	120 0	11 12
	Mainpuri	20 2	27 12	4 8	11 8	...	...	...	...	26 8	...	31 8	160 0	11 8
	Etáwah	19 4	24 4	6 0	10 0	14 8	14 8	14 0	15 0	27 0	20 0	31 8	120 0	11 8
	Etah	20 8	29 0	7 0	14 0	...	15 0	30 0	21 0	32 0	...	23 0	160 0	12 8
	Jalaun	20 0	24 0	9 0	11 0	22 0	18 0	...	16 0	34 8	22 0	35 0	140 0	10 0
	Jhánsi	19 10	26 0	7 8	15 0	26 0	20 0	..	...	27 10	...	33 0	200 0	12 0
	Lalitpur	23 0	31 0	11 0	13 0	23 0	22 0	32 0	34 0	35 0	26 0	16 0	160 0	9 0
	Cawnpore	19 12	29 8	10 4	14 8	20 0	20 0	...	20 0	28 0	23 8	28 8	145 0	13 8
	Fatehpur	17 0	23 0	13 8	15 0	...	...	...	...	27 8	...	29 0	160 0	10 12
	Bánda	18 0	24 0	8 0	14 8	24 0	18 0	30 0	21 0	35 0	...	24 0	160 0	12 0
	Allahabad	15 12	27 8	7 0	12 0	19 0	14 12	...	...	28 8	...	20 8	120 0	11 0
	Hamírpur	18 10	23 0	7 8	13 4	21 7	20 6	...	...	34 4	...	40 0	140 0	12 6
	Jaunpur	20 0	26 8	7 0	14 0	..	...	32 0	...	31 8	..	30 0	140 0	12 0
	Gorakhpur	16 3	30 9½	9 7	17 1½	...	...	25 3	27 0	29 11½	27 0	27 0	140 0	11 9½
	Basti	No return received.												
	Azamgarh	19 3	26 15	10 5	16 4	...	20 10	...	...	25 1	...	18 1	177 8	11 2
	Mirzapur	17 0	20 0	8 0	14 0	21 0	23 0	24 0	22 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	80 0	11 0
	Benares	17 9½	24 0	10 0	14 14½	20 5	21 2	13 0	21 11	24 2	22 12	25 0	110 0	11 8½
	Ghàzipur	18 10½	25 1½	7 1½	15 7	15 7	19 15½	32 3	15 7	26 6½	..	25 12	128 12	10 5
	Balia	19 8	27 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	18 0	12 14	28 4	...	24 8	100 0	12 0
	Philibhít	19 8	33 0	16 8	13 8	13 4	12 8	...	...	22 8	...	25 0	145 0	11 4
	Almora	No return received.												
Oudh.	Sultánpur	21 0	34 0	11 0	18 0	30 0	24 0	40 0	20 0	32 0	32 0	32 0	160 0	11 8
	Partábgarh	20 10	32 15	15 6	17 5	...	...	...	...	31 0	...	22 3	180 0	10 15
	Fyzabad	19 0	30 0	9 8	15 12	...	...	...	15 0	28 6	...	26 0	100 0	11 8
	Kheri	26 0	36 0	9 0	14 0	27 0	26 0	36 0	27 0	31 0	23 0	21 0	120 0	11 0
	Lucknow	19 8	29 12	6 0	13 10½	...	16 0	...	19 0	27 6¼	...	28 0	80 0	11 0
	Bára Banki	19 4	30 0	10 0	14 0	24 0	18 0	28 0	16 0	30 0	28 0	30 0	120 0	12 8
	Bahraich	24 0	42 0	14 0	17 8	30 0	22 0	...	.	35 0	31 0	35 0	160 0	11 8
	Rai Bareli	20 8	28 0	7 0	17 8	...	...	...	...	30 0	26 0	32 0	200 0	11 0
	Sitapur	23 0	37 0	8 0	16 0	16 0	13 0	32 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	160 0	11 0
	Gonda	23 8	35 8	14 4	17 4	21 8	24 8	29 0	18 0	35 0	28 4	32 12	200 0	11 8
	Unáo	19 0	28 0	9 0	14 0	24 0	16 0	...	20 0	29 0	22 0	20 0	160 0	12 0
	Hardui	21 4	35 0	6 0	11 0	...	...	...	...	28 0	...	27 8	160 0	12 0
Punjab.	Hissar	20 0	37 0	...	10 0	28 0	28 0	...	...	37 0	20 0	...	100 0	12 0
	Rohtak	20 0	37 0	...	13 0	25 0	26 0	...	...	34 0	20 0	...	80 0	12 0
	Gurgaon	22 0	33 0	...	10 0	20 0	22 0	...	...	30 0	20 0	35 0	130 0	11 8
	Delhi	20 0	29 0	...	12 0	26 0	22 0	...	18 0	29 0	21 0	31 0	80 0	11 0
	Karnál	21 0	35 0	...	10 0	22 0	20 0	22 0	16 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	160 0	12 8
	Umballa	21 0	33 0	...	11 0	18 0	20 0	24 0	16 0	30 0	24 0	22 0	130 0	14 0
	Simla	14 0	18 0	...	8 0	16 0	12 0	19 0	13 0	18 0	15 0	11 0	70 0	9 8
	Kángra	19 0	28 0	...	13 0	...	...	...	...	19 0	28 0	8 0	120 0	11 0
	Hoshiárpur	20 0	30 0	...	13 0	30 0	20 0	22 0	20 0	20 0	26 0	...	100 0	13 12
	Jullundur	21 0	30 0	...	8 0	28 0	16 0	...	22 0	30 0	32 0	...	110 0	14 0
	Ludhiána	23 0	28 0	...	12 0	24 0	20 0	...	16 0	34 0	25 0	18 0	100 0	14 8

* In the interior retail price of common rice varied from 18 seers 6 chittacks to 21 seers per rupee.

u In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Jehanabad 12 seers, Arungabad 11-8 seers, and Nowada 9 seers.

v In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Buxar 12 seers, Sasseram 11-8 seers, and Bhabuah 11-4 seers.

w In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Tajpore 11-8 seers and Madhubani 11 seers.

x In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:— Hajeepore 12 seers and Sitamarhee 11 seers.

y In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Sewan 11 seers and Gopalgunge 11-6 seers.

z In Bettiah retail price of salt 11-4 seers per rupee.

z1 In Beguserai and Jamui sub-divisions retail price of salt 11 seers per rupee.

z2 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Banka 12 seers, Mudehpura 10-8 seers, and Soopole 10 seers.

z3 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Kishengunge 10 seers and Arrareah (at Ranigunge) 12 seers.

z4 In sub-divisions retail prices of salt per rupee were:—Deoghur, Godda, and Rajmehal 11 seers, Jamtara 13 seers, and Pakour 12 seers.

z5 In Khoorda retail price of salt 13 seers per rupee.

z6 In Bhadruck retail price of salt 9 seers per rupee.

z7 Retail price of salt at Kharagdiha in Giridi sub-division 11 seers per rupee.

z8 Retail price of salt at Daltongunge 10-12 seers per rupee.

z9 In Govindpore retail price of salt 12 seers per rupee.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*continued.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*.)	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
PUNJAB—*continued.*	Ferozepore	19 0	36 0	...	11 0	26 0	...	...	12 0	34 0	16 0	...	90 0	14 0	
	Mooltan	15 0	25 0	...	11 0	17 0	10 0	...	16 0	24 0	20 0	...	80 0	15 0	
	Jhang	16 0	25 0	...	10 0	15 0	12 0	20 0	18 0	23 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	14 4	
	Montgomery	17 0	24 0	...	10 0	16 0	...	...	16 0	27 0	16 0	12 0	200 0	12 0	
	Lahore	19 0	34 0	...	10 0	26 0	18 0	...	20 0	27 0	25 0	14 0	90 0	14 0	
	Amritsar	21 0	37 0	...	12 0	29 0	20 0	18 0	21 0	29 0	21 0	16 0	90 0	15 0	
	Gurdáspur	25 0	32 0	...	13 0	22 0	14 0	...	8 0	25 0	24 0	...	140 0	14 0	
	Siálkot	19 0	40 0	...	13 0	24 0	...	...	16 0	27 0	18 0	12 0	130 0	14 0	
	Gujrát	23 0	35 0	...	12 0	20 0	20 0	...	...	27 0	20 0	...	100 0	16 0	
	Gujránwála	18 0	34 0	...	13 0	18 0	15 0	...	10 0	26 0	17 0	...	90 0	14 8	
	Shahpur	20 0	30 0	...	12 0	19 0	20 0	24 0	30 0	27 0	22 0	10 0	240 0	16 0	
	Jhelum	21 0	33 0	...	12 0	22 0	20 0	...	10 0	26 0	19 0	14 0	120 0	16 0	
	Ráwalpindi	23 0	38 0	...	11 0	18 0	32 0	...	24 0	26 0	38 0	24 0	105 0	15 8	
	Hazára	18 0	29 0	...	11 0	...	20 0	...	...	18 0	24 0	...	100 0	12 0	
	Peshawar	20 0	36 0	...	13 0	20 0	22 0	...	27 0	21 0	25 0	34 0	105 0	46 4	
	Kohát	18 0	32 0	...	14 0	15 0	20 0	...	20 0	24 0	20 0	10 0	102 0	58 11	
	Bannu	23 0	41 0	...	9 0	24 0	22 0		7 0	31 0	31 0	15 0	80 0	50 0	
	D. I. Khán	19 0	28 0	...	8 0	28 0	26 0	15 0	6 0	30 0	...	13 0	113 0	31 4	
	D. G. Khán	18 0	24 0	...	9 0	17 0	20 0	15 0	15 0	23 0	16 0	11 0	125 0	20 0	
	Muzaffargarh	16 0	22 0	...	6 0	16 0	18 0	...	16 0	20 0	...	..	100 0	14 0	
CENTRAL PROVINCES	Saugor	20 10	...	9 3	9 7	...	...	...	...	27 12	...	16 0	200 0	9 2	
	Damoh	21 5	...	12 5	13 5	..	...	...	...	35 11	...	12 13	200 0	9 2	
	Jubbulpore	17 0	...	9 0	12 0	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 8	120 0	11 0	
	Mandla	22 13	...	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	32 13	...	12 0	256 0	9 0	
	Seoni	22 6	...	10 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	24 14	...	10 15	210 0	9 2	
	Narsinghpur	17 3	...	9 12	11 9	...	...	...	...	25 0	..	16 11	140 0	11 3	
	Hoshangabad	17 0	...	8 0	9 8	...	...	...	...	24 0	...	14 0	200 0	10 8	
	Nimár	17 10	...	7 8	10 15	30 8	...	...	...	20 2	...	10 4	120 0	11 15	
	Betúl	20 0	...	9 10	12 5	20 3	...	...	..	22 0	...	9 8	320 0	9 1	
	Chhindwára	16 14	...	8 0	11 7	20 9	...	...	...	22 13	...	9 0	120 0	8 0	
	Wardha	20 0	...	8 14	11 7	26 11	...	...	...	16 0	...	11 7	160 0	10 11	
	Nágpur	17 8	...	8 7	14 0	22 8	...	..	..	19 11		10 10	120 0	11 0	
	Chánda	17 8	...	...	14 3	18 0	...	...	..	17 13	...	13 11	675 0	9 11	
	Bhandára	16 4	...	8 12	15 0	...	...	...	...	20 0	...	11 4	160 0	9 0	
	Bálaghát	18 6	...	13 2	17 13	...	...	...	...	21 10	...	12 8	144 0	8 0	
	Raipur	28 7	...	13 8	23 2	...	...	...	...	21 0	...	17 4	60 0	10 11	
	Biláspur	39 15	...	22 8	31 8	...	...	...	...	37 11	..	21 14	128 0	8 0	
	Sambalpur	25 6	...	19 4	23 10	..	...	...	...	18 0	...	13 0	160 0	11 6	
	Arakan Division.														
	Akyab	...	...	10 8	14 0	...	...	...	...	10 0	...	...	160 0	35 0	
	Kyoukpyu	...	...	13 6	14 14	...	..	...	...	5 0	...	...	50 0	36 0	
	Sardoway	...	...	19 2	22 14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	469 11	39 0	

BRITISH BURMA.	*Pegu Division.*													
	Rangoon Town	12 6	...	10 8	12 6	...	...	...	...	15 4	19 8	...	320 0	29 3
	Pegu	...	...	9 7	14 3	...	...	...	...	11 3	22 8	...	135 0	26 15
	Tharrawaddy	...	...	11 14	12 15	...	...	...	...	11 1	28 9	...	* 535 11	25 1
	Prome	13 4	...	10 5	12 7	...	...	...	...	12 7	17 3	...	139 11	18 10
	Irrawaddy Division.													
	Bassein	...	...	12 15	14 6	...	...	...	...	11 3	10 10	...	280 0	31 0
	Henzada	...	...	10 4	13 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	183 8	35 8
	Thonegwa	...	...	9 6	10 7	...	...	...	...	12 14	...	..	184 8	24 4
	Thayetmyo	12 1	...	9 7	11 14	...	...	...	...	12 5	...	...	367 8	18 15
	Tenasserim Division.													
	Moulmein Town and Amherst	9 0	...	9 0	10 2	...	...	...	...	12 2	*12 2	...	220 0	30 8
	Tavoy	...	...	12 6	15 12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	399 3	16 1
	Mergui	...	...	14 9	16 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	428 0	14 9
	Toungoo	...	...	10 10	12 13	...	...	...	...	8 11	...	...	27 0	18 12
	Shwaygyin	...	...	9 13	10 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200 0	18 14
HYDERABAD ASSIGNED DISTRICTS.	Secunderabad	15 15	...	6 13	10 8	21 7	...	22 3	...	13 13	...	9 4	115 0	10 3
	Bolarum	17 6	...	8 6	10 1	23 12	...	...	..	14 10	...	...	116 0	10 10
	Chadarghat	10 8	...	6 0	9 0	21 0	22 0	...	...	13 0	...	10 8	88 0	9 4
	Amráoti	17 8	...	8 0	12 0	27 8	17 8	...	...	16 4	...	11 4	*	12 0
	Akola	18 0	...	7 0	11 0	26 0	21 0	...	...	18 0	...	21 0	*	11 0
	Ellichpur	19 0	9 0	8 0	11 0	26 0	16 0	...	...	15 0	...	10 0	*	11 0
	Buldana	20 0	...	8 0	11 0	38 0	30 0	...	...	21 0	...	10 0	*	10 0
	Wun	18 0	16 0	8 0	10 0	29 0	12 0	...	...	17 0	...	18 0	*	11 0
	Básim	23 10	...	8 2	11 5	41 5	38 0	...	...	21 0	...	19 0	*	10 0
MYSORE.	Bangalore	10 8	11 0	8 11	9 8	23 8	...	28 2	...	11 2	...	12 8	96 0	11 8
	Kolar	...	13 0	10 0	11 12	...	...	33 0	...	12 0	...	13 0	144 0	11 4
	Túmkúr	13 0	12 0	11 0	11 8	...	...	36 0	...	11 8	...	14 0	340 0	10 8
	Mysore	11 0	9 8	9 0	10 8	25 0	24 0	26 0	10 0	10 8	...	11 0	81 0	10 0
	Hassan	...	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	36 0	...	12 0	...	12 0	96 0	9 0
	Shimoga	12 10	13 10	10 8	13 10	27 5	...	38 14	...	13 10	...	...	480 0	10 8
	Kadur	10 0	12 0	12 0	14 0	...	...	32 0	...	13 0	.	10 0	64 0	12 0
	Chitaldroog	14 2	15 4	14 10	15 12	32 13	17 8	33 12	28 13	14 5	..	13 3	320 0	11 4
COORG.	Coorg	10 4	9 12	12 6	15 7	...	...	28 8	...	20 5	...	...	110 0	11 13
RAJPOOTANA.	Jeypore	19 0	29 0	4 8	8 4	26 0	22 0	...	24 0	29 0	25 8	35 0	112 8	14 8
	Kishengurh	19 8	32 0	8 0	9 0	33 0	25 0	...	...	32 0	33 0	...	...	15 12
	Kerrowlee	21 0	25 10	12 8	13 12	25 0	20 0	...	20 0	26 14	...	37 8	200 0	11 15
	Ulwur	20 2	28 4	6 12	9 12	23 0	22 6	...	15 0	28 0	27 10	40 0	200 0	15 0
	Bhurtpore (City)	18 4	27 0	8 0	9 13	20 8	14 10	...	15 0	28 0	28 0	31 0	160 0	12 4
	Ajmere	16 0	27 8	3 0	8 0	30 0	24 0	...	...	27 0	26 0	...	80 0	14 0
	Deoli Cantonment	21 9½	30 7	5 8	11 0	34 14	31 0	...	...	29 3	...	...	230 0	12 8
	Erinpura	17 8	31 0	...	9 0	22 0	22 0	...	...	26 0	...	...	250 0	14 0
	Sirohee	16 0	28 0	7 0	8 0	19 0	20 0	...	20 0	18 0	21 0	14 0	200 0	14 8
	Abu	14 8	19 8	6 0	8 0	...	16 8	...	...	17 0	...	...	160 0	13 0
	Anadra	16 0	23 0	6 0	8 0	...	19 0	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	13 12
	Bálmere	16 8	...	5 0	9 0	...	23 0	...	...	16 0	...	...	6 0	16 0
	Jeysalmere	12 2	...	10 0	12 0	17 0	15 5	...	...	16 0	...	...	...	25 9
	Hilly Tracts of Meywar	21 0	22 0	...	14 0	...	...	...	...	22 0	23 0	...	†	11 8
	Meywar (Oodeypore)	14 1	18 5¾	8 15½	9 6	14 1	11 11½	...	13 10¾	16 0½	16 12¾	10 2½	200 0	11 5½
	Bánswára (Meywar Agency)	25 10	31 4	7 6	15 0	...	...	...	...	35 0	31 4	...	...	13 2
	Partábgarh (")	19 2	23 2	9 6	12 8	20 10	20 0	...	...	23 12	21 4	21 14	...	17 1
	Marwar (Jodhpore)	17 3	25 0	6 4	7 8	22 8	22 8	...	...	25 0	22 8	...	...	15 10

* Firewood is sold by head-load, bullock-load, and cart-load, and not by weight.

† Ten pies per bundle.

PRICES CURRENT OF FOOD-GRAINS THROUGHOUT INDIA FOR THE 2nd HALF OF JULY 1886—*concluded.*

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN SEERS OF 80 TOLAS.													
PROVINCES.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Channa Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thur Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	REMARKS.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
RAJPOOTANA—*contd.*	Bikaneer	9 6	...	3 9	5 12	...	16 2	...	...	17 0	...	8 8	100 0	14 0	
	Boondee	25 0	36 0	10 0	10 8	36 0	...	...	...	36 8	...	...	160 0	10 12	
	Kotah	23 0	25 0	8 0	9 0	27 8	20 0	...	...	35 0	15 0	25 0	240 0	10 8	
	Tonk	18 4	29 0	8 8	11 12	34 0	...	...	...	33 4	...	...	120 0	12 12	
	Jhallawar	No return	received.												
	Shahpoora	22 0	27 0	10 0	15 0	30 0	27 0	...	...	25 0	...	...	160 0	12 8	
	Dholpur	16 15	23 13	10 2	11 4	20 5	18 12	...	...	24 0	27 0	32 12	90 0	12 12	
CENTRAL INDIA.	Indore	15 0	23 0	9 3	10 0	29 1	18 3	*	*	22 5	24 10	10 0	100 0	12 0	* Not sold.
	Gwalior	16 9	21 5	7 15	9 9	17 0	16 5	*	14 8	21 5	*	28 9	135 15	10 14	
	Goona	26 0	20 0	10 0	10 4	26 0	20 0	*	12 0	35 8	25 0	14 0	200 0	11 0	
	Baghelkhand (Sutna)	21 0	33 12	8 0	16 0	21 0	20 0	*	*	29 0	*	33 12	160 0	12 0	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE,
(Statistical Branch).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

STATEMENTS OF IRRIGATION OPERATIONS ON THE INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE RABBI CROP OF 1885-86.

STATEMENT No. I.

Comparative Abstract of Irrigation and Rainfall in Canal Districts of the Punjab.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Districts.	Area in acres.	Cultivated area in acres.	Area Irrigated		Comparison with last Crop.		Rainfall in Rabbi Months.													
							October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		Total.	
			1885-86.	1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1885-86.	1884-85.
Montgomery	...	...	9,695	644	9,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Total Lower Sohag and Para Canal	...	...	9,695	644	9,051	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lahore	2,334,552	1,164,921	10,301	16,176	...	5,875	...	1·7	...	...	2·1	...	0·8	1·1	0·4	...	1·2	...	4·6	2·8
Montgomery	3,567,750	357,622	17,171	29,488	...	12,317	...	...	...	...	0·9	...	0·5	0·5	...	...	0·5	...	1·9	0·5
Mooltan	3,763,200	799,360	147,819	176,469	...	28,650	...	...	...	...	0·2	...	1·5	1·1	...	...	1·5	0·5	3·2	1·6
Dera Ghazi Khan	2,801,280	1,008,000	44,811	50,663	...	5,852	...	...	...	...	...	...	2·1	1·39	..	...	1·4	0·05	3·5	1.44
Shahpur	3,003,432	524,988	6,793	5,112	1,681	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	2·1	0·5	0·7	3·3	...	5·0	2·8
Muzaffargarh	2,007,819	397,529	123,483	121,190	2,293	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·2	1·1	...	...	0·9	0·6	2·1	1·7*
Total Inundation Canals	17,477,033	4,252,420	360,073	399,742	13,025	52,694	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
GRAND TOTAL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...

* This is the correct rainfall and differs from that shown in the return for the Rabbi crop of 1884-85.

		Acres.
Area Irrigated in	1885-86	360,073
Ditto	1884-85	399,742
Net decrease		39,669

STATEMENT No. II.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Districts.

Description of Crops.	Lahore.	Montgomery.	Mooltan.	Dera Ghazi Khan.	Muzaffargarh.	Shahpur.	Total.
Wheat	4,609	13,323	104,453	40,386	81,226	3,765	247,762
Barley	107	301	1,412	13	2,224	24	4,081
Mixed grain	1,932	1,486	...	2,041	6,868	744	13,071
Others	3,653	11,756	41,954	2,371	33,165	2,260	95,159
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	10,301	26,866	147,819	44,811	123,483	6,793	360,073
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	16,176	30,132*	176,469	50,663	121,190	5,112	399,742

* This includes 644 acres irrigation on the Lower Sohag and Para Canal, which was shown separately against that Canal in Return No. I for Rabbi Crop of 1884-85.

STATEMENT No. III.

Statement in Acres of Crops irrigated in Canal Divisions.

Description of Crops.	Upper Sutlej Division, Inundation Canals.	Lower Sutlej and Chenab Division, Inundation Canals.	Dera Ghazi Khan Division, Indus Canals.	Shahpur Canals.	Muzaffargarh Canals Division.	Lower Sohag and Para Canal.	Total.
Wheat	10,825	104,453	40,386	3,765	81,226	7,107	247,762
Barley	337	1,412	13	24	2,224	71	4,081
Mixed grain	2,707	...	2,041	744	6,868	711	13,071
Others	13,603	41,954	2,371	2,260	33,165	1,806	95,159
Total Rabbi, 1885-86	27,472	147,819	44,811	6,793	123,483	9,695	360,073
Total Rabbi, 1884-85	45,664	176,469	50,663	5,112	121,190	644	399,742

R. HOME, *Colonel, R.E.,*

Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

TRAFFIC RETURNS OF THE GANGES AND AGRA CANALS FOR THE HALF-YEARS ENDING 31st MARCH, 1886 AND 1885.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the half-years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

1	Demands. Balance from previous half-year. 2	Demands. For current half-year. 3	Collections during current half-year. 4	Balance uncollected. 5	Same period of previous year. Demands. 6	Same period of previous year. Collections. 7
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	429	8,159	8,029	559	6,294	7,606
Government boats	...	1,147	1,147	...	926	926
Rafts	...	994	994	...	266	266
Carrying Operations.						
Boating	...	740	740	...	1,651	1,651
Fines and sundries	...	10	10	...	37	37
Ground-rent	...	647	647	...	178	178
Total	429	11,697	11,567	559	9,352	10,664
Upper Ganges Canal	222	7,064	6,997	289	5,687	6,363
Lower Ganges Canal	207	4,633	4,570	270	3,665	4,301
Total	429	11,697	11,567	559	9,352	10,664

Nature of Cargo. 8	Current half-year. Up. 9	Current half-year. Down. 10	Current half-year. Total. 11	Corresponding period of previous year. Up. 12	Corresponding period of previous year. Down. 13	Corresponding period of previous year. Total. 14
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grains	29,579	1,51,391	180,970	45,653	28,292	73,945
Cotton	675	38,666	39,341	...	40,674	40,674
Oilseeds	4,716	1,965	6,681	646	621	1,267
Salt	1,952	6,007	7,959	2,570	5,766	8,336
Metals	36,174	7,620	43,794	126,333	5,705	132,038
Building materials	366,496	450,282	816,778	211,753	791,980	103,733
Miscellaneous goods	69,074	74,380	143,454	47,834	67,917	115,751
Firewood	27,535	173,725	201,260	34,088	105,675	139,763
Bamboos	584	77,293	77,877	2,001	39,510	41,511
Timber	1,055	95,055	96,110	3,267	35,105	38,372
Miscellaneous timber.	92	7,442	7,534	640	1,887	2,527
Total	537,932	1,083,826	1,621,758	474,785	1,123,132	1,597,917

Heading	Year	Upper Ganges Canal (Local).	Lower Ganges Canal (Local).	Through.	Total
Tonnage.	1886. (15–17)	32,342	16,864	10,366	59,572
Tonnage.	1885. (18–20)	21,362	31,379	5,958	58,699
Ton mileage.	1886. (21–23)	1,417,572	234,091	2,458,055	4,109,718
Ton mileage.	1885. (24–26)	1,294,801	237,767	1,590,126	3,122,694
Value of goods.	1886. (27–29)	R6,43,386	R4,44,839	R11,95,062	22,83,287
Value of goods.	1885. (30–32)	R9,10,534	R1,71,882	R9,80,020	20,62,436
Number of passengers.	1886. (33–35)	2,584	196	1,938	4,718
Number of passengers.	1885. (36–38)	2,101	374	272	2,747

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic on the Upper and Lower Ganges Canals for the years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

1	Demands. Balance from previous year. (2)	Demands. For current year. (3)	Collections during current year. (4)	Balance uncollected. (5)	Corresponding period of previous year. Demands. (6)	Corresponding period of previous year. Collections. (7)
	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tollage.						
Private boats	139	13,496	13,077	558	12,047	11,995
Government boats	...	1,884	1,884	...	1,678	1,678
Rafts	...	2,546	2,546	...	1,961	1,961
Carrying operations						
Boating (Government)	...	878	878	...	2,032	2,032
Fines and Sundries	...	47	47	...	66	66
Ground-rent	...	1,595	1,595	...	964	964
Total	139	20,446	20,027	558	18,748	18,696
Upper Ganges Canal	72	12,677	12,460	289	11,849	11,823
Lower ditto	67	7,769	7,567	269	6,899	6,873
Total	139	20,446	20,027	558	18,748	18,696

Nature of Cargo. (8)	1885-86. Up. (9)	1885-86. Down. (10)	1885-86. Total. (11)	1884-85. Up. (12)	1884-85. Down. (13)	1884-85. Total. (14)
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grains	60,595	1,87,297	2,47,892	70,929	53,689	1,24,618
Cotton	675	50,850	51,525	...	44,493	44,493
Oilseeds	7,373	17,068	24,441	3,330	36,905	40,235
Salt	4,639	17,041	21,680	5,110	18,734	23,844
Metals	57,777	8,600	66,377	2,47,738	38,528	2,86,266
Building materials	5,69,604	7,49,688	13,19,292	5,52,805	10,73,189	16,25,994
Miscellaneous goods	83,035	1,77,380	2,60,415	81,982	1,48,422	2,30,404
Firewood	39,095	3,07,738	3,46,833	85,557	2,56,922	3,42,479
Bamboos	1,184	2,55,090	2,56,274	2,356	2,67,174	2,69,530
Timber	3,099	2,69,231	2,72,330	6,285	1,32,156	1,38,441
Miscellaneous timber	1,060	13,443	14,503	4,244	13,378	17,622
Total	8,28,136	20,53,426	28,81,562	10,60,336	20,83,590	31,43,926

Heading	Year	No.	Column	Value
Tonnage	1885-86	15	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	55,844
Tonnage	1885-86	16	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	33,977
Tonnage	1885-86	17	Upper & L. G. C. through	16,028
Tonnage	1885-86		Total	1,05,849
Tonnage	1884-85	18	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	56,228
Tonnage	1884-85	19	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	48,460
Tonnage	1884-85	20	Upper & L. G. C. through	10,799
Tonnage	1884-85		Total	1,15,487
Ton mileage	1885-86	21	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	23,49,922
Ton mileage	1885-86	22	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	4,86,839
Ton mileage	1885-86	23	Upper & L. G. C. through	38,86,287
Ton mileage	1885-86		Total	67,23,048
Ton mileage	1884-85	24	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	32,48,172
Ton mileage	1884-85	25	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	5,81,699
Ton mileage	1884-85	26	Upper & L. G. C. through	27,40,451
Ton mileage	1884-85		Total	65,70,322
Value of goods	1885-86	27	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	R 11,70,567
Value of goods	1885-86	28	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	R 6,45,894
Value of goods	1885-86	29	Upper & L. G. C. through	R 17,98,612
Value of goods	1885-86		Total	36,15,103
Value of goods	1884-85	30	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	R 21,65,387
Value of goods	1884-85	31	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	R 5,44,666
Value of goods	1884-85	32	Upper & L. G. C. through	R 13,26,437
Value of goods	1884-85		Total	40,36,491
Number of passengers	1885-86	33	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	8,683
Number of passengers	1885-86	34	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	971
Number of passengers	1885-86	35	Upper & L. G. C. through	2,423
Number of passengers	1885-86		Total	12,077
Number of passengers	1884-85	36	Upper Ganges Canal (Local)	3,856
Number of passengers	1884-85	37	Lower Ganges Canal (Local)	930
Number of passengers	1884-85	38	Upper & L. G. C. through	427
Number of passengers	1884-85		Total	5,213

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the half-years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	Demands.		Collected during current half-year.	Balance uncollected.	Same period of previous year.		Nature of Cargo.	Current half-year.			Corresponding period of previous year.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of goods.		Number of passengers.	
	Balance from previous half-year.	For current half-year.			Demands.	Collections.		Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.	1886.	1885.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					R	R	No.	No.
Tollage.																					
Private boats	...	2,023	2,023	...	1,473	1,473	Grains	140	146,302	146,442	1,600	42,645	44,245								
Government boats	...	480	480	...	416	416	Cotton	...	1,597	1,597	...	841	841								
Rafts	...	22	22	...	18	18	Oilseeds	...	875	875	...	28	28								
							Salt	100	50	150	...	...	...								
							Metals	6,075	...	6,075	...	...	...								
Carrying operations.							Building materials	84,640	1,700	86,340	89,141	1,025	90,166								
Boating (Government)	...	1,203	1,203	...	847	847	Miscellaneous goods	2,262	5,288	7,550	1,781	55,824	57,605	9,762	7,252	900,250	790,734	2,76,284	2,88,886	172	9
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Firewood	13,900	300	14,200	1,600	600	2,200								
Ground-rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	Bamboos	...	...	...	...	8	8								
							Timber	...	1,560	1,560	...	2,217	2,217								
							Miscellaneous	1	973	974	...	110	110								
Total	...	3,728	3,728	...	2,754	2,754	Total	107,118	158,645	265,763	94,122	103,298	197,420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N. W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.

Comparative Return of Traffic carried on the Agra Canal for the years ending 31st March, 1886 and 1885.

	Demands.				Same period of previous year.			1885-86.			1884-85.			Tonnage.		Ton mileage.		Value of Goods		No. of passengers.	
	Balance from previous year.	For current year.	Collected during current year.	Balance uncollected.	Demands.	Collections.	Nature of cargo.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down	Total.	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85	1885-86.	1884-85.	1885-86.	1884-85.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Tollage.	R	R	R	R	R	R		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.					R	R	No.	No.
Private boats	...	3,431	3,431	...	2,463	2,463	Grains	515	2,04,086	2,04,601	1,600	68,007	69,607								
Government boats	...	781	781	...	777	777	Cotton	...	1,597	1,597	...	841	841								
Rafts	...	50	50	...	18	18	Oilseeds	...	2,617	2,617	...	1,028	1,028								
Carrying operations.							Salt	200	50	250	...	150	150								
Boating (Government)	...	1,413	1,413	...	2,525	2,525	Metals	6,075	...	6,075	...	...	...								
Fines and sundries	...	...	...	...	...	...	Miscellaneous goods	3,802	35,563	39,365	1,781	64,004	65,785	16,867	11,384	15,94,266	11,72,015	4,76,548	3,91,-37	172	18
Ground rent	...	...	...	...	...	..	Building materials	1,75,187	4,550	1,79,737	1,46,532	11,895	1,58,427								
							Firewood	14,650	3,200	17,850	1,600	3,900	5,500								
							Bamboos	...	...	...	...	8	8								
							Timber	...	5,610	5,610	...	8,467	8,467								
							Miscellaneous timber	1	1,483	1,484	...	110	110								
Total	...	5,675	5,675	...	5,783	5,783	Total	2,00,430	2,58,756	4,59,186	1,51,513	1,58,410	3,09,923								

ALLAHABAD,
The 22nd July 1886.

H. W. CONDUITT,
Asst. Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh, P. W. D., I. B.





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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 1st September, 1886.

No. 1313.—Privilege leave of absence for two months and five days is granted to the Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D., Director-General of Statistics to the Government of India, with effect from the 20th September next, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 1315.—Under the provisions of Section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, XI of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to exempt the Mahant of Tirupati in the North Arcot District of the Madras Presidency, and his retainers, from the operation of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15 and 16 of that Act, other than those referring to cannon, articles designed for torpedo service, war rockets, and machinery for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, subject to such orders as the Local Government may issue regarding the number of retainers to be included within this order of exemption.

ESTABLISHMENTS.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 298.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased, under the 24th and 25th Vic., Cap. 67, Section 26, to grant the Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor-General of India, leave of absence on medical certificate for a period of six months, with effect from the 15th instant or any other date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 300.—*Appointment.*—Colonel H. M. Repton, Deputy Commissioner, 2nd Class, in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, 1st Class, *vice* Colonel M. P. Ricketts.

MEDICAL.

The 3rd September, 1886.

No. 448.—With reference to Home Department Notifications No. 543, dated 13th October, 1885, and No. 221, dated 31st May, 1886, the services of the undermentioned Medical Officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

Surgeon G. M. Nixon.
Surgeon J. F. Maclaren, M.B.

JUDICIAL.

[illegible] *The 3rd September*, 1886.

[illegible]—Her Majesty's Secretary of State [illegible] an extension of leave for two [illegible] medical certificate to Mr. A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.

No. [illegible].—Mr. L. P. D. Broughton, Administrator-General of Bengal, is granted leave of absence for one year, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. F. J. Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, to officiate as Administrator-General of Bengal during the absence of Mr. Broughton on leave, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 233.—*Appointment.*—The Reverend A. W. R. Quinlan, Chaplain of Moradabad, to be Chaplain of Nowgong, Central India, with effect from the 13th August, 1886.

PATENTS.

The 30th August, 1886.

No. 1055.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 38 *of* 1885.—James Clark Bunten, Iron Founder, and Angus Murray, Engineer, both of Glasgow, in the County of Lanark, Scotland, for improvements in sleepers and chairs for railways.

No. 37 *of* 1886.—Alfred Savill Tomkins, and Frank Arthur Cracknall, both of No. 61, Mark Lane, in the City of London, England, for improvements in apparatus for heating kilns, for drying malt, grain, and other materials.

No. 66 *of* 1886.—Annie Mathers, Nurse, Moulmein, for an ointment for the cure of colds, coughs, neuralgia, rheumatism, and sores, the ointment to be named "Payoneegsee."

No. 74 *of* 1886.—Eduard Schmidt, of Karlsruhe, in the Great Dukedom of Bade, for improvements in the manufacture of fire-bars.

No. 95 *of* 1886.—Victor Müller, Tea planter, Panipoota Tea Factory, District Durrang, Tezpore, Province Assam, for the "Protector Rainwater-Abductor."

No. 133 *of* 1886.—Alfred Savill Tomkins, of No. 61, Mark Lane, in the City of London, England, Captain in the Victoria Rifles, for a combined tent and waggon.

No. 135 *of* 1886.—James Lyle, of Paisley, in the County of Renfrew, Scotland, Engineer, for improvements in spray lamps.

No. 142 *of* 1886.—The Flachstuch Gesellschaft, of Cologne, in the German Empire, Manufacturers, for improved mechanism applicable to looms for producing fabrics having unspun plant-stalks as a weft.

No. 143 *of* 1886.—Nathaniel Berry, of No. 135, City Road, in the County of Middlesex, England, Pianoforte Manufacturer, for improvements in the construction of the bodies or cases of pianofortes.

FORESTS.

The 3rd September, 1886.

No. 780 *F.*—With reference to the Notification by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh No. $\frac{1715}{\text{II-110-2-31}}$, dated the 6th May, 1886, the services of Mr. A. F. Broun, officiating Deputy Conservator of Forests, 4th Grade, are replaced at the disposal of that Government, with effect from the 15th July last.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 1st September, 1886.

No. 1739 *G.*—Surgeon P. D. Pank, Civil Surgeon, Bickaneer, is granted privilege leave for eighty-nine days, with effect from the 8th September, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

No. 1741 *G.*—Surgeon-Major D. P. Macdonald M.D., Medical Officer, 11th (Prince of Wales' Own) Bengal Lancers, is appointed to the medical charge of the Bundelkhand Political Agency, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 28th July, 1886, *vice* Surgeon P. Mullane, proceeded on duty to Burma.

No. 1743 *G.*—Pandit Jya Lal, officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner at Ajmere, is appointed to officiate as Attaché to the Governor-General's Agent in Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge, during the absence on furlough of Sahibzada Wahiduddin, or until further orders.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 1746 *G.*—The privilege leave granted by Foreign Department Notification, No. 1513G., dated the 29th July, 1886, to Colonel [illegible] Berkeley, Resident of the 2nd Class, and Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, is extended by one month from the 8th September, 1886.

No. 1748 *G.*—Captain C. Herbert, Political Assistant of the 1st Class, sub. *pro tem.* and Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana, is appointed to be Assistant Commissioner of Merwara, with effect from the 16th August, 1886.

No. 1751 *G.*—Mr. L. W. King, C.S., Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.* and

Assistant Commissioner of Ajmere, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 15th September, 1886, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

In continuation of this leave, Mr. King is also granted examination leave for two months, under Rule 3, Section 78 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 1st September, 1886.

No. 3125 *I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest the officer holding for the time being the appointment of Agent to the Governor-General at Baroda with the powers of a Sessions Judge, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure; and to direct that the said powers be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

No. 3128 *I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to invest Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Peat, Second Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, with the ordinary powers of a Magistrate of the First Class, as described in the Code of Criminal Procedure, and with the additional powers specified in Schedule IV of the Code as powers with which a Magistrate of the First Class may be invested by the Local Government; and to direct that the said powers be exercised within the limits of the Cantonment of Baroda.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 3143 *I*.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts the provisions, so far as they may be applicable, of the Local Authorities Loan Act, 1879, as amended by Act XV of 1885.

No. 3147 *I*.—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the undermentioned Chiefs of the Mahi Kantha in the Bombay Presidency have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in their respective territories:

The Chief of Mansa.
" " Amliara.
" " Katosan.
" " Ilol.
" " Keroli
" " Prempur.
" " Hapa.
" " Dedhrota.
" " Kherawara.
" " Tajpuri.
" " Dherol.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 1st September, 1886.

No. 2874.—Mr. T. W. Rawlins, officiating Accountant-General and Commissioner of Paper Currency, Bombay, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of those offices from Mr. A. F. Cox, and Mr. A. F. Cox resigned charge of the duties of Deputy Accountant-General, Bombay, from Mr. C. E. Crawley, before noon on the 24th August, 1886. Mr. Crawley resumed charge of the duties of Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, on the same day.

CODES.

The 31st August, 1886.

No. 2841.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 120.

Appendix A. Form G.

Substi[illegible] the following for the heading of columns 2[illegible]o and 14:

"Numb[illegible]posed to risk, namely, Half the sum of the [illegible]bers on the roll at the beginning and at the [illegible] of the year as shown in lines 4 and 9 of Fo[illegible]"

Add the [illegible]ing as a footnote to the words "Number di[illegible]" *in columns 3, 7, 11 and 15 of this For[illegible]*

"The number to be entered in this column is the number of reported deaths (line 11 of Form F), *plus* the number of lapses (line 12 of Form F), *minus* the number of renewals (line 6 of Form F)."

The 1st September, 1886.

No. 2879.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 43.

Section 91.

Substitute the following for the Exception under this Rule:

"Watandars (Hereditary District Officers) and their deputies in the Kaira Collectorate and in the undermentioned talukas of the Panch Mahals, namely, Godhra, Kálol, and Dohad and the Petás of Hálol and Jhalod, if transferred to qualifying service, count their previous service."

SEPARATE REVENUE.

ASSESSED TAXES.

INCOME TAX.

The 3rd September, 1886.

No. 2929.—Under Section 38, Act II of 1886, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to make the following Rule:

Rule.

The official allowance which an Agent of a Prince or State in India in alliance with Her Majesty, who has been duly accredited to represent the Prince or State for political purposes in any place within the limits of British India, receives, as such Agent, in British India from the Prince or State, shall be exempt from liability to assessment under Act II of 1886.

No. 2933.—Under Section 38, Act II, 1886, the Governor-General in Council has been pleased to make the following Rule:

Rule.

Sums paid by way of subscription or premium to the Royal Artillery Marriage Society or to the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society shall be exempt from liability to the tax under Act II of 1886 in the same manner as if they were paid to an Insurance Company in respect of an insurance or deferred annuity described in Section 5, sub-section (1), clause (*g*), of that Act.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 3rd September 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

BURMA FIELD FORCE.

No. 581.—In continuation of G. O. No. 280 of 1886, the Governor-General in Council sanctions, as a temporary measure, the formation of three additional brigades in Upper Burma, with staff as follows:—

Cavalry Brigade.

Brigadier-General R. C. Stewart, Quartermaster-General, Madras Army.	Commanding.
Captain A. B. Fenton, 4th Madras Cavalry.	Brigade-Major.
Major N. F. FitzG. Chamberlain, 2nd Central India Horse.	D. A. A. & Q. M. Genl.

Fourth Brigade.

Brigadier-General C. J. East, *h. p.*	Commanding.
Captain A. G. B. Ternan, 44th Bengal (Goorkha) Light Infantry.	Brigade-Major.
Captain B. E. Spragge, South Yorkshire Regiment.	D. A. A. & Q. M. Genl.

Fifth Brigade.

Colonel W. S. A. Lockhart, C.B., Bengal Infantry, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General (2nd Class).	Commanding.
Major P. D. Jeffreys, Connaught Rangers.	Brigade-Major.
Captain A. W. L. Bayly, 21st Bombay Infantry.	D. A. A. & Q. M. Genl.—

With effect from the date of embarkation for Burma.

No. 582.—The following appointments to the Burma Field Force are sanctioned:

Colonel J. Hills, C.B., Royal (late Bombay) Engineers, to be Commanding Royal Engineer;

Captain F. T. N. Spratt, R.E., Military Works Department, to be Brigade-Major of Royal Engineers;

Major W. P. Symons, South Wales Borderers, Assistant-Adjutant General for Musketry, Madras Army, to be Commandant, Corps of Mounted Infantry;

Lieutenant G. V. Burrows, Madras S. C., Wing Officer, 14th Madras Infantry, to be Staff Officer, Corps of Mounted Infantry,—

With effect from date of joining.

No. 583.—BRIGADE STAFF—

Brigadier-General (with temporary rank) F. B. Norman, C.B., Bengal S. C., to be a Brigadier-General on the establishment, *vice* Major-General E. Dandridge, who vacates his command on promotion. Dated 1st September, 1886.

No. 584.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

Colonel W. J. Bell, Madras S. C., Commandant, 2nd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, to officiate as Commandant of the Hyderabad Contingent, with the temporary rank of Brigadier-General, *vice* Colonel T. H. Way, proceeding to Burma on field service with his regiment, and during the absence of Brigadier-General J. W. McQueen, C.B., Commanding Punjab Frontier Force. Dated 29th August, 1886.

No. 585.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant A. B. C. Williams, Sub-Assistant Commissary-General, 2nd Class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 12th May, 1885.

No. 586.—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—

Brigade-Surgeon (now Deputy Surgeon-General) J. H. Thornton, C.B., M.B., Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, for the period during which he held the appointment of Principal Medical Officer at Suakin, *viz.*, from the 4th June to the 15th November, 1885.

STAFF CORPS.

No. 587.—Lieutenant Eric John Eagles Swayne, Welsh Regiment, Wing Officer, 16th Bengal Infantry, having completed eighteen months from date of appointment, on probation, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps, from the 13th November, 1884, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

No. 588.—The undermentioned officers, appointed by the Secretary of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, with effect from the dates of their arrival in India:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant L. Coape-Smith, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant J. H. B. Beresford, Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers.

Lieutenant H. St. G. Thomas, Royal Sussex Regiment.

Lieutenant E. W. L. Holt, Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry.

Lieutenant R. M. Mann, 6th Dragoons.

Lieutenant T. S. Young, South Lancashire Regiment.

BOMBAY STAFF CORPS.

Lieutenant K. H. Eddis, Royal West Kent Regiment.

No. 589.—VOLUNTEER CORPS—

Naini Tal Volunteer Rifle Corps.

Mr. Thomas Taylor to be Lieutenant, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 590.—The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave :—

Captain the Hon'ble M. G. Talbot, R.E., Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, officiating Deputy Superintendent, 4th Grade, Survey of India, (p. a.) for one year, under rule IX of the regulations of 1868.

No. 591.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieutenant J. E. Nixon, Bengal S. C., 18th Bengal Cavalry, (p. a.) for 121 days.
Lieutenant A. G. Peyton, Bengal S. C., 9th Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year.
Surgeon-Major O. T. Duke, M.B., 16th Bengal Cavalry, (m. c.) for one year.
Surgeon G. Jameson, (p. a.) for 182 days.

No. 592.—Sub-Assistant Apothecary T. H. Bonnai is granted furlough in India (m. c.) for 327 days, under rule VI of the regulations of 1875, with effect from the 4th February, 1886.

No. 593.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sparks, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for 212 days.
Major T. Shepherd, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for ninety-one days.
Captain A. L. Mein, R.E., (p. a.) for one year.
Lieutenant A. C. Batten, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

No. 594.—Colonel T. J. Watson, Bengal S. C., is granted an extension of leave out of India (p. a.) for 183 days, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

G. G. O. No. 549 of 1886 is cancelled.

JUDICIAL.

No. 595.—With reference to G. G. O. No. 495 of 1886, G. G. O. No. 417 of 1883, extending the provisions of Article 166, Indian Articles of War (Act V of 1869), to the outposts of Thul-Chotiali, Sharigh and Sibi, is cancelled.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 596.—Under the provisions of the Royal Warrant of the 10th November, 1881, the names of the following officers are moved up on the Indian Gradation List :—

Major-General A. B. Little, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Lieutenant-General G. R. S. Burrows, Bombay Infantry, on the 1st July, 1886.

Major-General J. L. Nation, C.B., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Lieutenant-Generals, in consequence of the transfer to the Unemployed Supernumerary List of Major-General Sir J. Watson, K.C.B., V.C., Bombay S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Lieutenant-Generals of the Indian Army), on the 1st July, 1886.

Colonel G. A. Laughton, Bombay S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the promotion of Major-General A. B. Little, Bombay S. C., to the rank of Lieutenant-General on the 1st July, 1886.

Colonel Sir H. H. Gough, K.C.B., V.C., Bengal S. C., is placed on the list of Major-Generals, in consequence of the death of Colonel T. C. Georges, Madras S. C., (whose name is borne on the list of Major-Generals of the Indian Army), on 11th July, 1886.

No. 597.—NATIVE ARMY—

13th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Pír Khán to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Búta Singh, invalided ;
Jemadar Mastán Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Gopál Singh, invalided ;
Havildar Jáimal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Pír Khán, promoted ;
Havildar Rahím Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mastán Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

14th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Híra Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Hazúra Singh, invalided ;
Havildar Chanda Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Híra Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Havildar Búdh Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jáimal Singh, invalided, with effect from the 10th July, 1886.

22nd Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Mangal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sapúran Singh, transferred to the Burma Police, with effect from the 8th August, 1886.

28th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Sher Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Alla Singh, invalided ;
Jemadar Gopál Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Warriám Singh, invalided ;
Havildar Mail Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Sher Singh, promoted ;
Havildar Dewa Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Gopál Singh, promoted ;
Havildar Kalandar Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Munsoo, invalided,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

45th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Bagga Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Maktúla, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Havildar Gahal Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Bogh Singh, deceased, with effect from the 18th June, 1886.

No. 598.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT—

Sub-Conductor James Ettridge to be Conductor;

Sergeant Ethelred Elder Hutchins to be Sub-Conductor,—

with effect from the 5th June, 1886, *vice* Conductor E. Wadsworth, pensioned.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

No. 599.—The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the dates specified :—

Frederick Clarke,—1st January, 1886.
William Smith, 1st January, 1886.
Thomas Martin, 9th February, 1886.

No. 600.—Sub-Conductor James Packer to be Conductor;

Store-Sergeant Alfred Charles Williams to be Sub-Conductor, on probation,—

with effect from the 8th August, 1886, *vice* Conductor J. Kirk, pensioned.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 30th August, 1886.

No. 217.—Mr. C. A. Bull, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, State Railways, is appointed Engineer-in-Chief of the Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.

The 31st August, 1886.

No. 218.—Mr. R. S. Strachey, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, temporarily employed in the Accounts Branch as Deputy Examiner, is retransferred to the Engineer Establishment and posted to British Burma.

No. 219.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 40, dated the 15th February, 1886, Mr. G. B. Reynolds, Deputy Manager, Umaria Colliery, is appointed Manager, *vice* Mr. J. Y. Davidson, until further orders.

No. 220.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 343, dated the 19th December, 1885, Mr. C. L. Taylor, Traffic Candidate, is appointed to Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, with effect from the 1st July, 1886.

No. 221.—Mr. J. J. Lenehan, Deputy Examiner, is transferred from the Office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts to that of the Examiner of Accounts, Eastern Bengal Railway.

The 1st September, 1886.

No. 222.—Mr. A. B. Gatherer, Executive Engineer, 1st Grade, is transferred from Hyderabad to Assam.

No. 223.—The following is published for general information :—

No. 1347G., dated 30th August, 1886.

RESOLUTION—By the Government of India, Public Works Department.

Addition of a period not exceeding three years to the pensionable service of Civil Engineers, who were appointed to the Department as Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade.

Read again—

Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 71P.W., dated 13th November, 1884.
Public Works Department Resolution No. 1442G., dated 13th December, 1884.
Despatch from Secretary of State, No. 14P.W., dated 23rd April, 1885.

RESOLUTION.—In the Despatch of November, 1884, read in the preamble, the Secretary of State for India sanctioned a period not exceeding three years being added to the pensionable service of Civil Engineers, who were appointed to the Department as Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, after they had left other employment in India, on the same conditions that the concession had previously been sanctioned for Civil Engineers, who were appointed to the Department with initial rank higher than that of 1st Grade Assistant Engineer; these conditions were—

i. That they were appointed before the 1st November, 1873.

ii. That they did not receive a bonus on leaving the service of a Guaranteed Railway Company.

In giving publicity to His Lordship's sanction in Rule V of Public Works Department Resolution No. 1442G., dated 13th December, 1884, the conditions attached to the grant of the concession were omitted.

His Excellency in Council is pleased to order the words "After they had left other employ in India" to be expunged from the Rule, the Secretary of State having in the Despatch of the 23rd April, 1885, quoted in the preamble, authorised the extension of the concession to all Civil Engineers appointed to the 1st Grade of Assistant Engineers on entering the Department, provided the conditions laid down are fulfilled.

Rule V of the Resolution now read again is accordingly reconstructed as follows :

V.—Civil Engineers, who were appointed before 1st November, 1873, to the Department as Assistant Engineers, 1st Grade, will be allowed on account of previous experience

to add to their pensionable service a period not exceeding three years, provided such previous experience was not acquired before the age of 25. This concession will not, however, be granted to any officer taken over, directly or indirectly, from one of the Guaranteed Railway Companies, who received a bonus on leaving the service of the Company.

ORDER.—Ordered, that this Resolution be communicated to the Local Governments, Administrations and Officers noted on the margin, and that it be published in the *Gazette of India* and in all local official Gazettes.

The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, and the Punjab.
The Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, British Burma, Assam, and Coorg.
The Resident at Hyderabad.
The Agents to the Governor-General for Central India, Rajputana, and Biluchistan.
The Accountant-General, Public Works Department.
The Inspector-General of Military Works.
The Director-General of Railways.
The Consulting Engineers to the Government of India for Guaranteed Railways, Calcutta, Lahore, and Lucknow.
The Superintendent of Works. Simla Imperial Circle.

The 3rd September, 1886.

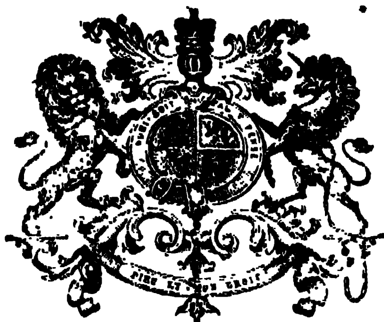
No. 225.—*Corrigendum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 209, dated 11th August, 1886, making certain promotions of Executive and Assistant Engineers attached to State Railways, *for* "Leemond, W. A.," *read* "Lesmond, W. A."

TELEGRAPH.

The 2nd September, 1886.

No. 224.—*Erratum.*—In Public Works Department Notification No. 205, dated 7th August, 1886, *for* "Mr. E. Dawson," *read* "Mr. E. Dowson."

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 18th August, 1886:—

NO. 18 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend in manner hereinafter appearing the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1886; and it and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, may be cited collectively as the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1886.

(*2*) This Act shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Definition.

2. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

XVII of 1879. XXIII of 1881. XXII of 1882.

"section" means a section, and "chapter" a chapter, of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, as amended by the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1881, and the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1882.

Addition to section 1.

3. To section 1 the following shall be added after the word "Ahmadnagar", namely:—

"but may from time to time be extended wholly or in part by the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to any other district or districts in the Presidency of Bombay."

Addition to section 2.

4. To section 2 the following shall be added, namely:—

"*5th.*—'Lease' shall be deemed to include a counterpart, kabuliyat, an undertaking to cultivate or occupy and an agreement to lease."

Amendment of section 12.

5. In section 12, for the words "the Court shall, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, enquire" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"the Court, if the amount of the creditor's claim is disputed, shall examine both the plaintiff and the defendant as witnesses, unless, for reasons to be recorded by it in writing, it deems it unnecessary so to do, and shall enquire".

Amendment of section 22.

6. In section 22, for the words "No agriculturist's immoveable property shall be attached or sold" the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Immoveable property belonging to an agriculturist, other than his standing crops, shall not be attached or sold".

Addition to section 40.

7. To section 40 the following shall be added, namely:—

"A Conciliator empowered by the Local Government in this behalf may, instead of inviting, direct the person against whom the application is made to attend at the time and place either first or subsequently fixed.

"If an applicant, or a person against whom an application is made, fails to be present or attend at the time and place specified in a direction proceeding from a Conciliator under this section, he shall be deemed to have committed an offence under section 174 of the Indian Penal Code." XLV of 1860.

Addition to proviso to section 56.

8. To the proviso to section 56 the following shall be added, namely :—

III of 1877.

"or to any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 58.

9. *(1)* For the second paragraph of section 58 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"As soon as all the intending executants have executed any instrument under section 57, the Village-Registrar shall register it by entering in his register an abstract of it in such manner and with such particulars as the Inspector General of Registration may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, prescribe, and shall then deliver the instrument to the party entitled to the custody of it."

(*2*) In the third paragraph of the same section, the words "and each such copy" are repealed.

(*3*) After the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"A certified copy of any entry in the register shall be granted by the Village-Registrar, free of charge, on the application of any party to the instrument to which the entry relates, or of his agent or representative, and the copy shall be admissible as evidence of the contents of the instrument."

New chapter and section to follow Chapter VIII and section 63.

10. After Chapter VIII and section 63 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

"CHAPTER VIII A.

"REGISTRATION UNDER THE INDIAN REGISTRATION ACT, 1877.

Mode of execution by agriculturists of instruments required to be registered under Act III of 1877.

III of 1877.

"63A. (*1*) When an agriculturist intends to execute any instrument required by section 17 of the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered under that Act, he shall appear before the Sub-Registrar within whose sub-district the whole or some portion of the property to which the instrument is to relate is situate, and the Sub-Registrar shall write the instrument, or cause it to be written, and require it to be executed, and attest it and, if the executant is unable to read the instrument, cause it to be further attested, and otherwise act, in accordance with the procedure prescribed for a Village-Registrar by sections 57 and 59 of this Act, and shall then register the instrument in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Registration Act, 1877. III of 1877.

"(*2*) An instrument to which sub-section (*1*) applies shall not be effectual for any purpose referred to in section 49 of the Act last-mentioned unless it has been written, executed and attested in the manner provided in that sub-section."

Amendment of section 72.

11. (*1*) In section 72, for the words "under this Act", where they first occur, the words "of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (*w*)," shall be substituted.

(*2*) In the same section, the words "not being merely a surety for the principal debtor" are repealed.

(*3*) For the proviso to the same section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"Provided that nothing in this section shall—

"(i) apply to a suit for the recovery of money from a person who is a surety merely of the principal debtor if the principal debtor was not, at the time when the cause of action arose, an agriculturist; or

"(ii) revive the right to bring any suit which would have been barred by limitation if it had been instituted immediately before this Act comes into force."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to make in the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, certain amendments suggested by a report on the working of the Act and by the further experience gained during the four years which have elapsed since the Act last underwent revision.

2. By section 3 of the Bill it is proposed to empower the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to extend the Act wholly or in part to any district in the Presidency of Bombay. The effect of this provision will be to render it unnecessary for the Council of the Governor-General to undertake legislation whenever it may be deemed expedient to extend to any district either the whole of the Act or any particular provisions of it, such as those requiring the history of transactions with agriculturist-debtors to be investigated or those relating to the mode of taking accounts.

3. By section 4 the expression "lease" is defined as in the Indian Registration Act, 1877. The insertion of this definition in section 2 of the Act is deemed desirable because in section 56 the word "lease" must be taken to mean a kabuliyat or undertaking to cultivate or occupy rather than a lease in its ordinary sense.

4. Section 5 has been introduced, on the recommendation of the Special Judge, for reasons which are stated as follows :—

"Section 7 of the Act merely makes the examination of the defendant compulsory in all suits under Chapter II, which includes even non-agriculturist suits; but sections 12-14 apply to many suits which affect agriculturists only and do not fall under Chapter II, and it is even more important that the defendant should be examined as a witness in such suits than in many of the suits to which Chapter II applies. The defendant is generally the debtor, but in redemption-suits it is the plaintiff who is the debtor, and it is his examination that is most necessary. It is moreover almost impossible for the Courts to investigate the past history of an old debt in a satisfactory manner without examining both creditor and debtor as witnesses. Again, unless a provision against *ex parte*

decrees be inserted in Chapter III, it will not be possible to guard against *ex parte* decrees in other districts to which the Act may hereafter be extended without also extending the other provisions of Chapter II at the same time."

5. **Standing crops are usually the legitimate security for an advance for the purposes of cultivation. It is proposed, therefore, by section 6 of the Bill, to make the standing crops of an agriculturist liable to be taken in execution of a decree even though they have not been specifically mortgaged for the repayment of the debt to which the decree relates.**

6. The proposal to confer on Conciliators the power to require the attendance of persons against whom applications are made under section 39 of the Act was negatived by the Council of the Governor-General in 1882. The Government of Bombay has now urged the reconsideration of the proposal on the ground that the present law deprives the Conciliator in a large proportion of cases of all chance of exercising his functions. The statistics of late years fully support this view, while they prove that, where parties have attended before Conciliators, conciliation has been annually more and more successful. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill, to empower selected Conciliators not only to invite, but to require, the attendance before them of persons against whom applications are made.

7. Sections 8, 9 and 10 of the Bill modify those provisions of the existing law which relate to registration, by requiring documents of which the registration is compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877, to be registered by Registering-officers appointed under that Act instead of by Village-Registrars appointed under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879. But Registering-officers under the former Act are, where the executants of those documents are agriculturists, to observe the procedure prescribed for observance by Village-Registrars under the latter Act. Village-Registrars are to continue to register documents of which the registration is not compulsory under the Indian Registration Act, 1877. They are, however, to be relieved of much of the clerical labour imposed on them by the existing law. Instead of making at least two copies of the documents which they register, they are to enter in their registers, in such form as may be prescribed, abstracts only of the documents; and provision is made for granting copies of the abstracts free of charge, and for the admission of the copies as evidence of the contents of the documents.

8. The reasons for the amendments which it is proposed by section 11 of the Bill to make in section 72 of the Act are stated by the Special Judge as follows:—

"The words 'not being merely a surety for the principal debtor' were introduced by Act XXIII of 1881, in order to prevent the anomaly of the agriculturist surety of a non-agriculturist principal being held liable for a debt, after such debt has become time-barred as against his principal; but the amendment has itself produced a converse anomaly, namely, that, when principal and surety are both of them agriculturists, the extended period of limitation applies to the principal and not to the surety. As soon as the recent decisions to this effect become generally known, the result will be that even the principal debtor will lose the supposed benefit of the extended period of limitation, because few creditors will care to wait for the extended period when such waiting will deprive them of their remedy against the surety. I may mention here that the expression *suits under this Act* at the beginning of section 72 is objectionable, because there are no suits properly speaking under the Act. I think the words should be *suits of the description mentioned in section 3, clause (w)*. This would include all suits on bonds, khatas, written acknowledgments, and the like, and would exclude suits for rent, suits for damages, &c., to which there is no necessity of applying a special law of limitation."

The 18th August, 1886. T. C. HOPE.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

No. 19 OF 1886.

A Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the fort and town of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Maháráját Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands in the neighbourhood of the town and fort of Jhánsí should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands in that neighbourhood to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government, should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law. [cf. Act XX of 1876, s. 3.]

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of

XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881. the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsí Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

6. (1) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner may for any sufficient cause withhold his sanction to the making of the application, or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose.

(3) The fact that an application is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be a sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act. XV of 1877

(4) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

7. (1) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 74 and 75 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or to make to any such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction. XV of 1877.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (1) is instituted or made, shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(3) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This Bill is drawn in three Parts.

2. The object of Part I is to incorporate in the Jhánsí district the fort and town of Jhánsí, which were lately ceded by the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government in exchange for the cantonment of Morar. The town and fort have already been declared by proclamation under the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., c. 17, section 4, to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, but legislation is required for the annexation of the town and fort to the Jhánsí district, and for the assimilation of the law in force therein to that in force in the district. The provisions necessary to effect these objects are contained in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill, while section 4 makes it clear that the ceded territory will be part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí; and section 5, which is taken from the corresponding provision in the Upper Burma Laws Bill now before the Legislative Council, validates all acts done since the date of the cession and before the commencement of the Act. As negotiations are at present pending for the exchange of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Jhánsí, the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill are made prospective, so as to cover the lands which may be ceded.

3. The object of Part II is to give effect to certain decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts which, by reason of cession of territory, have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts.

4. The object of Part III is to afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within the cantonment of Morar who had money-claims enforceable in the local Courts at the time of the cession of the cantonment to the Mahárájá. As the British Courts in the cantonment have necessarily been abolished, these persons have now no means of recovering the amounts due to them at Morar, whilst to follow their debtors to the various places to which they have migrated, and proceed against them in the Civil Courts there, would,

in many cases, put the creditors to greater expenses than the amount of the debts due to them. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill that persons who may have been entitled to file suits of certain classes, or applications for or with respect to the execution of decrees in suits of those classes, in a Morar Civil Court at the date of the cession of the cantonment, may file the suits and applications in the Civil Courts at Jhánsí or Agra, or at any other place appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, and that the Courts having jurisdiction at those places shall dispose of the suits and applications. In order to save debts which might otherwise have become time-barred, the same section declares that in computing the period of limitation for the suits and applications, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment and the commencement of the Act shall be excluded.

The 25th August, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

No. 20 OF 1886.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL, 1886.

CONTENTS.

Procedure.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to native passenger ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1886.

Extent and application. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 2.]

2. (*1*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in subsection (*2*), to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa.

(*2*) But it does not apply—

(i) to any ship-of-war or transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or

(ii) to any ship-of-war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or

(iii) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa, or

(iv) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty such natives, or

(v) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India:

Provided, with respect to clauses (iii) and (iv) of this sub-section, that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act to apply to sailing-vessels, or any class of sailing-vessels, carrying as passengers more than fifteen natives of Asia or Africa, and to steamers, or any class of steamers, carrying as passengers more than thirty such natives. [New.]

Commencement. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 3.]

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints.

Repeal. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 4.]

4. (*1*) On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof.

(*2*) But all ports, places and officers appointed, rules, declarations and exemptions made, bonds executed, directions given and certificates granted under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to be respectively appointed, made, executed, given and granted under this Act; and

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 5.]

5. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace and, at the Port of Aden, the Resident or an Assistant Resident:

(*2*) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars:

(*3*) "master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship:

(*4*) "passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include either a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of Asia or Africa, or a child under one year of age:

(*5*) "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival:

(*6*) "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port:

(*7*) "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will not in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port:

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A. and is destined finally to arrive at port B. between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days: but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is in ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

(*8*) "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 6-15.)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 6.] Ships to sail only from ports appointed by the Government.

6. (*1*) A ship carrying passengers shall not depart or proceed from, or discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*2*) After a ship has departed or proceeded upon a voyage from a port or place so appointed, a person shall not be received on board as a passenger except at some other port or place so appointed.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 7.] Master to give notice of day of sailing.

7. (*1*) The master, owner or agent of a ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing.

(*2*) The notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before that time.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 8.] Power to enter and inspect ship.

8. After receiving the notice, the officer aforesaid, or a person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 9.] Ship not to sail without two certificates.

9. (*1*) A ship intended to carry passengers shall not commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Act, unless the master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

(*2*) The officer of the Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 10.] Contents of certificate A.

10. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and the number of passengers which she is capable of carrying.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 11.] Contents of certificate B.

11. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is to make and the intermediate ports, if any, at which she is to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

[New.] (*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules;

(*d*) that the master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if the ship is to make a short voyage in a* season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather;

[Act XV, 1883, s. 2.] (*f*) if she is to sail to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam and, if she is to carry more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act; and

(*g*) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed by those rules.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 12.] Grant of certificates.

12. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer referred to in section 7.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 13] Substitute for certificate A.

13. Where the master of a ship produces to that officer either of the following certificates, namely—

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by a British Colonial Government, or

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of a British Indian Government on a date not more than one year before the proposed day of sailing and in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, [Act I, 1884, s. 41.]

the officer may, if the particulars required by section 10 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 14] Survey of ship.

14. (*1*) After receiving the notice required by section 7, the officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage which she is to make:

Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding a certificate mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage.

(*2*) If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of a ship holding any such certificate, and the surveyors report that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 15] Discretion as to grant of certificate.

15. (*1*) The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act in respect of a ship shall not grant it unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 16-17.—Chapter III.—Rules for short Voyages.—Sections 18-20.—Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 21-23.)

(2) But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), it shall be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid to grant or withhold a certificate under this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 16.] (3) In the exercise of that discretion that officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, and of any intermediate authority which that Government appoints in this behalf.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 17.] *Copy of certificates to be exhibited.* **16.** The master or owner shall post up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board thereof, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep those copies so posted up in that part during the voyage.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 18, amended.] *Supply by passengers of their own provisions.* **17.** If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a passenger has brought on board a ship for his own use provisions of the quality and in the quantity for the time being prescribed by the rules under this Act, the requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, apply so far as regards the supply of provisions for that passenger.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 19.] *Space to be available for passengers.* **18.** (1) For seasons of fair weather, a ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and six superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(2) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(3) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and nine superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(4) But in seasons of foul weather a ship shall not carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 20.] *Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port.* **19.** If a ship performing a short voyage takes additional passengers on board at an intermediate port or place, the master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at that port, stating—

(a) the number of passengers so taken on board; and

(b) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules:

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the master of the ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers which she is capable of carrying, the master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage. **20.** When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the master shall notify, to such officer as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 21.]

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be available for passengers. **21.** (1) A ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every passenger. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 22.]

(2) A ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

Statement of passengers. **22.** The master of a ship departing or proceeding on a long voyage from any port or place in British India shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers and the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the officer appointed under section 20, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the statements. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 23.]

Deaths on voyage. **23.** The master shall note in writing on the statement returned to him, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of [Act VIII, 1876, s. 24.]

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 24-30.—Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 31-33)

arrival if it is a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 25.] Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

24. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely,—

(*a*) if, after the ship has departed or proceeded on a long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers, or

(*b*) if the ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at that port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional passengers.

(*2*) All the foregoing provisions of this Act in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 3.] Bond where ship clears for port in Red Sea.

25. In the case of a ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of Rs. 5,000, conditioned—

(*a*) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers; and

(*b*) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall comply with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers, the provisions of this Act and of such rules relating to ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor-General in Council may make under this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 27, & Act XVII, 1883, s. 4.] Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

26. A ship carrying more than sixty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, or from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 28, & Act XVIII, 1883, s. 5.] Bill of health at Aden.

27. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the bill of health shall refuse to grant it if the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act, and may refuse to grant it if the requirements of any rule under this Act are not complied with on board the ship.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.] Certain ships to carry medical officer.

28. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.] Certain ships to be propelled by steam.

29. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.] Power for Local Government to direct medical inspection of passengers.

30. (*1*) The Local Government may direct that no passenger shall be received on board any ship or any ship of a specified class sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea unless and until the passenger has been inspected, at such time and place as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, by a medical officer to be appointed by that Government for the purpose.

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, a passenger is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, the passenger shall not be permitted to embark.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 29.] Penalty for ship unlawfully departing or receiving passengers on board.

31. If a ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*1*), or section 9, or if a person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*2*), the master or owner shall, for every passenger conveyed in the ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Act:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year. [New.]

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 30.] Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

32. If a person impedes or refuses to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 31.] Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificates.

33. If a master or owner wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of section 16 with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 34-44.)

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 32.] **34.** If a master fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 22 or section 23, as to the statement of passengers, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or wilfully fails to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section 19, or to report deaths as required by section 20, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section 24, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

Penalty for not complying with requirements as to statement of passengers and certain other matters.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 33.] **35.** If a master, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section 9, section 19 or section 24, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 34.] **36.** If a master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omits to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by the rules under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by the omission.

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 35.] **37.** If the master of a ship to which section 26 applies wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained a bill of health under that section, he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health at Aden.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 36.] **38.** (*1*) If a ship has on board a number of passengers which, regard being had to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, on arriving from a port where a certificate could not be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for the ship, the master and owner shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable for each of the passengers over and above that number to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week:

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(*2*) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of that officer, shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

39. If a ship bringing native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a number of passengers greater either than in the proportion prescribed by section 18 or section 21 or under section 57 (as the case may be) or than the number allowed by the license or certificate, if any, granted in respect of the ship at her port or place of departure, the master and owner shall, for every passenger in excess of that proportion or of that number, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 37.]

Penalty for bringing native passengers from foreign port in excess of authorized proportion.

40. If the master of a ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which the passenger may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both. [Act VIII, 1876 s. 38.]

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

41. If a ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied contract or engagement with the passengers, or assurance to them, with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract, engagement or assurance was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both. [New.]

Penalty for making voyage in contravention of contract with passengers.

42. If the master or medical officer of any such ship as is referred to in section 26 wilfully breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Act applicable to the ship, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both. [Act XVII 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master or medical officer of certain ships disobeying rules.

43. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers has not on board a medical officer as required by section 28, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both. [Act XVII 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master of certain ships sailing without medical officer.

44. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea is not principally propelled by steam, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. [Act XVII 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master and owner of certain ships not propelled by steam.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 45—50.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 51-53.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master receiving passenger in contravention of section 30.

45. If the master of a ship to which a direction under section 30 applies knowingly receives on board the ship any person in contravention of that section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Procedure.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 39.]

Adjudication of offences, and levy of fine by distress on ship.

46. (*1*) Offences against this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate.

(*2*) If the person on whom a fine is imposed under this Act is the master or owner of a ship and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 40.]

Jurisdiction.

47. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 41.]

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

48. The penalties to which masters and owners of ships are made liable by this Act shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act, or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 42.]

Application of fines.

49. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 43.]

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

50. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of a witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of the proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on proof that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding is instituted :

Provided that the deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(*a*) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer ;

(*b*) it was made in the presence of the person accused ; and,

(*c*) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

(*2*) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition ; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 44.]

51. (*1*) The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer, if any, appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked.

(*2*) Any officer appointed under this Act may, at any port or place in British India at which a ship to which this Act applies touches, board the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and other matters have been complied with.

Report of Consul.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 45.]

52. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as aforesaid or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had.

Power for Governor-General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 46.]

53. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters :—

(*a*) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers or to any class or classes of passengers, and the quality of the provisions, fuel and water ; [New.]

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency ;

(*c*) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required under this Act to be carried ; [Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.]

(*d*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board ;

(*e*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied ;

(*f*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires ;

(*g*) the provision of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys ; [New. cf. 40 Vic., 80, s. 21.]

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886:
(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 54-59.)
(Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.] (*h*) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.] (*i*) the access of between-decks passengers to the upper deck; and

(*j*) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

[New.] (*2*) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Act in that behalf.

[New.] (*3*) In making a rule under this section, the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

[New.] **54.** (*1*) An authority making rules under the last foregoing section shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making rules.

(*2*) The publication shall be made in such manner as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribes.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority making the rules shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under the last foregoing section shall not take effect if it is made by the Governor-General in Council until it has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and if it is made by the Local Government until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(*6*) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

55. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act. [Act VI, 1876, s. 47.]

Appointment of officers.

56. The Governor-General in Council may declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and, for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage." [Act VI, 1876, s. 48.]

Power to declare what shall be deemed "seasons of fair weather" and "long voyages."

57. The Governor-General in Council may by order prescribe, in the case of any ship or class of ships and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be available for passengers; and the order shall override the provisions of sections 18 and 21 so far as they apply to that ship or class of ships. [Act V, 1876, s. 49.]

Power to prescribe space to be available for passengers.

58. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for any special reason and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from any provision of this Act. [Act XV, 1883, s. 9.]

Power to exempt ship from provisions of Act.

59. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [New.]

Powers exercisable from time to time.

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 4.*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.	The whole.
XVII of 1883	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883.	The whole.
VII of 1884	Indian Steamships Act, 1884.	Section 41.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to native passenger ships is contained in three enactments, namely, the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, and the amending Acts, XVII of 1883 and VII of 1884. Further amendments having now become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law in a single measure.

2. The amendments are not numerous and will be noticed in the order in which they occur in the Bill—

(*a*) *Section 2.*—The primary object of the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of this section is to confer on the Government of Bombay the power of having certain small vessels engaged in the pilgrim-trade between Western India and the Hedjaz examined with a view to ascertaining whether or not they are seaworthy.

(*b*) *Section 11, clause (c).*—The corresponding section of the Act of 1876 requires certificate B to state that provisions, fuel and pure water sufficient for the voyage have been placed on board. It is now proposed to require the certificate to state that the supply is sufficient not only for the voyage but for any probable period of detention in quarantine. On one occasion at least the Government has had to undertake the maintenance of a shipload of pilgrims whose private stock of provisions had become exhausted.

(c) *Section 41.*—Cases have occurred in which pilgrims who had engaged their passages on the understanding that they would proceed direct to the Hedjaz have been taken on long coasting voyages. The deception thus practised has caused great hardship, pilgrims very frequently taking their own provisions with them (section 18, Act VIII, 1876) and very rarely taking more than is absolutely necessary for their support on the voyage which they believe themselves to have undertaken.

(d) *Section 53, sub-section (1), clause (g).*—It is proposed, following section 21 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, to empower the Governor-General in Council to require native passenger ships to be provided with means for making signals of distress and with life-saving apparatus.

(e) *Section 53, sub-section (2).*—This sub-section is designed to meet a suggestion made by Mr. T. M. Cook, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, that the embarkation of pilgrims in the "Roads" at Bombay during the monsoon should be forbidden, and that pilgrim-carrying ships should be required to go into dock for the purpose of receiving their passengers during that season.

(f) *Section 54.*—This section requires drafts of any rules which it is proposed to make under the Act to be published for the information of the public before the rules are made.

The 25th August, 1886. A. COLVIN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

(First publication.)

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

No. 21 OF 1886.

A Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows:— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OCCASION having arisen in the Bombay Presidency, as it did in Upper India in 1879, for a law to provide for the better prevention of glanders among horses, the Government of Bombay has expressed a wish that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, may be extended to the Bombay Presidency.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to that wish.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 1st September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

NO. 22 OF 1886.

A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to shorten the language used in Acts made by the Governor-General in Council, and to make certain further provisions relating to those Acts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force at once.

PART I.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES.

Application of this Part.

2. This Part shall apply to this Act and to all Acts made by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, after the passing of this Act.

24 & 25 Vic., c. 67.

Definitions.

3. In any Act to which this Part applies, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(1) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code: [Chapter V, Act XLV, 1860.] XLV of 1860.

(2) "Chapter", "Part" and "schedule" shall denote, respectively, a Chapter and Part of, and schedule to, the Act in which the word occurs: [cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (16).]

(3) "sub-section" shall denote a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs: [cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (15).]

(4) "commencement", used with reference to an Act, shall mean the day on which the Act comes into force: [Act VIII, 1885, s. 1 (2).]

(5) "financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April: [Act I, 1883, s. 2.]

(6) "local authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund: [Act XIII, 1885, s. 3 (7).]

(7) "master," used with reference to a ship, means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship: [Act V, 1883, s. 3.]

(8) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force: [Act X, 1882, s. 4 (p).]

(9) "public nuisance" shall have the meaning assigned to that expression in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code: [Act XLV, 1860, s. 268.] XLV of 1860.

(10) "registered" shall mean registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents: [Act VIII, 1885, s. 3 (18).]

(11) "sign", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions: [Act XIV, 1882, s. 2: Act VI, 1886, s. 3.]

(12) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars: [Act V, 1883, s. 3.]

(13) "soldier" shall mean a person who is a soldier within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881: [cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, ss. 176 (1) and 190 (6) and (8).] 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

(14) "value", used with reference to a suit, shall mean the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit: and [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (8).]

(15) "write", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include "print" and "lithograph", with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions. [Act X, 1882, s. 4 (e): and Act XIV, 1882, s. 2.]

Making of rules and issue of orders between passing and commencement of Act.

4. Where, by an Act to which this Part applies and which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred on the Governor-General in Council or on a Local Government or a High Court to make rules, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 1 (4).]

or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act, the power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act, but rules or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act.

[Act X, 1882, s. 557.]

Powers to be exercisable by the Government from time to time.

5. Any power conferred on the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government by an Act to which this Part applies may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

[cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 26.]

Provisions applicable to making of rules after previous publication.

6. Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, a power to make rules is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication, the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

(*1*) The authority having power to make the rules shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government prescribes.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority having power to make the rules, and, where the rules are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider the objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in an official Gazette of a rule purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been duly made.

[cf. 45 & 46 Vic., c. 50, s. 230.]

Computation of time.

7. (*1*) Where a limited time from any date or from the happening of any event is appointed or allowed, by an Act to which this Part applies, for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding in a Court or office, and the last day of the limited time is a day on which the Court or office is closed, then the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

(*2*) Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in a Court or office on a certain day, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

(*3*) This section does not apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies. XV of 1877.

[cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 34.]

Provisions as to offences under more than one enactment.

8. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments of which either or any is an Act to which this Part applies, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence.

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

[cf. 13 & 14 Vic., c. 21 s. 5, and Law Rep. 4 Q B. 333.]

Amendment of section 3 (*1*), Act I, 1868.

9. The words "wholly or partially" shall be inserted before the word "repealed" in clause (*1*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, and shall be deemed to have been there from the commencement of that Act. I of 1868.

[I. L. R. All. 214.]

Partial application of this Act to Act III, 1880.

10. In the Cantonments Act, 1880, the word "soldier" shall not include a warrant-officer but shall otherwise have the meaning assigned to it by clause (*13*) of section 3 of this Act. III of 1880.

Application of this Act and Act I, 1868, to Regulations under 33 Vic., c. 3, s. 1.

11. This Act and the General Clauses Act, 1868, shall apply to all Regulations which may receive the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 1, after the commencement of this Act. I of 1868.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is supplementary to the General Clauses Act, 1868, and is designed, as stated in the preamble, to further shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

2. In section 3 there is nothing which calls for remark. The definitions in the section will materially shorten the defining clauses of Acts to be hereafter passed.

3. Section 4 is a repetition of a clause very generally employed by the Council of the Governor-General with the object of enabling the executive authorities, in the interval between the passing of an Act and its coming into force, to make preparations for bringing the Act into full operation as soon as it is legally possible to do so.

4. The English rule that a power given to the Crown by statute, having been once exercised, is exhausted and cannot be exercised again, has been applied by Indian Courts to powers conferred by the Indian legislature on the Governor-General in Council and Local Governments. Section 5 of the Bill is intended to remove the inconvenience resulting from the application of that rule.

5. Provisions in the terms of section 6 have been inserted in no fewer than eighteen Acts during the last three or four years and form part of several pending Bills. Their object is to give persons likely to be affected by statutory rules an opportunity, before the rules are made, of making objections and suggestions with respect to any matter which it is proposed to insert in them.

6. Section 7 is taken from the English Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and is much needed in this country in the case of acts and proceedings to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, does not apply.

7. Section 8 is a repetition of a section which is very frequently inserted in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

8. Clause (*1*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, has always been construed by the legislature as though the words "wholly or partially" were inserted before the word "repealed." It is proposed by section 9 of the Bill to insert those words in the clause and to require them to be deemed to have been there since the Act of 1868 was passed.

9. Difficulty has been experienced by some Courts in interpreting the word "soldier" in section 14 of the Cantonments Act, III of 1880. With the judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 3 All. 214, to the effect that a warrant-officer is not a soldier within that section, the military authorities are content; but they consider it desirable that the word should have a wider meaning than has recently been assigned to it in Oudh, where the Judicial Commissioner has held a private in an European regiment, employed as a telegraph-signaller, not to be a soldier within the meaning of the section.

10. Section 11 of the Bill applies the General Clauses Act, 1868, and the proposed General Clauses Act, 1886, to Regulations to be hereafter made under the Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3.

The 1st September, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The folllowing Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

No. 23 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XIV of 1882. XV of 1877. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Construction.

2. (*1*) In this Act "section" means a section, and "Chapter" a Chapter, of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

Repeal of part of section 8. [Cf. Act XV, 1882, Schedule I.]

3. The second paragraph of section 8 is hereby repealed.

Addition to section 17. [I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 5 All. 277.]

4. In section 17, after Explanation II, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"EXPLANATION III.—In suits arising out of contract, the cause of action arises within the meaning of this section at any of the following places, namely:—

(i) at the place where the contract was made,

(ii) at the place where the contract was to be performed, and

(iii) at the place where in performance of the contract any money to which the suit relates was expressly or impliedly payable."

Amendment of section 27. [I. L. R. 6 Cal. 370. Cf. Rules under Judicature Acts, XVI. 2.]

5. In section 27, after the words "the Court may" the words "at any time" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 53. [I. L. R. 9 Cal. 695; 6 Mad. 239; 5 Bom. 609; and 7 All. 79.]

6. In section 53, for the words "at or before the first hearing" the words "at any stage of the suit" shall be substituted.

Repeal of section 95. [Government of India (Financial Dept.) Resolution No. 225, dated the 12th April, 1882.]

7. Section 95 is hereby repealed.

Addition to section 137.

8. In section 137, after the word "pleader" the words "or recognised agent" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 141.

9. (*1*) For the proviso to section 141 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that—

(*a*) if the document is an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf the book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry; and

(*b*) if the document is an entry in a record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(i) where the record or book is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(ii) where the record or book is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party;

and the copy of the entry may be endorsed as aforesaid and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book or record to the person producing it."

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"If a party required under this section to furnish a copy of an entry in a record or book fails to comply with the requisition, the Court may cause the copy to be made and order the cost thereof to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the defaulting party." [Cf. s. 162 of the Code.]

Addition to section 216. [I. L. R. 7 All. 284.]

10. To section 216 the following shall be added, namely:—

"The provisions of this section shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under section 111 or otherwise."

Amendment of section 245.

11. For the proviso to section 245 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, in the case of a decree for money,—

(*a*) if the Court has reason to believe that the decree can be satisfied by execution against the property of the debtor, it may in its discretion refuse execution against his person;

(*b*) the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 266.

12. (*1*) In section 266, for clause (*h*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*h*) the salary of a public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees;

(ii) twenty rupees where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees; and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case."

(*2*) In the same section, after clause (*l*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

24 & 25 Vic., c. 67.

"(*m*) any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree."

Amendment of section 271.

13. In section 271, between the words "or shall" and the words "break open any outer door of a dwelling-house" the words "without the special order of the Court causing the execution of the process" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 320.

14. To section 320 the following shall be added, namely:—

[I. L. R. 5 All. 314.]

"The rules may also provide for the cases in which, the authorities to which, and the conditions on which, orders passed by the Collector or his subordinates under this Code or the rules thereunder shall be subject to appeal, and for the revision of the proceedings of appellate authorities in respect of those orders.

[I. L. R. 7 Bom. 332.]

"In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under this section, the Collector and his subordinates shall be subject to the control of the Court only to the extent expressly provided by this Code."

Addition to section 341.

15. (*1*) In section 341, after clause (*f*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or

"(*g*) if his discharge is ordered by the Government on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or by the District Court or, in a presidency-town, the committing Court on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness."

(*2*) In the proviso to the same section the word "committing" shall be inserted before the word "Court."

Amendment of Chapter XX.

16. (*1*) In section 349, for the words "is under arrest" the words "is in custody under the foregoing provisions of this Code" shall be substituted. [I. L. R. Cal. 451.]

(*2*) In section 350, for the words "judgment-debtor's discharge" the word "application", and for the words "is not entitled" the words "ought not", shall be substituted.

(*3*) For section 351 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

"351. (*1*) If the Court is satisfied that the statements in the application are substantially true, the Court may declare the judgment-debtor to be an insolvent and appoint a receiver of his property.

"(*2*) If the Court is not so satisfied, it shall reject the application."

(*4*) In section 352 the word "then" shall be repealed, and to that section the following shall be prefixed, namely:—

"When the Court has declared the judgment-debtor to be an insolvent." [I. L. R. 5 All. 288.]

(*5*) To section 355 the following shall be added, namely:—

"In determining whether the insolvent should be discharged, and, if so, on what conditions, the Court shall have regard to whether he has committed any of the acts of misconduct referred to in section 359."

(*6*) In section 357 the figures and word "351 or" shall be omitted in each place where they occur.

(*7*) In section 359, for the words "Whenever, at the hearing under section 350 it is proved that the applicant has—" the words "Whenever in the course of proceedings on an application under this Chapter it is proved that the judgment-debtor has—" shall be substituted.

(*8*) For the second paragraph of section 360 the following shall be substituted, namely:— [I. L. R. 8 Bom. 196, & 7 Mad. 510.]

"A Court so invested may entertain an application under section 344 by any person who has been arrested or imprisoned, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made, in execution of a decree for money passed by that Court."

Amendment of Chapter XXI.

17. (*1*) For sections 363 and 364 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs dies and right to sue does not survive to surviving plaintiffs alone.

"363. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court shall cause the legal representative, if any, of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party, and shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed." [I. L. R. 12 Cal. 590; 9 Mad. 1; and 7 All. 693: Punjab Record, Vol. XXI, No. 7, Civil Judgment No. 81: Rules under Judicature Acts. L.]

(2) For section 365 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of the deceased may, where the right to sue survives, apply to the Court, at any time before an order for the abatement of the suit is passed, to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff, and thereupon the Court shall enter his name and the suit shall proceed."

Procedure in case of death of sole or sole surviving plaintiff.

(3) In section 366 the words "within the time limited by law" are hereby repealed.

(4) In the third paragraph of section 368, between the words "the plaintiff may" and the words "make an application" the words "at any time before an order for the abatement of the suit is passed" shall be inserted.

(5) In the last paragraph of section 368, the words "within the period prescribed therefor" and the words "unless he satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period" are hereby repealed.

[I. L. R. 9 Bom. 56, and 7 All. 896.]

(6) To section 368, as amended by this section, the following shall be added, namely :—

"The legal representative of a deceased defendant may apply to have himself made a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section, so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon."

[I. L. R. 6 Bom. 482, and Act VIII, 1859, s. 35.]

Addition to section 381.

18. To section 381 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time fixed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

"The dismissal shall not be set aside unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 588 (8): Act XV 1877, Sched. II, No. 163.] XV of 1877.

"The provisions of this Code and of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to an application and order under section 103 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an application for an order, and to an order, for setting aside a dismissal under this section."

Amendment of section 386.

19. In section 386, for the words "of a High Court" the words "or other person" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 396.

20. To section 396 the following shall be added, namely :—

[31 & 32 Vic., c. 40. Cf. I. L. R. 10 Cal. 675.]

"If it appears to the Court that the property, by reason of its nature or of the number of the parties interested therein or of any other circumstance, cannot conveniently be divided, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any of the parties interested and notwithstanding the dissent of any others of them, pass a decree for the sale of the property and for the distribution of the proceeds among the parties according to their respective rights in the property."

Amendment of section 419.

21. In section 419, after the words "Government Pleader in any Court" the words "or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 432.

22. To section 432 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief."

Substitution of new section for section 433.

23. For section 433 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Suits against Princes, Chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

"433. (1) Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a Foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India (but not without such consent), be sued in any competent Court.

"(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued; but it shall not be given unless the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy—

(a) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(b) by himself or another, trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued in relation to his possession of that property.

"(3) No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy."

Transposition of section 434.

24. Section 434 shall become section 651. [Act X, 1886, s. 24 (2).]

Insertion of new section 434.

25. After section 433 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Style of Princes and Chiefs as parties to suits.

"434. A Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State : [Cf. I. L. R. 2 All. 810: 7 Bom. H. C. Rep. O. C. J. 150.]

"Provided that in giving the consent referred to in the last foregoing section the Governor-General in Council may direct that any such Prince or Chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name."

Amendment of Chapter XXXI.

26. (1) After the first paragraph of section 443 the following shall be inserted, namely :— [Cf. paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.]

"Where an authority competent in this behalf has appointed or declared a guardian or guardians of the person or property, or both, of the minor, the Court shall appoint him or one of them, as the case may be, to be the guardian for the suit under this section unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that some other person ought to be so appointed."

(2) After section 416 the following shall be added, namely :—

"If the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and the application under this section is made by a guardian so appointed or declared who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor."

(3) For section 461 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Receipt by next friend or guardian *ad litem* of property under decree for minor.

"461. (1) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not receive any money or other moveable property under a decree or order in favour of a minor without the leave of the Court.

"(2) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or, having been so appointed or declared, is not thereby entitled to receive the money or other moveable property under the decree or order, the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application."

(4) For section 464 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Saving of local laws.

"464. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect, or in any way derogate from, the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind."

[2 Swanst. 518, and I. L. R. 8 Cal. 32, and 7 All. 178.]

Amendment of section 539.

27. In section 539, for the words "having a direct interest" the words "having an interest" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 8 Cal. 272, 2 Bom. 644, & 4 All. 387.]

Addition to section 540.

28. To section 540 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passed *ex parte*."

[Cf. Act X, 1877, s. 561, & I. L. R. 8 Bom. 559 & 4 All. 248.]

Amendment of, and addition to, section 561.

29. (1) For the proviso to the first paragraph of section 561 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"provided he has, not less than seven days before the hearing, filed the objection in the Appellate Court and left with the chief ministerial officer of the Court a notice of the filing thereof for service on the appellant or his pleader."

[I. L. R. 4 All. 430.]

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

XV of 1877.

"The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal shall apply to the objection and notice under this section."

Amendment of section 568.

30. In section 568, clause (*b*), for the word "for" where that word first occurs, the word "or" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 2 Mad. 75.]

Addition to section 584.

31. To section 584 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*.

[Gazette of India, 19th August, 1882, Part I, page 355.]

Amendment of section 588.

32. In section 588, clause (9), for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted.

Repeal of section 599 and part of section 601.

33. Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order", are hereby repealed.

Addition to section 626.

34. To section 626 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"and

[I. L. R. 10 Cal. 80 and 4 All. 278.]

"(*c*) an application made under section 624 to the Judge who delivered the judgment may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under proviso (*a*) to this section, be disposed of by his successor."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 648.

35. (1) For the third paragraph of section 648 the following shall be substituted :—

"and the Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court, or unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

[Cf. Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885, s. 19.]

(2) To section 648 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where a person to be arrested or property to be attached under this section resides or is situate within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or Bombay, or of the Recorder of Rangoon, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receipt of the copy and amount, shall proceed as if it were the District Court."

Addition to section 652.

[New.]

36. To section 652 the following shall be added namely :—

"A High Court not established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104 (*an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*) may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might under section 15 of that Statute make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a presidency-town. Rules so made shall be published in the same manner, and shall thereupon have the same force, as rules made and published under this section for the regulation of matters connected with procedure."

Amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

37. (1) Nos. 171, 171A and 171B of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, are hereby repealed.

XV of 1877.

[Cf. I. L. R. 7 All. 693: Punjab Record. Vol. XXI, No. 7, Civil Judgment No. 81.]

XIV of 1882.

(2) In No. 171C of that schedule, for the words "of the same Code" the words and figures "or section 582 of the Code of Civil Procedure" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to correct certain minor defects in the Code of Civil Procedure which have been brought to the notice of the Government of India during the four years which have elapsed since the Code was passed, and to amend that portion of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which relates to Chapter XXI of the Code.

The several amendments which it is proposed to make in the Code are noticed in the following remarks in the order in which they occur in the Bill:—

Section 3.—The second paragraph of section 8 of the Code, which, as the second paragraph of section 8 of Act X of 1877, was repealed by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, was unintentionally reproduced in Act XIV of 1882. Its place has been taken by section 23 and the second schedule of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

Section 4.—The Explanation which it is proposed to add to section 17 of the Code is suggested by the cases reported at I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 5 All. 277.

Section 5.—The addition proposed by this section to be made to section 27 of the Code has been suggested by Mr. Justice Plowden of the Punjab Chief Court with reference to the remark of Pontifex J. at I. L. R. 6 Cal. 376.

Section 6.—In proposing to amend section 53 of the Code in the manner set forth in this section, the Government of India has followed the almost unanimous advice of the authorities whom it consulted in its letter Nos. 22-27, dated the 5th January, 1886.

Section 7.—In April, 1882, the Governor-General in Council published a resolution directing that postage-charges on all processes, notices and such other documents as are issued from any Court, and are required to be transmitted by post, should in future be paid by means of service postage-stamps without any additional charge being levied from the parties at whose instance the documents are issued. This resolution practically superseded the section of the Code which it is now proposed to repeal.

Section 8.—The addition to section 137 of the Code has been suggested by Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, the District Judge of Bankoora, on the ground of the difficulty which occurs in obtaining affidavits where the applicant under the section is a *pardánashin* lady.

Section 9.—The object of the amendments proposed to be made in section 141 of the Code is to remove the inconvenience caused to both public officers and private persons by the detention of their records in Civil Courts. The detention of the records of a village-accountant may bring his work to a standstill, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon stated to the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill that the inconvenience is quite as great in the case of private as of public records.

Section 10.—The addition to section 216 removes the doubt expressed in the case reported at I. L. R. 7 All. 284.

Section 11.—The circumstances which have suggested clause (*a*) of the proposed proviso to section 245 of the Code have been described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Debtors Bill. If the clause becomes part of the Code, the Courts will be competent to require the property of a judgment-debtor to be proceeded against before proceedings are taken against his person.

Section 12.—As clause (*h*) of section 266 is at present drawn, half the salary of a public officer or railway servant in receipt of a monthly salary of twenty-one rupees may be attached. This was not the intention of the legislature.

The primary object of the additional clause (*m*) which it is proposed to insert in the section is to empower the Council of the Governor of Bombay to proceed with a Bill to declare and amend the law relating to *toda girás* allowances.

Section 13.—This section has been introduced at the suggestion of the Advocate General of Bombay, its object being to abolish, as regards the seizure of moveable property, the privilege conferred on debtors by the fourth resolution in Semayne's case (Smith's Leading Cases, Vol. I). At present that privilege operates mainly to enable debtors to avoid or delay payment of their just debts.

Section 14.—The necessity for the first of the proposed additions to section 320 of the Code is shown by the Full Bench judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 5 All. 314. As regards the second addition, it appears to the Government of India that, if the Collector is to act effectively under section 320 and the following sections of the Code, he ought to be subject to the control of the Civil Court only to the extent expressly provided by the Code, being as to the rest subject only to the control of the higher revenue-authorities.

Section 15.—The addition to section 341 has been proposed by the High Court and Government of Madras with reference to cases which have recently occurred in Southern India. In one of these cases the debtor committed to prison was suffering from leprosy in an advanced

form, and in the other the prisoner was suffering from illness so serious as in the opinion of the medical officer to render it necessary that he should be immediately released from confinement.

Section 16.—The object of sub-sections (*1*) to (*7*) is to assimilate practice under Chapter XX of the Code to that to be prescribed by the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act.

Sub-section (*8*) is designed to extend the jurisdiction of subordinate Courts in matters of insolvency. Most cases under Chapter XX are of little importance and may properly be disposed of by munsifs. Where any considerable sum is involved, the District Judge, who will have concurrent jurisdiction, can transfer the case to his own Court.

Sections 17 and 37.—The amendments proposed to be made in Chapter XXI of the Code and in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, have their origin in the complaints of the hardship caused by the rules of limitation required by that Chapter and schedule to be observed in the substitution of legal representatives in the place of deceased parties to suits and appeals. With respect to these portions of the Code and Limitation Act, Mr. Rattigan, the Government Advocate of the Panjab, by whom the form of the amendments has been suggested, has recorded the following remarks :—

"Considerable hardship has been experienced in the Panjab in the working of those sections of the Civil Procedure Code which deal with the procedure to be followed in the case of the death of a plaintiff or defendant. It is of course perfectly correct and desirable that in the case of the death of one of the litigant parties, where the right to sue or be sued still survives, his legal representatives should be brought on the record, for it is clear that without such a process the suit could not validly proceed. But the hardship consists in requiring the legal representatives to apply for the above purpose within a comparatively short period after the death of the deceased plaintiff or defendant. In the Panjab it frequently happens in land-suits that fifty or a hundred persons are obliged, owing to community of interests, to sue or be sued in the one suit. Now, when such a suit comes up eventually to the Chief Court, a date for hearing is fixed which is generally not less than a year, and, at present, owing to the state of the work in the Court, is not unfrequently eighteen months from the date of filing the appeal. Within this period it often happens that one or more of the litigants is or are carried off by death from disease or violence; the representatives of the deceased, or the appellants, being ignorant agriculturists and not knowing the requirements of the law, take no action to put the representatives on the record, and thus, when the appeal finally comes on for hearing, a pleader on the opposite side takes the objection that no application has been made within the prescribed period, and, this being ascertained to be the fact, the appeal abates, and the unfortunate appellants find themselves deprived of all remedy simply in consequence of a harsh limitation law of which they had no knowledge. It is true that sections 368 and 371 allow the Court to extend the period if the plaintiff (or appellant-plaintiff) adduces sufficient cause for not making the required application within the prescribed period. But in nine cases out of ten of the kind I refer to the only cause assignable is ignorance of the requirements of the law—and this of course cannot be deemed to be 'sufficient' within the meaning of the section. So that the law as it stands at present works considerable hardship, and the hardship is irremediable.

"The question therefore arises, whether it is really necessary to prescribe a hard-and-fast period of limitation within which alone an application to put the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant on the record can be entertained.

"For my own part I cannot see that there is any such necessity. If I remember rightly, the rules framed under the English Judicature Acts do not prescribe a period for such applications, and I do not see why the Indian law should do so. It would surely be sufficient to require the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant, where the right to sue or be sued survived, to be put on the record; and to leave it to the Court to direct this to be done within such time, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, as it thinks fit."

Sub-section (*6*) of section 15 of the Bill is intended to cure the defect noticed at I. L. R. 9 Bom. 56.

Section 18.—This section, which would restore the rule of the Code of 1859, has been proposed by Mr. Justice Straight.

Section 19.—The amendment made in section 386 of the Code by Act XII of 1879, whereby commissions to examine witnesses are required to be issued to a Court or a pleader of a High Court, has caused much inconvenience. In remote parts of the country High Court pleaders do not exist, and in few parts have Judges leisure to close their Courts and travel considerable distances for the purpose of taking the evidence of persons who cannot appear before them. Moreover, in some Provinces the Government maintains a staff of officials among whose duties is the execution of these commissions.

Section 20.—The addition which it is proposed to make to section 396 has been suggested by a gentleman of long standing at the Bombay bar. It is based on the Partition Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., c. 40).

Section 21.—A Government Pleader does not exist in every Court.

Section 22.—It has been doubted whether the Government is empowered by section 432 to appoint a person generally to prosecute and defend all suits which it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of a Prince or Chief. It is obviously inconvenient that the Government should be compelled to make a special appointment in the case of each particular suit.

Sections 23 and 25.—The object of these sections is (*a*) to define more precisely, with reference to the definition of "Government" in section 2 of the Code, by whom consent to the institution of a suit against a Sovereign Prince, ruling Chief, ambassador or envoy may be given; (*b*) to make the provisions of section 433 more elastic as regards the mode of giving the consent, the

cases in which the consent may be given, and the Courts to which the consent may apply; and (c) to prescribe the name in which a Prince or Chief may sue and is to be sued. To effect this last object it is proposed that a Prince or Chief may sue and shall ordinarily be sued in the name of his State.

Section 24.—Section 434 of the Code, under which execution may be had of a decree in a suit between British subjects, is out of place in a chapter relating to Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers. The section may conveniently take the place of section 651, which was repealed in March last by Act X of 1886.

Section 26.—The amendments proposed by this section to be made in Chapter XXXI of the Code are those referred to in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill. The additions to sections 443 and 444 confer on a guardian who has been appointed, or whose title has been declared, by a Civil Court, Court of Wards or other competent authority, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for the suit. The amendment of section 461 gives effect to a suggestion by Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, that, when a Court makes over property to a next friend or guardian for the suit who is not a duly constituted guardian of the property of the minor, it should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application. Section 464, as amended, saves all local laws relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind.

Section 27.—There are two reported cases, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 32, and I. L. R. 7 All. 178, with respect to the meaning to be assigned to the words "direct interest" in section 539. It appears that the authority for the insertion of the words "having a direct interest in the trust" is *In the matter of the Masters, Governors and Trustees of the Bedford Charity* (2 Swanst. 470). There certain Jews, some being residents of Bedford and others being members of Dutch and German Synagogues in London, sought to establish the title of Jews to the benefit of the Bedford Charity. It was contended that under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act (52 Geo. III, c. 101), on which section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure is based, *any two or more persons* might be petitioners, and therefore the Jews of the London Synagogues, who, though *not interested*, considered it their duty to support the claims of those of their own persuasion, might be petitioners. With respect to that contention, Lord Eldon, admitting that every person possessing the character of an inhabitant of Bedford and describing himself as an object of the charity was entitled to apply to the Court, asked how he could notice the members of the London Synagogues. "Under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act," he observed, * * * "no person can petition who has not *a direct interest* in the charity. The Act indeed, authorises 'any two or more persons' to present a petition, but I conceive that those words must be understood to mean persons having *an interest*. * * * Those who are *interested* in the fund, provided Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, or the Bedford Charity Act, apply to this case, namely, persons residing in Bedford, are entitled to the summary interference of the Court, but I know not on what ground these gentlemen residing in London can appear as petitioners."

The contention which Lord Eldon overruled was that any one, though he had no interest whatever, might petition. He did, no doubt, remark that "no person can petition who has not a direct interest," but he immediately qualified that remark by adding that the words of the Act "must be understood to mean persons having an interest." The case cannot, therefore, it seems, be taken as an authority for the proposition that the interest of the petitioner must be direct. On the contrary, it may be inferred from the case that an indirect interest would have been deemed sufficient; for, when, in support of the contention that the words "any persons" comprehend persons who may not have an interest, the counsel for the petitioners pointed out that, in the instance of charities for relief of the blind and the poor, it had been the practice to receive the petition of the minister of the parish, Lord Eldon observed that "the petition of the minister of the parish is received, because the poor may be burdensome to him."

It may be doubted whether the case justified the insertion of the word "direct" in the Code, where it assumes a peculiar pointedness and must have some definite meaning assigned to it; and after consultation with the High Courts it has been decided to propose the removal of the word.

Sections 28 and 31.—It is proposed, in accordance with the advice of the great majority of the authorities consulted by the Government of India in its letter of the 5th January last, to declare *ex parte* decrees to be appealable.

Section 29.—Section 561 has been so amended as to require the objection to be filed in the Appellate Court, and notice of the filing thereof to be given to the appellant, and to admit of the objection being filed and the notice given at any time not less than seven days before the actual date of hearing; and, on the suggestion of Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, it applies to the objection and notice under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal.

Sections 30 and 32.—The amendments proposed to be made by these sections merely correct typographical errors in sections 568 and 588 of the Code.

Section 33.—Section 599, and the portion of section 601 which it is proposed to repeal, were repealed by Act XV of 1877 and were unintentionally reproduced in the Code of 1882.

Section 34.—This section removes a doubt which has been expressed in the cases noted on the margin of the section with respect to the construction to be placed on the word "made" in section 624.

Section 35.—Sub-section (*1*) of this section has been suggested by the following remarks of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court at Fort William in their Registrar's reply to the letter of the Government of India of the 5th January last:—

"I am further to request attention to another point in this section (648) which, though not referred to in your letter, seems to the Judges to call for notice. The section gives absolute power to a Court to cause the arrest through another Court of a person summoned as a witness, and so to cause him to be sent under arrest to the Court issuing the process. The Court to which the warrant is sent has no power of hearing the person arrested or of dealing with any question except the giving of security by him. It seems to the Judges that this is a power far too great to be entrusted at any rate to the subordinate Courts in the Mufassal."

Sub-section (2) has been transferred to this Bill from the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, and will be of general application instead of being applicable to Courts of Small Causes only. With respect to the necessity for this addition to section 648, the District Judge of the 24-Parganas writes as follows:—

"Under section 648 I would also beg to point out that a warrant for the arrest of a person residing within the limits of the original jurisdiction must be executed through the High Court. This is very inconvenient to small suitors, and, in a case which occurred in my Court only a few weeks ago, a defendant preferred abandoning all attempts to get a recusant witness into Court to undergoing the trouble and expense of having a warrant of arrest served through the Original Side of the High Court. I would suggest that the procedure prescribed by section 86 should be made applicable to section 648, and that warrants of arrest which are to be served within the original jurisdiction should be executed by the Small Cause Court."

Section 36.—This section is designed to remove a doubt as to the extent of the powers of unchartered High Courts to make rules on matters not strictly connected with procedure.

The 1st September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 25th August, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding.*

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble W. W. Hunter, C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships. He said:—

"Experience has shown that the law of 1876, in respect of Native passenger ships, which was amended by the respective enactments of 1883 and 1884, requires modification in certain points with a view to the greater security and comfort of the passengers, and to the protection of the interests of those concerned in Native passenger traffic. After consulting the different Local Governments, the six amendments which are contained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons have been resolved upon with the view of meeting the above points. It is unnecessary that I should enter into further explanation here in regard to the amendments proposed in the modifications of the present law set forward in the Bill which I ask to leave to introduce, as they are stated with sufficient fulness in the Statement of Objects and Reasons."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

DEKKHAN AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE moved that the Bill to amend the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Acts, 1879 to 1882, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble MR. Quinton and the Mover, with instructions to report within two months. He said:—

"In support of a Motion of this kind it is usual to give a somewhat more detailed sketch of the provisions which a Bill contains than that which is afforded on the Motion for leave to introduce it. I do not think, however, that it is

necessary for me to trouble the Council with what, as regards the majority of the amendments which this Bill proposes to effect, would be hardly more than a repetition of my remarks on the last occasion. But there is one of those amendments which I then indicated as being of importance, and on which I shall be expected to give a little further explanation; that is, the section relating to conciliation, by which it is proposed to invest the Conciliators with power to require the attendance of either of the parties to the conciliation. At present the Conciliator possesses the power of requiring the attendance of the applicant, but only of inviting that of the defendant.

"In the first place, I may take the opportunity of pointing out the very important position which this system of conciliation has now obtained in the four Dekkhan collectorates to which the Act is applied. It was in force last year in 25 out of 37 talukas in these four collectorates, the remaining talukas being worked under somewhat different arrangements; and in those 25 talukas there were 237 Conciliators. The importance of their work may be judged from the fact that during the past year there were 40,641 applications for conciliation, and that those applications related to an amount of no less than 51½ lakhs of rupees. During the year, again, the number of cases disposed of, including those in arrear, was 42,880. Of these cases, both the parties appeared in about 12,000, and in about 31,000 one or other of the parties was absent; that is to say, there were about 28 per cent. of full appearances, and about 72 per cent. of absences of one or other of the parties, of which a small proportion only was due to withdrawals or compromises. Now, it is obvious that, where one or other of the parties does not make his appearance before the Conciliator, the conciliation cannot be said to have failed, but has never had the opportunity of being tried at all, and the object of the provision of the law is defeated, except in so far as the granting of certificates is concerned. Therefore, what we must look to, in examining this conciliation system, is the result in cases in which both parties made their appearance before the Conciliator. Now, we find that, during the past year the proportion of cases in which the parties came to terms (which means that they settled their disputes without it being necessary to go to a Civil Court) was no less than 78 per cent.; or, to put it in another form, more than 3 out of 4 of the cases, or nearly 4 out of 5, were settled in this simple and inexpensive way, instead of being subjected to the costly and dilatory machinery of the Civil Courts. This percentage of 78, moreover, is the more satisfactory, for we find that the proportion has been growing every year since the Act was introduced. In the year 1880 the percentage of such cases was 52; in the following year it was 44; in the third year it was 58; in the fourth 64; in the fifth year 73; and now we have it at 78.

"Turning next to the nature of these agreements, which is not an unimportant point,—because when the Act was introduced, and its probable effects could only be judged by theory instead of by experience, it was said that the influence of the saukár, and of his social relations, and so on, would be so great that the unfortunate raiyats when brought before the Conciliator would be less able to stand against him than when in a Civil Court,—we find that in the past year 9,361 cases were decided, and that, out of these, 8,990 agreements were filed in the Civil Court, the difference in figures being merely owing to pending cases. Out of these 8,990 agreements, 6,704 related to money-claims. These money-claims were of the value of 7¼ lakhs of rupees, and the result of the conciliation process was that these 7¼ lakhs of rupees were reduced by 33 per cent., or ⅓rd; that is to say, that the matter was settled for about ⅔rds of what the saukár was demanding from the raiyat. The mortgage-agreements, again, numbered 1,790, and were valued at 3½ lakhs of rupees, the amount of interest claimed being Rs. 1,86,581. In these, we find that the results of the conciliation were very nearly in the same proportion as in the money-claims, that is to say, the reduction amounted to 32 per cent. of the claims. Turning now to the third class of agreements, namely, those for the redemption of mortgaged land, the number was 496, and the land was valued at Rs. 1,10,000. The value was not open to much dispute,—the difference on settlement being only about Rs. 1,000 or so,—but in 125 cases, where the land was in the possession of the creditor, his term was limited, that is to say, an arrangement was made by which he would have to give up the possession of

the land after a definite period; while in the remaining 314 the lands were restored at once to the original mortgagor, subject to an arrangement that he should pay a series of fixed instalments till the debt was liquidated. These are the actual facts of the past year. Now, with regard to the quality of the Conciliators' decisions, which might seem open to question, it is very remarkable that, out of the whole of these 8,990 cases, only 77 were objected to within the period for which the law provides that objections to the arrangement may be filed in the Civil Court by either party. Out of all these 77, the objections were allowed in only 37 instances. Besides this the Court, of its own motion, under the powers which it has under another section of the Act, disallowed 38 of the agreements, as being either contrary to law, or improper for some other obvious reason. So we have the fact that, out of all these 8,990 agreements, only 75 were upset for one reason or another, that is to say, considerably less than one per cent.

"Passing now from the circumstances in which the conciliation has had a satisfactory effect to the opposite, we find that the cases in which conciliation could not come into play owing to the non-appearance of the parties without apparent cause are on an average about 64 per cent. This percentage has not varied very much since the Act was introduced. I find that in some years the number of applicants who did not attend was larger than in other years, and so also as regards the defendants; but practically about 64 per cent., that is to say, about ⅔rds, of the cases which might have come before the Conciliators, and which presumably, if they had so come, might probably have been settled satisfactorily in the proportion which I have been citing, absolutely lie over, and become the subject at any rate of expensive and tedious litigation. Now, it is in order to remedy this particular difficulty, of the non-appearance of one party or the other, that the clause in our present Bill has been framed.

"As regards the general working of this conciliation system, I may quote a few words from the last year's report by the Hon'ble Mahadeo Govind Ranade, the Special Judge in charge of the four Dekkhan districts.

"He says that the figures shew, '*first*, that although there has been a decrease of nearly 20 per cent. in the total number of applications, these applications were still nearly twice as many as the number of suits instituted in the subordinate Courts; *second*, that the value of the claims involved in these applications was nearly five times as large as the value of the claims brought in the Civil Courts; *third*, that the number of applications in which agreements were made, or in which the claims were otherwise compromised, did not fall much short of the number of suits which were disposed of really and finally; *fourth*, that the value of the claims so settled exceeded the total value of the claims disposed of by the Civil Courts," and again, "that the percentage of abatements under all heads, namely, (w, y and z), secured by Conciliators was not very much lower than the corresponding results in suits disposed of in Civil Courts." Moreover, I find that, out of the 25 Sub-Judges in the four districts, 22 are entirely in favour of the conciliation system. The 3 others make objections to certain portions of it, which are very ably reviewed and met by Mr. Ranade, but which I need not trouble the Council by recapitulating. Thus, I would submit that the system is a very good one; that it has proved of enormous benefit as far as it has been allowed to act; that it has already, even in this imperfect state, taken the place of very much larger, more expensive and cumbrous machinery; and that it ought to be allowed the fullest scope. In order to secure this attendance of parties, I may state that various expedients have been suggested short of allowing a power of summons and warrant; but, after full deliberation, it has been considered best to adopt the simple means already in vogue in the ordinary Courts of the country, that is to say, that the summons should issue, and that in the case of non-compliance with the summons attendance should be required by warrant. In case there should be any feeling that this requiring of attendance by warrant is a somewhat harsh and drastic method, I would recall to mind that exactly similar objections were made in 1879 in this Council to the clause of the Act which provides against suits being decided *ex parte*, by giving the Courts power to absolutely require the presence of the defendant. At that time very strong objection was offered to this clause, and it

was finally discussed and adopted on an amendment in this Council. But now we find that during the last six years not the slightest evil consequences have arisen from it. I venture to believe now in this case, as I thought then, that, when once it is understood that an order has to be obeyed, nobody thinks of disputing it. I do not recollect that in the whole course of my experience as a Magistrate I ever had to issue a warrant to obtain the attendance of a witness, and I have very little doubt that this will be the result with regard to the attendance of these parties, and that the mere fact of the law requiring that they shall attend will be quite sufficient to ensure their doing so without trouble.

"With these remarks I commend my Motion to the Council."

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT said:—"The Act now under amendment was the subject of a controversy which raged very fiercely a short time before my arrival in this country, and of which the embers were still smouldering when the second amending Act was passed four years ago. The judgment of most impartial critics at the present time will probably be that the Act embodies sound principles and contains some useful provisions combined with others which were not well adapted to their purpose and have remained inoperative. I think that the Local Government is quite justified by its experience of the working of the Act in asking for powers to extend to other districts those provisions which have satisfactorily stood the ordeal of the last six years. With reference to the particular provision which was rejected by a narrow majority in 1882,—the provision which gives Conciliators power to require the attendance of the parties,—I thought then that neither the evidence nor the arguments brought forward in support of the proposal to give this power were convincing, and accordingly I gave my vote on the side of caution. As, however, it appears that the local authorities, in the light of the full discussion which took place in this Council four years ago, and of the subsequent experience gained during the last four years, are of opinion that the conferment of such a power is necessary for the satisfactory working of the Act, I am quite content to defer to their judgment on that point."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ AND MORAR BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes. He said:—

"This Bill is drawn in three Parts. The object of Part I is to incorporate in the Jhánsí district the town and fort of Jhánsí, which were lately ceded by the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government in exchange for the cantonment of Morar. The town and fort have already been declared by proclamation under the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., c. 17, section 4, to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, but legislation is required for the annexation of the town and fort to the Jhánsí district, and for the assimilation of the law in force therein to that in force in the district. The provisions necessary to effect these objects are contained in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill; while section 4 makes it clear that the ceded territory will be part of the scheduled district known as the Jhánsí Division; and section 5, which is taken from the corresponding provision in the Upper Burma Laws Bill now before the Legislative Council, validates all acts done since the date of the cession and before the commencement of the Act. As negotiations are at present pending for the exchange of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Jhánsí, the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill are made prospective, so as to cover the lands which may be ceded.

"The object of Part II is to give effect to certain decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts which, by reason of cession of territory, have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts.

"The object of Part III is to afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within the cantonment of Morar who had money-

claims enforceable in the local Courts at the time of the cession of the cantonment to the Mahárájá. As the British Courts in the cantonment have necessarily been abolished, these persons have now no means of recovering the amounts due to them at Morar, whilst to follow their debtors to the various places to which they have migrated, and proceed against them in the Civil Courts there, would, in many cases, put the creditors to greater expense than the amount of the debts due to them. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill that persons who may have been entitled to file suits of certain classes, or applications for the execution of decrees in suits of those classes, in a Morar Civil Court at the date of the cession of the cantonment, may file the suits and applications in the Civil Courts at Jhánsí or Agra, or at any other place appointed by the Governor General in Council in this behalf, and that the Courts having jurisdiction at those places shall dispose of the suits and applications. In order to save debts which might otherwise have become time-barred, the same section declares that in computing the period of limitation for the suits and applications, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment and the commencement of the Act shall be excluded."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 1st September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 2nd September, 1886.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 1st September, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.
His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.
The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir S. C. Bayley, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
Major-General the Hon'ble G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.
Colonel the Hon'ble W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL.

The Hon'ble SIR A. COLVIN moved that the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Ilbert, the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877. He said :—

"The object of this Bill is to make sundry minor amendments in the Code of Civil Procedure. It is not, and does not profess to be, based on any general or exhaustive revision of the Code; and I may take this opportunity of explaining why I have not considered it necessary or desirable to undertake any such revision during my term of office. The history of the successive editions of the Code is as follows. The original Code was passed in 1859. It was revised by Mr. Harington about the year 1865, but his labours did not produce any immediate legislative result. The work of revision was taken up again during Sir A. Hobhouse's tenure of office, was then carried out in a very complete manner, and resulted in the enactment of the Code of 1877. But notwithstanding the labour which had been devoted to the preparation of this edition, further amendments were soon found necessary, and in 1879 the Council passed an amending Act of more than 100 sections. In the early part of 1882 Mr. Whitley Stokes found himself in charge of another amending Bill. The amendments then proposed were few in number and trifling in importance, but at the very last stage of the Bill it was suddenly decided to take the opportunity of repealing the Acts of 1877 and 1879 and re-enacting them with the further amendments of 1882. I have often doubted the wisdom of this decision, and have thought that the convenience of the profession and the public might have been equally well consulted, and an illusory appearance of completeness and finality might have been avoided, if the Legislative Department had been merely authorized to issue a reprint of the 1877 Code and to incorporate in it the alterations made by subsequent amending Acts. However, the result was that in the year 1882 the Indian public was presented with brand-new editions of both the Procedure Codes. Suggestions have from time to time been made to me that the Civil Procedure Code is still very imperfect, and stands much in need of a further general revision; but, although I fully appreciate the importance of such periodical revisions, the Council will probably agree with me in thinking that a piece of work of this kind, if attempted, should be done thoroughly. And, after consulting privately several of my friends on the Bench and at the Bar, I came to the conclusion that the Code was on the whole working as well as the machinery at our disposal warranted us in expecting, and that, though there might be room for improvement here and there, I should not be justified in advising the Government to undertake so laborious a task as a general revision of the system. It has been remarked more than once in this Council that the whole legislative and administrative machinery of India had for a lengthened period been at work on the Bill which became law in 1877, and one should not with a light heart invite our overworked officials to a repetition of such a task.

"It has, however, now become necessary to make a few amendments in the Code for the purpose of supplementing or giving effect to measures actually pending before the Council, such as the Guardians and Wards Bill and the Debtors Bill; and I have taken the opportunity of proposing sundry other amendments to the need for which the attention of my Department has been from time to time directed, the expediency of which, as far as I can judge, is not likely to be seriously disputed, and the enactment of which makes no violent change in the existing system of procedure.

"In touching on the provisions of the Bill I will not adhere strictly to the numerical order of the sections, but will deal first with those proposals which arise out of pending legislation.

"In the first place, there is a group of sections connected more or less with the Bill to amend the law relating to imprisonment for debt.

"Of all the legislative measures which I shall be compelled to leave unfinished there is none that I shall leave with more regret than that Bill, and I sincerely hope that my learned successor will see his way to passing it into law at an early date after his accession to office. But it is proposed to give that Bill in the first instance a limited operation only, and there may be parts of the country where opinion is not yet ripe for its acceptance, but where no objection would

be raised to what may be considered to be a less serious alteration of the law. For instance, I pointed out as one of the most glaring defects of the existing law that it vests in the creditor and not in the Court the power of deciding whether a debtor shall be sent to prison or not. I presume that no one can seriously object to the Court being vested with discretion on the question whether the remedies available against the debtor's property should be exhausted before resort is had to the remedy against his person; and accordingly I propose to qualify section 245 of the Code by authorising the Court to refuse execution against the debtor's person if it has reason to believe that the decree can be satisfied by execution against his property.

"Again, in my remarks on the same Bill I referred to the unsatisfactory way in which the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code appeared to be working in the Mufassal. Having regard to the machinery by which any insolvency law must be worked in the country districts, I think we ought not to be too sanguine about the results to be expected from any mere amendment of the Code; but nevertheless it appears to me that there are one or two obvious defects in Chapter XX of the Code which might without much difficulty and with much advantage be removed.

"Under section 351 of the Code a debtor cannot be declared insolvent, and his property cannot be vested in a receiver, unless the Court is satisfied that the debtor has not committed any one of several specified acts of misconduct. Now the fact that a debtor has been guilty of misconduct is a very good reason for refusing to grant him a discharge from his liabilities, but a very bad reason for refusing to vest his property in a receiver. The object of vesting an insolvent debtor's property in a receiver is to ensure its speedy and equal distribution among his creditors. And such a provision is needed as much in the case of a reckless or fraudulent as of an innocent debtor.

"The truth is that the way in which this section of the Code is drawn is to be explained on historical grounds. There existed for many years in England two distinct systems of jurisprudence relating to the law of debtor and creditor. There was the bankruptcy law, which sought to take the debtor's property and release his person, and there was the insolvency law, which took the debtor's person but was unable to touch his property except with his own consent and concurrence. In England the insolvency law has been superseded by the bankruptcy law, which is generally admitted to be more in accordance with modern notions. But in India the law, as embodied in the insolvency law applicable to the Presidency-towns and in the Insolvency chapter of the Civil Procedure Code, is still based on the principle of the English Insolvency Acts, though it has been assimilated in some points of detail to the modern bankruptcy law. For instance, the amendment made, I think, in 1879, under which a debtor may apply to be declared insolvent when execution has issued against his property, although his person has not been seized, is quite in accordance with the principles of the bankruptcy law, but is inconsistent with the principles of the insolvency law, under which insolvency is regarded only as a means of escape from prison. Under the old insolvency law, where insolvency was a privilege of the debtor, it was quite intelligible that it should only be granted to the innocent debtor; but under the bankruptcy law, which looks rather to the interest of the creditor, such a restriction is unintelligible and indefensible.

"I propose therefore to assimilate still further the principles of the Insolvency chapter of the Code to those of the Indian Bankruptcy Bill and the modern English bankruptcy law by empowering the Court to vest the insolvent debtor's property in a receiver whether he has been guilty of misconduct or not, by postponing his discharge until a later stage of the proceedings, after the receiver has made his report under section 355, and by empowering the Court, at that stage, as it is empowered under the Bankruptcy Bill, to withhold the debtor's discharge on the ground of misconduct. The series of technical amendments intended to give effect to these proposals will be found in section 16 of the Bill.

"I propose also by another amendment (embodied in the same section) to extend the jurisdiction of certain subordinate Courts in matters of insolvency.

In order to show the petty character which these cases often assume I will read an extract from a note by a gentleman of long judicial experience in Bengal:—

'The form which an insolvency case usually takes in the Mufassal is as follows. *A* files an application for insolvency, exhibiting in the schedule three or four debts. His assets are usually stated to be some clothes, and perhaps a metal pot or two. One or more creditors oppose, alleging that the applicant has made away with some cows or metal vessels, or that he is entitled to a share of a house or holding which he has not included in the schedule. The evidence given is generally of the vaguest and most ordinary description. If the applicant is declared an insolvent, no creditor ever attempts to prove his debt, and the schedule is made up from admissions of the insolvent.'

"The Council will probably agree with the writer of this note that business of this description might properly be dealt with by Munsifs.

"There are one or two other sections dealing with the law of arrest, but the reasons for these are fully explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I need not say anything about them now.

"Then there is a section (section 26) making a series of amendments which are intended to supplement the Guardians and Wards Bill. It confers on a guardian, who has been appointed or whose title has been declared by a Civil Court, Court of Wards or other competent authority, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for a suit. It gives effect to a suggestion made by Sir C. Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, that when a Court makes over property to a next friend or guardian for the suit who is not a duly constituted guardian of the minor's property, it should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application. And it amends section 464 of the Code in such a way as to save all local laws relating to suits by or against minors or persons of unsound mind.

"And to complete the list of amendments relating to pending legislation, there is a sub-section (section 12 (2)) of which the object is to remove a technical difficulty in the way of some legislation proposed or pending in the Bombay Council with respect to the allowances known locally as *toda giras haks*—allowances with an interesting history, which I will leave the Member in charge of the Bombay Bill to explain.

"The remaining sections relate to points to which the attention of the Legislative Department has been at various times directed, and with respect to some of which we have promised to amend the law whenever a suitable opportunity occurred. About a few of them it was thought advisable to consult the High Courts before proposing an amendment of the law, and I have adopted such of the suggestions so referred as appeared to be supported by the weight of judicial authority.

"A good many of these amendments require no explanation, or none beyond that supplied by the Statement of Objects and Reasons, and I will only touch on the more important of them.

"There is a section (section 4) suggested by Mr. Justice Straight, which explains the meaning of the phrase 'cause of action' when applied to suits relating to contracts.

"There are two sections (sections 5 and 6) removing doubts which have been entertained as to the stages of a judicial proceeding at which the power of amendment may be exercised by a Court, and explaining the law in the direction of making that power more liberally exerciseable.

"It is desirable that the Courts should not be prevented by arbitrary rules from curing technical defects in the proceedings before them, and I have been assured by my friend Mr. Rattigan, now acting as Government Advocate for the Punjab, that the limitation of time imposed by the existing law for applications to remove the defect arising from a death of one of the parties in the course of a suit not unfrequently causes hardship and leads to the failure of justice, especially where the parties to the suit are ignorant agriculturists. At his suggestion I have inserted in the Bill some clauses (sections 17 and 37) intended to meet this point.

"There is a section (section 10) clearing up a doubt recently entertained in the Allahabad High Court as to the circumstances under which a set-off against a civil claim can be allowed. Speaking, as I am, to lay folk, I do not intend to discourse on the doctrine of set-off, which has been made the subject of many learned disquisitions. For the benefit of my legal brethren I will content myself with saying that I do not think section 111 of our Code was intended to be, or ought to be construed as, an exhaustive statement of the cases in which set-off may be allowed; that if Indian Courts could be trusted to decide judiciously and promptly what counter-claims can and what cannot be conveniently disposed of in a pending suit, I should be disposed to apply to them the same rules as have recently been adopted under the English Judicature Acts; but even in England these rules, though intended to produce finality, have often had the effect of protracting and complicating suits, and I fear that in India their working would be much more unsatisfactory. Therefore the only amendment which I propose is one of a very minor character, and its effect is to apply section 216 of the Code to all cases of set-off allowed under the existing law, whether they can be brought within section 111 or not.

"There is a leading case, called Semayne's case, well known to English lawyers, and usually treated as the authority for the *dictum* that an Englishman's house is his castle. I suppose it was in consequence of the rules laid down in, or believed to be deducible from, this case that section 271 of the Code provides that 'no person executing any process under this Code directing or authorizing seizure of moveable property' shall . . . . . break open any outer door of a dwelling-house.' I should be the last person to advocate any undue interference with domestic privacy, but at the same time I am not in favour of allowing any debtor, English or Indian, to employ the sanctity of his house-door as a means for avoiding or delaying payment of his just debts; and therefore I propose (by section 13) that the Courts should be empowered, under special circumstances, to make an order authorizing the breaking open of an outer door. I hope the Courts may be trusted to exercise this discretion in such a way as may minimize the risk of a breach of the peace. Of course the proviso as to entry into zanánas will be retained.

"I also propose to amend a section (section 320) which was the subject of much discussion in 1877 and 1879—the section under which the execution of decrees relating to immoveable property may be transferred to the Collector. Under the existing law there is no appeal provided from the Collector's orders in such cases. It is true that the Government of the North-Western Provinces has issued executive orders on the subject, but the validity of such rules may possibly be called in question, and I think it better to declare distinctly that rules may be made providing for an appeal and regulating its course and conditions. I think also that, if the Collector is to act effectively under these sections, it should be made clear that he is something more than a mere instrument of the Civil Courts.

"I have adopted a suggestion made to me by a gentleman at the Bombay Bar that we should follow the recent English law by giving the Courts power to decree sale in lieu of partition in certain cases. It may obviously be inconvenient and difficult to divide a family house.

"There have been some difficulties about the working of the sections relating to suits by and against Native Princes and Chiefs. I propose, for their convenience, to make it clear that a fresh appointment of a person to prosecute or defend on their behalf need not be made in each case. I propose also to define more precisely by whom consent to the institution of a suit against a ruling Prince may be given, and to make the provisions of the law more elastic with respect to the mode of giving the consent, the cases in which the consent may be given, and the Courts to which the consent may apply. A reported case shows that doubts have been entertained as to the name by which a ruling Prince should sue or be sued, and I have been told that it is considered derogatory to the dignity of a ruling Prince or Chief that his personal name should be called out in open Court. There is no reason why deference should not be paid to sentiment and etiquette when they do not interfere with the substantial interests of justice,

and therefore I propose that a ruling Prince or Chief may sue or be sued in the name of his State.

"It will be seen, on looking at the Bill, that, in order to make room for one of the new sections relating to suits by and against Native Chiefs, I have ousted section 434 of the Code from its present place and have given it a new place and a new number in the final chapter of the Code, where a convenient gap has been made by a recent repeal. I propose to do this, not for a mere draftsman's whim, but because the section now numbered 434, which relates to the execution in British India of decrees of Native States, is out of place in a chapter headed 'Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers'; and I cannot help suspecting that in consequence of its inappropriate position it may possibly have been overlooked by the Bench of Judges who decided a case reported in a recent number of the Calcutta Law Reports. If I am wrong in supposing this, the learned Judges will, I hope, forgive me; but at all events no harm can be done by removing the section from a chapter where one would not naturally think of looking for it.

"There has been much doubt as to what class of persons are entitled to take proceedings under section 539 as having a *direct* interest in a public charitable or religious trust. The class is one which it is impossible to define with accuracy, but, after perusal of the cases and consultation with the High Courts, I have come to the conclusion that the introduction of the adjective 'direct' into the section was unnecessary and has led to misconception, and therefore I propose to remove it.

"The remaining sections of the Bill are either unimportant or of a very technical character, and therefore I will not take up the time of the Council by dwelling on their provisions, but will at once ask them to take into consideration the motion which stands in my name."

The Hon'ble SIR THEODORE HOPE said:—

"The subject upon which our hon'ble colleague the Law Member has just favoured us with so complete and interesting an exposition is one of extreme importance; and, having been a member—I may say a very active working member—of the Select Committees on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Bills in 1877 and 1879, I wish to express, in the first place, my conviction—a conviction then felt by all those engaged in that work—that revisions of the Civil Procedure Code should only take place at very rare intervals. This opinion, I think I am right in saying, was shared at that time by the law authorities at home, and had in fact mainly contributed to the postponement of legislation on the preceding occasion in 1867, when it had been proposed by Mr. Harington. This reluctance to revise the Code is based on two grounds. One is the immense inconvenience which is caused to the Courts, the Bar and the public in general by the complete subversion of a long and elaborate enactment with which they have become familiar, and the destruction of translations, text-books and handy manuals which have been prepared to make it intelligible to ordinary people. The other and very important ground for this reluctance to change is the great time which is necessary for the elaboration of a new Code of the description in question. I say 'a new Code,' because, although in many instances only the old sections are substantially reproduced, as a matter of fact it is generally found that there are very few of them which do not either change their place, scope, substance or wording in some manner or other. Of the long time necessary there can be no better illustration than what took place in 1877, 1879 and 1882. I think I am not far wrong in saying that the Bill of 1877 would not have become law then but for the approaching departure from India of Sir Arthur Hobhouse, who was, very naturally, anxious—and the Government were also anxious—to complete the work to which he had given his attention during nearly the whole period of his Law Membership. Still, notwithstanding that, it was found by experience that it would have been a great deal better if we had had at least another year to work on the Bill; and in 1879, consequently, we were obliged to pass another Bill with an immense number of amendments. Still, the enactment having reached that stage, I think it was very much to be regretted that in 1882 a further complete alteration should

have been made by re-enacting all the sections which were already law, along with certain minor changes. However, what we now have is not the law of 1877 or 1879, but the law of 1882, and I think it would be very much to be deprecated that any change should be made now of fundamental importance except after the lapse of a very considerable period—a period which I think the Law Commission on one occasion declared should be at least ten years. Meanwhile, however, there can be, according to my humlbe judgment, no objection to such minor amending Bills as that which, so far as I understand its nature, our Hon'ble Law Member has brought forward on the present occasion, provided great care be taken not to make any change whatever which is not really unavoidable.

"I trust, too, that more than this may not be attempted even in the time of our hon'ble colleague's successor, unless indeed under one eventuality, and one only; and that is, if a decision should fortunately be arrived at for making very fundamental changes in our civil procedure so as to diminish the immense amount of routine which now invests—and I may say *infests*—all cases relating to petty amounts. If our procedure could be vastly simplified, in a way which has before now been indicated in this Council, and if some other changes, such as those which our hon'ble colleague lately alluded to as having proved advantageous in the case of the local legislation affecting the Dekkhan agricultural districts, could be introduced, then, and then alone, I think that a revision of this Code on a large scale might be justifiable at an earlier date than, say, 1892."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes. He said:—

"I propose to make some additions to a very useful Act which was passed in 1868, and which is known as the General Clauses Act. The object of that Act is to make the language of enactments of this Council shorter and more uniform, and to avoid vain repetitions, by generalizing certain definitions and rules of frequent occurrence, and by declaring, once for all, that these definitions and rules shall apply to future Acts unless a contrary intention appears.

"The additions which I propose to make are based on my personal experience during the last few years. I have had a list prepared of the special definitions inserted in Acts of this Council, and I find on examination of this list that there are some dozen or so of these definitions which might with advantage be generalized and added to the list contained in the Act of 1868.

"I also propose to generalize certain provisions which have so frequently recurred in recent Acts as to have become what conveyancers call 'common form.' Among these provisions I will mention two, which have some bearing on the machinery and practice of legislation in this country.

"It is not as a rule desirable that an Act of this Council should be brought into operation immediately on its passing. An interval should be allowed for the publication of the Act both in English and in the vernaculars of the country, for its distribution, and, when it is of a complex character, for its study by the officers who will have to administer it and by the persons whom it will principally affect. In most cases also time must be given for making the administrative arrangements necessary for giving full effect to the Act.

"It has therefore been my practice to insert in every Bill, except where the proposed enactment is of great simplicity or of special urgency, a clause

postponing the operation of the measure either until some future date specified in the Act or until a future date to be fixed by executive authority. But when an interval of this kind is provided it is often necessary to give some legal authority for the preliminary arrangements which have to be made, such as the appointment of officers and the making of rules. Accordingly it has become the practice to insert a clause providing that all necessary appointments, rules and so forth may be made during the interval between the passing of the Act and its coming into operation, but that they shall not take effect until the latter date. It will be remembered that some temporary inconvenience was caused by the accidental omission of such a clause from the Bengal Tenancy Act. I propose to generalize this clause, so as to obviate the necessity for its special enactment hereafter.

"I have referred to the rules which are generally required for the purpose of giving full effect to Acts of the legislature, and we all know that most Indian Acts confer an extensive power to make such rules. I have observed, in the course of my experience as chairman of Select Committees, that the clauses giving this power are usually scrutinized with some jealousy by unofficial, and especially by Native, members of this Council, and I have much sympathy with their feelings on the subject. The obligation which a member in charge of a Bill is under of publicly explaining and defending the provisions which he proposes is a very wholesome check on hasty and ill-judged legislation, and it would not be constitutional that this check should be evaded by a wholesale delegation of legislative or quasi-legislative power to subordinate authorities. At the same time every one who has any familiarity with the work of this Council will admit that the delegation of power to make rules on subordinate matters is essential to good legislation. The proper function of this legislature is to determine the broad lines on which the law is to be administered: if it descends into and attempts to prescribe minute details of administration, it undertakes work which it is not fitted to perform and which it will perform badly. It is usually for the Legal Member, as the person responsible for the drafting of Acts, to suggest, and it is for the Council to determine, where the lines can be most fitly drawn between matters which should be settled by the legislature, matters which should be prescribed by rule, and matters which must be left to executive orders or to the discretion of individual officers.

"Whilst insisting, however, on the necessity for giving this rule-making power, I am fully impressed with the expediency of subjecting the rules made under it to the same kind of preliminary criticism as is applied to Acts of the legislature. I had an opportunity now nearly four years ago of expressing my sense of the great importance of inviting and facilitating criticisms and suggestions both from official and from non-official persons and bodies with respect to measures pending before the Legislative Council, and of explaining the measures which the Government of India had adopted and proposed with this view. I have nothing material to add to the remarks which I then made, and my subsequent experience certainly does not induce me to qualify them. On that occasion I directed attention to the quantity and importance of the subordinate legislation which is effected under delegated powers, and I said that, with a view of applying, as far as practicable, the same principles as had been applied to direct enactments of the legislature, the Government of India had recommended that any rule, regulation or notification which affected the outside public, whether made under executive authority or under the authority of an Act, should, before being issued by the Local Government or Administration, and, where sanction was required, before being submitted for the sanction of the Governor General in Council, be published as a draft, with the view of ascertaining whether any valid objection could be taken to it. Extensive effect has since been given to this recommendation, and the Council will have observed that, when any recent Act authorizes the making of rules, it almost always requires drafts of the rules to be previously published in the manner which I have indicated. In fact, a provision to this effect has become a common form, and I propose now to stereotype it by inserting it in the Bill which I am asking leave to introduce.

"The provisions to which I have referred are, I think, the only provisions of general interest which the Bill contains. The remainder of the Bill consists of what may be fairly described as draftsman's clauses."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GLANDERS AND FARCY ACT, 1879, EXTENSION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency. He said:—
"This is an enactment which was passed in 1879, and which only extends to those parts of India which have no legislatures of their own. The Bengal and Madras legislatures have passed separate Acts on the same subject, but the Bombay Government now ask us to extend the Indian Act to Bombay, preferring this course to that of legislating for themselves. Accordingly, we propose to remove from the existing Act the words excluding its application to the Bombay Presidency."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also introduced the Bill.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill and Statement of Objects and Reasons be published in the *Gazette of India* in English and in the *Bombay Government Gazette* in English and in such other languages as the Local Government thinks fit.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 8th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 3rd September, 1886.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 1st SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain has again been general during the week, though the quantities reported to have fallen in the Madras and Bombay Presidencies are as a rule small. Heavier falls have occurred in Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. No report has been received from British Burma.

In Bombay, Madras, Mysore, and Coorg agricultural prospects continue good. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the recent rainfall has been very beneficial, and the crops promise well. Prospects in the Punjab are satisfactory, though more rain is wanted in some districts.

Prospects are favourable in most parts of the Central Provinces, though rain is very urgently needed in the Raipur, Bilaspur, and Sambalpur districts. In some tracts the rain which fell during the week under report is believed to have been beneficial.

In Berar, Central India, and Rajputana the crops are doing well.

Except in parts of Behar and East Bengal, where much injury has been caused by excessive rain, agricultural prospects are favourable in the Lower Provinces. Transplanting is nearly finished, and the early rice and jute harvests are in progress.

In the Sylhet and Cachar districts of Assam the crops have suffered greatly from floods, and some injury has also been done in the Lakhimpur district.

The public health is on the whole satisfactory, though fever is reported from most Provinces.

Prices are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept 1st)		
Bellary	Average ·15	Standing crops generally good, but dry crops withering in parts of two taluks and castor oil plants affected by insects in one village; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Fever in one and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	Average last week since revised, 1·47; this week, ·23.	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 4·90; this week, ·86.	Slight small-pox in three and fever in four divisions. Slight cattle-disease in one taluk; some cholera.
Kistna	Average last week since revised, 6·98; this week, ·09.	Standing crops damaged by late rain, especially in Deltaic taluks. River 7·0 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·44	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever in one, small-pox in two, and cattle-disease in four taluks.
Coimbatore	Average ·03	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn generally above average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average 1·21	Standing crops generally good; harvest dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, ·05; this week, ·27.	Health of people and cattle generally good.
Malabar	Average ·55	Standing first crop paddy ripening. Fever in one and slight small-pox in six talukas; cholera and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	·11	Harvest paddy. Slight small-pox; fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 1st)		
Kurrachee	Jati, ·70; average of seven other stations, ·30.	Weather cloudy. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 34, in Tatta 24, 40 and 40, in Shahbandar 20, 42 and 42, and in Manjhand 26, 38 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Rain in nine talukas, average ·53.	*Kharif* cultivation good; crops injured by floods in Tando Bago taluka. River at Kotri on 30th ultimo, 18 feet 6 inches against 19 feet 11 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *bajri* 38, *juari* 40, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·63; total 32·53; rain throughout the district.	Sowing operations still in progress in some talukas; standing crops promising. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	·76; total 33·94	Cattle-disease in Kherala, Visnagar, and Mehsana talukas. Standing crops continue in good condition. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—contd.		
Surat	Rain in six talukas	Standing crops healthy. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka; fever in Bardoli and Jalalpur talukas. *Juari* 38 and *bajri* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	At Igatpuri, 5·89; Peint, 5·70; maximum at Sinnar, 1·25 and minimum at Malegaon, ·12.	Standing crops in good condition; transplantation completed in *dangi* villages. Public health good. Wheat 30¾, *bajri* 33, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day; total of week, 1·21; total to date 90·90, being 32·41 above average.	Abnormal temperature 1° warm from 25th to 29th, afterwards fell to 2° cool on 31st ultimo; vapour in air normal; wind normal.
Poona	Maval, 3·37; Haveli, 2·56; light showers elsewhere; maximum ·87 and minimum ·05 at Khed and Indapur.	Standing crops in good condition. More rain wanted in Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, and in parts of Bhimthadi and Haveli talukas. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 52 pounds in the district and *bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona city.
Ahmednagar	In Nagar, ·71; Shevgaon, ·61; Sangamner, ·31 and in Jamkhed, ·28; very slight in four and none in three talukas.	Crops and public health good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 96 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	In Sholapur, ·42; Barsi, ·27 and in Karmala, ·06.	*Kharif* crops promising in all talukas. *Juari* 62½ and *bajri* 43½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Slight rain varying from ·79 in Kalghatgi to ·07 in Nargund.	Heavy showers urgently required generally for rice and *juari* crops, which are suffering from drought in parts of Bankapur, Ranibennur, and Kod talukas. Cotton sowing in progress. Rice 23 and *juari* 50 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	In Karwar, 4·70; total 127·86; 40·03 more than last year; Kumpta, 2·99; Sirsi, 2·59; and Haliyal, ·91.	Rice, sugarcane, and cardamom crops thriving. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Karwar, Akola, and Sirsi, decreasing in Kumpta. Common rice at Karwar 14, district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	0·3; total 34·43	General health fair. Weeding in progress; cotton still being sown in some places. Wheat 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 45 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Fair rain in almost all districts, more urgently wanted in parts of Dharwar and Poona. River falling in Sind. Scarcity of water in one taluka of Upper Sind frontier. The condition of standing crops generally good everywhere. Slight damage done to crops by floods in parts of Hyderabad and by insects in parts of Ratnagiri. Fever in parts of eight, small-pox in parts of three, and cattle-disease in parts of eleven districts.
Bengal—(Sept. 1st)		
Chittagong	10·07	Weather seasonable. Prospects of crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain and insects. Prices steady. Public health good.
Dacca	7·55	Paddy crops damaged here and there by floods. Water subsiding. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	3·44	Prospects of crops satisfactory; harvesting of early rice and jute proceeding; transplanting of *amun* still going on; sugarcane doing well. Public health generally good.
Moorshedabad	2·84	Weather hot. Health and agricultural prospects excellent. *Aus* nearly cut. Prices falling rapidly.
Rungpore	1·18	Harvesting of *aus* nearly finished, outturn good; jute being cut and steeped; transplanting of *amun* still going on. Fever moderately prevalent.
Burdwan	2·60	Prospects of crops good. Public health generally good.
Bhagalpur	2·20	Timely rain has fallen. Transplanting of rice can now be finished; *bhadoi* harvest progressing. Early rice and Indian corn good.
Purneah	4·94	Crops excellent, except in a limited area, which has suffered from excessive rain. *Bhadoi* being harvested in some places. Public health fair. Rivers high but falling.
Patna	9·63	Transplanting of rice still going on in some places; *bhadoi* in lowlands damaged by excessive rain. Cholera still reported from Behar, Islampore, and Chandi police stations; otherwise public health good.
Durbhunga	9·55	Retransplanting of paddy being carried on where possible, but its progress is much retarded by excessive rain, which fell this week. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·79	Weather seasonable. Good rain all over the district. Transplanting in progress; crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	1·65	Weather hot and cloudy. Early rice ripening; late rice doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.
Midnapore	......	No report received.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Khoolna	3·56	Weather cloudy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. A little fever at Satkhira; public health good.
Dinagepore	3·32; rain all over the district.	Weather seasonable. *Aus* and jute being harvested, with fair yield; state of *amun* and sugarcane good. Price of rice falling. Cattle-disease in four thanas.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	4·41; heavy showers.	Rivers falling. Crops doing well.
Gya	8·02	Crop prospects good. Prices unchanged. Public health fair.
Chumparun	3·89	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops in good condition, except where damage done by floods. River rising again. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rain fell all over the Provinces during the week; it was very heavy in several parts. General agricultural prospects are favourable, except in parts of Behar and East Bengal, where much damage has been caused to crops by excessive rain and floods; transplanting operations are being rapidly finished; harvesting of early rice and jute going on with fair results. General health continues satisfactory, although fever exists in certain districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 1st)		
Benares (Aug. 30th)	4·60	Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices stationary. Cholera in one tahsil, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease reported.
Ballia („ „)	Averaging 3·0	Prospects of *kharif* crops slightly injured by excessive rain. Supplies plentiful. Health good.
Gorakhpore („ „)	1·60	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 31st)	*Nil*	Prospects of *kharif* good; *moth* and *urd* being sown. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Lucknow („ 30th)	Good and seasonable rain; average fall 4·0.	Prospects very good; sowing of *mash* continues. Markets well supplied and prices stationary. Health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Good fall of rain all over the district; at Sadr, 5·70.	Prospects of crops good. Prices steady. General health fair.
Partabgarh („ 31st)	Good rain has fallen during week.	The rain is beneficial to rice. Prospects of all crops good. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 5·10	Weather cloudy. Crops much improved by late rain. Prices stationary. Slight fever reported and sporadic cholera in one tahsil; no cattle-disease.
Cawnpore („ „)	3·10 to 9·10	Crops much benefited by rain and flourishing. Prices stationary. Sporadic cholera at head-quarters; slight cattle-disease in three parganas.
Farakhabad („ „)	Averaging 6·20	Prospects good and supplies plentiful. Cholera continues in Farakhabad; cattle-disease in one tahsil.
Sitapur („ „)	Averaging 3·50	Safety of the early *kharif* is assured. No sickness reported.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain in Faridpur tahsil, moderate elsewhere.	Crops promise well. Cholera prevalent in a part of the district, a few cases reported in Bareilly city.
Banda („ 30th)	Good and general rain.	The rain has greatly benefited the crops. Prices steady. Unusual autumnal fever continues; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon („ 31st)	Good rain	Rain sufficient for standing crops, which promise well. Prices falling. General health fair; fever in some places; cattle-disease continues.
Agra („ 30th)	Heavy rain from 2·50 to 7·90.	Prospects good. Prices steady. General health good; cholera reported from one village.
Jhansi („ „)	Rainfall excessive	Weeding operations hindered by excessive rain in two parganas. Prices steady. Public health and condition of cattle generally good; two cases of cholera reported from cantonments, one fatal.
Meerut („ 31st)	From 1·80 to 6·60	All crops flourishing. Prices steady. Slight fever reported.
		General Remarks.—Abundant rain has fallen during the week, greatly benefiting the crops. Prospects are reported good throughout. Supplies ample and prices generally steady. Cases of fever and cholera in some places; otherwise public health fair.
Punjab—(Sept. 1st)		
Hissar	......	No report received.
Delhi	3·77	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects much improved.
Umballa	3·65	Health fair. Prices fluctuating. Prospects flourishing.
Jullundur	·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	1·40	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	At Moga, ·50; Zira, ·50.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	1·0	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Lahore	......	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good.
Mooltan	......	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Rawalpindi	1·25	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects average.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Shahpur	Slight rain throughout the district.	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects fair.
Dera Ismail Khan	......	Health good. Prices stationary.
Peshawar	......	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in all districts, except Lahore, Mooltan, Dera Ismail Khan, and Peshawar, more wanted in the Mooltan, Shahpur, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Shahpur district; fluctuating in the Delhi district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces—(Sept. 1st)		
Nagpur	·11	Weather cloudy. Rice wants rain; other crops good. Small-pox in Nagpur. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	·58	Crops thriving. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Aug. 31st)	1·90	Good rain. Weeding and ploughing progressing. Fever and bowel complaints prevalent. Prices stationary.
Seoni	·72	Weather cloudy and warm. Transplantation of rice retarded; weeding and ploughing in progress. Health good. Prices rising.
Bilaspur	2·10	More rain wanted. Prospects in tahsils Mungeeli and Seorinarain somewhat favourable; in Bilaspur half crop injured. Cholera and fever in places.
Hoshangabad	2·52	General health good. Prices unchanged.
Khandwa	1·36	Weather showery. Prospects favourable. 139 cases of cholera, 60 deaths. Prices unchanged.
Raipur	·46	Weather close, with alternate cloud and sunshine. Prospects becoming worse daily. Rain urgently needed. Rice on highlands in Raipur and Sunga tahsils destroyed and on lowlands precarious; prospects in Drug slightly better, in Dhamtari fair. Cholera decreasing; cattle-disease in places. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Aug. 28th)	5·47	Rain very beneficial, but more wanted. Rice on highland in tahsil Bargarh much injured. Cholera and cattle-disease in places. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Prospects favourable, except in the rice tracts of the southern and eastern districts in Seoni, Nagpur, Bhandara and Balaghat; the rice crops have suffered from lack of rain at transplantation time, but prospects have been much improved by some good falls of rain, which have occurred within the two last days, and which though of a local character have, it is believed, greatly benefited the crops over a large area. No good fall has occurred during the week in the Raipur district, and the rice and *kodon* crops are there in a precarious state; those sown on high grounds having perished on a considerable portion of the district. Rain is urgently wanted in Bilaspur and Sambalpur; there have been good falls and the outlook has improved, but in parts of Bilaspur the rice crops cannot but be a poor one.
Assam—(Sept. 1st)		
Gauhati	3·65 during week ending 31st ultimo.	Weather hot. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* in progress.
Sylhet	5·13	*Aus* crops in Sunamganj nearly lost; damage done to *aman* is estimated at 5 to 8 annas; great distress said to prevail in parts of Karimganj, where crops are almost entirely ruined. A severe attack of cholera reported from Karimganj; prospects far from favourable.
Cachar	4·30	Weather warm. River again rising. Transplanting of *sali* crops progressing slowly. Common rice 12½ seers per rupee. Prospects of tea not satisfactory. Blight is increasing; general health good; cattle-disease on the decrease.
Dibrugarh	3·67	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *ahu* and transplanting of *sali* progressing; damage reported to *ahu* crops and *sali* seedlings by floods in North Lakhimpur and Sadr subdivision. Public health good; cattle-disease still continues.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 1st)		
Bangalore, Mysore	Rainfall general	Standing crops in good condition. Paddy being harvested in parts; prospects of season favourable. Public health good. No material change in prices, except in Hassan district, where they have fallen slightly.
Mercara	2·47	Prospects good. Prices fallen slightly.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 1st)		
Amraoti	·55	Weather cloudy and close. Crops in flourishing condition. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	·11	Weather cloudy and close. Crops promise well; weeding continues.
Hyderabad	Average rainfall during week, ·38; total since 1st January, 31·41.	Rainfall of week slightly damaged some *kharif* crops and opened breaches in a few tanks. General health of talukas fair. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11¾, white *juari* 11, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15 seers per current sicca rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Central India States—(Sept. 1st).		
Indore	·89; total rainfall 29·69.	Weather cool, cloudy, and showery.
Morar (Gwalior)	4·29; total rainfall 24·14.	Health and prospects good. Weather cloudy.
Neemuch	·23; total rainfall 20·49.	Weather cloudy. Crops thriving. Health good.
Goona	3·08	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	1·35	*Kharif* prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Agar	·40	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·82	Weather seasonable. Health good. Crops thriving.
Nowgong	4·44; total rainfall 29·34.	*Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 1st)		
Abu (Sept. 1st)	1·07	Weather cloudy, close, and sultry, but seasonable.
Sirohi (Aug. 29th)	·17	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy and fairly cool.
Marwar („ 28th)	·45	Tanks all full. Some fever prevails. Crops excellent. Weather cloudy; winds getting cooler. Prices falling.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·46	Tanks and wells full. Crops and health good. Prices falling. Weather occasionally cloudy.
Meywar („ „)	·14	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health fair; dysentery and diarrhœa prevalent. Prices falling. Weather cloudy.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, ·84; Tonk, 1·98; previous week—Deoli, 2·54; Shapura, 3·84.	Weather rainy. Health good.
Ajmere („ 31st)	3·60	Crops improving. More rain wanted. Health good.
Kerowle („ 28th)	1·07	Tank and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever continues; health good. Prices steady.
Dholepore („ 25th)	·41	Tanks and wells filling. Crops good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Ulwur („ 31st)	1·47	Crops good. Slight fever; health good. Prices steady.
Bickanir („ 28th)	·69	Good rain in districts. Prospects good. Fever in Bickanir and four districts. Prices low. Weather hot.
Nepal—(Aug. 26th)		
Katmandu (Aug. 27th)	4·33	Almost continuous rain for nearly a month is proving bad both for men and crops; sunlight and warmth are needed.

C. J. LYALL,

Officiating Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XVIII OF 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 8th August 1885.		Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 7th August 1886.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1885.		Total Receipts from 1st April to 7th August 1886.		Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease 1886-87.
			Total.	Per mile open.		Total.	Per mile open.	Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total.	Per mile open per week.		
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
7th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	67,186	111	680	78,856	116	21,85,613	194	25,13,720	201	3,28,107	...
14th ditto	Madras	861	1,40,850	164	831	1,34,221	162	26,28,231	165	27,50,438	174	1,22,207	...
7th ditto	South Indian	654	86,118	132	654	91,179	139	16,47,813	135	18,48,872	153	2,01,059	...
14th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,71,057	248	1,497	5,42,717	363	1,32,23,792	475	1,50,31,330	545	18,07,538	...
7th ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,60,409	348	461	1,71,000	371	49,78,422	582	53,83,411	634	4,04,989	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,25,620	202	4,123	10,17,973	247	2,46,63,871	326	2,75,27,771	360	28,63,900	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
14th August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,98,045	461	1,515	6,87,339	454	1,73,98,127	618	1,68,58,806	604	...	5,39,32
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	8,173	143	57	7,812	137	1,70,439	160	1,75,484	167	5,045	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	586	49	12	659	55	19,837	89	21,642	98	1,805	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	5,423	72	75	6,234	83	1,24,530	90	1,30,482	95	5,952	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,81,282	199	1,411	2,70,000	191	58,20,664	222	63,23,042	243	5,02,378	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	20,347	65	315	30,433	97	2,73,590	60	6,35,739	109	3,62,149	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,350	32	...	...	37,177	48	37,177	...
	TOTAL	3,385	10,13,856	299	3,427	10,03,827	293	2,38,07,187	387	2,41,82,372	383	3,75,185	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
7th August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	69,623	299	257	83,500	325	14,05,135	346	15,22,550	351	27,415	...
14th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,149	42	27	984	36	25,244	50	31,375	62	6,131	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	29,819	120	249	30,000	120	6,65,289	144	8,12,526	177	1,47,237	...
7th ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,895	51	37	1,540	42	47,584	69	37,797	55	...	9,78
14th ditto	Tirhoot	226	21,697	96	246	23,117	94	4,89,421	117	5,76,136	127	86,715	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	11,285	45	253	14,152	56	2,99,925	65	3,84,024	82	84,099	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,723	172	45	9,645	214	1,74,057	208	2,53,943	306	79,886	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	8,564	57	149	11,646	78	5,58,764	202	5,56,796	203	...	1,96
7th ditto	Burma	327	29,575	90	327	37,685	115	7,84,975	155	7,89,301	127	4,326	...
31st July 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(b) 150	2	150	...
14th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,65,727	258	1,803	4,46,693	247	1,10,31,663	329	91,67,407	276	...	18,64,25
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,759	87	60	4,216	64	1,10,717	90	1,01,197	83	...	9,32
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	900	25	36	905	25	26,362	39	35,650	54	9,288	...
7th ditto	Dacca	86	622	7	86	3,193	37	31,053	52	91,204	57	59,551	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	1,025	41	30	709	24	10,778	23	12,239	22	1,461	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,55,363	184	3,611	6,67,985	185	1,57,51,567	246	1,43,72,295	216	...	13,79,27
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	24,94,839	226	11,161	26,89,785	241	6,42,22,625	318	6,60,82,438	321	18,59,813	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,05,60,527	152	3,30,22,780	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,36,62,098	166	3,30,59,658	161	...	6,02,44
Assisted Companies.													
7th August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	9,961	79	126	9,350	74	2,16,336	92	2,26,144	97	9,808	...
14th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,314	49	67	4,268	64	91,077	74	1,21,749	99	30,672	...
31st July 1886	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	...	(c) 75,360	51	(d) 1,14,139	77	38,779	...
14th August 1886	Bengal and North-Western	303	20,778	69	303	25,790	85	4,78,044	85	7,72,790	139	2,94,746	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,128	142	22	3,544	161	99,538	244	98,744	241	...	79
	TOTAL	518	37,181	72	518	42,952	83	9,60,355	87	13,33,566	121	3,73,211	...
	Native States.												
14th August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	11,666	60	193	12,282	64	4,16,069	116	4,12,303	116	...	3,76
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,297	52	64	3,570	56	59,253	50	70,421	60	11,168	...
7th ditto	Nizam's	121	15,287	126	208	27,414	132	4,24,039	188	4,44,065	116	20,026	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,480	53	140	7,731	55	1,46,665	56	1,53,189	59	6,524	...
14th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	738	46	16	846	53	14,394	48	20,338	69	5,944	...
31st July 1886	Morvi	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	...	...	(d) 18,271	30	18,271	...
	TOTAL	534	38,468	72	621	51,843	83	10,60,420	107	11,18,587	92	58,167	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st July 1886.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 1st August 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 31st July 1886.

SIMLA,
The 1st September, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.,*
Under Secretary.

Printed and published for the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA *at the* GOVERNMENT CENTRAL BRANCH PRESS, *Simla.*



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,

Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Senate will proceed in the month of March 1887 to the election of a Tagore Law Professor for the term of one year to commence on the 1st of September 1887.

The salary of the Professorship is R10,000 per annum, and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures upon *one* of the following subjects :—

1. The Law relating to Damages.
2. The Law relating to Riparian Rights, including the law of Alluvion and Diluvion, and the law of property in navigable and non-navigable rivers.
3. The Law relating to Adoption.
4. The Mahommedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Sunnis.

5. The Mahommedan Law relating to Marriage, Dower, Divorce, Legitimacy and Guardianship of Minors according to the Shiahs.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 2nd September 1886.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 18th August 1886.

No. 28.—Mr. D. N. Pritha Datta is admitted into the service as an Uncovenanted Medical Officer with effect from the date of his assuming medical charge of the civil station of Hissar, and his services are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

ACCOUNTANT GENERAL, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 25th August 1886.

No. 4.—Mr. G. H. Lemaistre, Deputy Examiner, attached to the Office of the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Punjab, passed the Departmental Standard Examination prescribed by Public Works Department Code, Chapter II, paragraph 14, on the 6th July 1886.

A. G. BEGBIE, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Accountant General.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Indore Residency, the 30th August 1886.

No. 3210.—Colonel C. Martin, C.B., Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent in Western Malwa, is granted privilege leave for thirty days from such date in September as he may avail himself of it.

The 31st August 1886.

No. 3215.—Captain G. E. Money, Officiating 2nd Squadron Commander, 1st Regiment Central India Horse, availed himself of the privilege leave granted to him in this Office Notification No. 2390, dated 21st June, on the 15th August 1886.

By Order,

H. DAVIES,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl. for Central India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 28th August 1886.

No. 2191 *G.*—Second Class Hospital Assistant No. 277, Katarod Ram, attached to the Merwara Battalion, Ajmere, is granted sixty days' leave of absence with full pay, with effect from the forenoon of the 9th August 1886.

No. 2198 *G.*—Third Class Hospital Assistant Hurdeo Pershad, attached to the Pisangan Dispensary in Ajmere, is granted three months' privilege leave, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th August 1886, and 2nd Class Hospital Assistant Muhesh Pershad, of the Government Reserve List of Hospital Assistants, is appointed to act for him during his absence.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF AJMERE-MERWARA.

NOTIFICATION.

Abu, the 30th August 1886.

No. 971-975 *III.*—Mr. F. L. Reid, Principal, Government College, Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, is granted six weeks' leave without allowances, with effect from the forenoon of the 4th August 1886, under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code.

With effect from the same date, Mr. T. Harris, B.A., is appointed to officiate as Principal, Government College, Ajmere, and Inspector of Schools, Ajmere-Merwara, during Mr. Reid's absence on leave, or until further orders.

By Order,

E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. to the Agent to the Govr. Genl., Rajputana.

RESIDENT IN MYSORE.

NOTIFICATION.

Bangalore, the 23rd August 1886.

No. 2380-5176.—Mr. J. Dias, Head Clerk, Mysore Resident's Office, is appointed Officer in charge of the Resident's Treasury and Sub-Registrar, Civil and Military Station of Bangalore, with effect from the 14th January 1886.

By Order,

E. A. FRASER, *Major,*
Assistant to the Resident.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 31st August 1886.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at	R	a.	p.			
Head Office	91,78,044	1	11	2,70,13,359	14	10
Public Deposits at Branches	1,78,35,315	12	11			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,21,82,854	6	11
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,15,566	6	5
Sundries				15,72,360	1	4
RUPEES				8,55,40,805	12	6

ASSETS.				R	a.	p.
Government Securities				47,62,442	4	0
Other authorized Investments				58,68,599	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				1,02,67,128	3	1
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				89,09,678	1	1
Bills discounted and purchased				2,24,44,512	9	3
Balances with other Banks				10,62,584	6	2
Bullion				2,648	15	0
Dead Stock				11,30,158	14	7
Stamps				9,589	11	3
Sundries				7,63,166	1	4
				5,52,20,508	9	9
Cash and Currency Notes at	R	a.	p			
Head Office	1,30,82,853	1	3	3,03,20,297	2	9
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,72,37,444	1	6			
RUPEES				8,55,40,805	12	6

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 2nd September 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 49·5.

DIRECTOR GENERAL OF RAILWAYS.

NOTIFICATIONS.—ESTABLISHMENT.

Simla, the 26th August 1886.

No. 76.—Mr. W. Monies, Executive Engineer, 4th Grade, temporary rank, is granted leave on medical certificate for four months, with effect from the 1st June 1886, or such subsequent date as he may have availed himself of the same.

The 27th August 1886.

No. 77.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 172, dated 5th July 1886, Mr. Alfred Peyton, Class IV of the Superior Revenue Establishment, Locomotive Department, is posted to the North-Western Railway.

The 30th August 1886.

No. 78.—Mr. A. S. Gerrard, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India an extension of five months' leave on medical certificate in continuation of the twelve months' furlough and six months' extension previously granted him.

F. S. STANTON, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Director General of Railways.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

NOTIFICATION.

Lahore, the 21st August 1886.

No. 6.—Mr. A. S. Jameson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, Class II of the Superior Revenue Establishment attached to North-Western Railway, is granted one year's leave on medical certificate with the usual subsidiary leave, from such date as he may be allowed to avail himself of it.

L. CONWAY-GORDON,
Manager, North-Western Railway.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 1st September 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 25th August 1886	7,38,485	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,40,509	11,78,994
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	3,02,213	
Ditto ditto Government	1	3,02,214
		14,81,208
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	.	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	1,399	1,399
Balance on the evening of the 1st September 1886		14,79,809
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	10,36,681	
Ditto ditto Government	4,43,128	14,79,809
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	3,897	
Ditto ditto Government	...	3,897

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 2nd September 1886.

TREASURE TROVE.

NOTICE.

In terms of Section 5 of Act VI of 1878, notice is hereby given that on 22nd June 1884, certain treasure (forty-three old rupees) of the value of R43, was found in the ground near the Bhil Katti of Kalyan Bk., Taluka Erandol, of the Khandesh Collectorate of the Bombay Presidency.

Claimants are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Mamlatdar of Erandol on the 6th January 1887, when he will proceed to hold an enquiry according to law.

W. W. LOCH,
Acting Collector of Khandesh.

KHANDESH COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
DHULIA,
The 24th August 1886.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

List of Monuments in Gauhati Cemetery, published with reference to Rule XIX, Part I of the Revised Ecclesiastical Rules promulgated by Home Department Notification No. 103, dated 28th June 1885:—

Name.	Date.
Alfred Jenkinson Jones	1881
Condon	1879
Child of C. S. Ward	1852
Mrs. Mary Fleming	1857
Samuel Fleming	1853
Cowie Colvin Fell	1851
John Edwin Barker	1866
Child of Mr. and Mrs. Sinclair	1869
M. L. Marion Lee	1871
Major Mayne	1863
Child of George Mawson	1874
G. S. Hampton	1867
Child of J. R. D. Cameron	1852
W. Donald McKeon	1855
Lieutenant John Lambard	1848
Mr. W. J. Cash	1851
Mrs. Cash	1849
Daughter of Captain Weymess	1839
Mrs. Weymess	1840
Clara Reynolds	1852
Quartermaster-Sergeant Kirby	1839
Thomas Edward Pinto	1864
Charles Brownlow	1839
J. Goldsmith	1839
Mrs. Simons	1851
William Butler	1857
Child of Major Campbell	1863
Child of Major Campbell	1865
Child of Colonel William Fagan	1863
Edward Orr Logan	1873
John Woodrow Bishop	1864
Charlotte Anis Mulliers	1864
F. R. Butt	1863
F. Gomes	1848
Hannah Jane Rae	1831
Margaret Campbell Hannay	1841
Dear Maria	1838
G. M. Brodie	1846

WALTER A. HAMILTON,
Chaplain of Gauhati & Shillong.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th August 1886.

(For Government Offices only.)

In supersession of the Postal Notice of the 9th April 1883 and of that portion of clause 205 of the Indian Postal Guide (Edition of April 1886) which relates to Foreign Service Parcels, senders of parcels addressed to the United Kingdom, and intended for transmission by post on Her Majesty's service, are requested to affix the service postage stamps used in payment of the postage to the parcel receipt, and not to the declaration of contents and value, presented with the parcel at the Post Office. The service postage stamps should be affixed at foot of the parcel receipt in the space provided below the printed entries "Date" and "Signature of Addressee."

E. C. O'BRIEN,
Offg. 3rd Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

The 24th August 1886.

POSTAL CIRCLE MADRAS.

No. 7393.—Mr. E. M. Dawes, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd Grade, is promoted to the 2nd Grade.

Mr. P. Anantha Charlu, B.A., Personal Assistant to the Post Master General, is appointed to be Superintendent of the Post Master General's Office.

Mr. T. D. Dinwiddie, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade, is promoted to the 3rd Grade.

Mr. W. A. Higgins, Probationer, is appointed to be Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade.

Mr. G. R. Peter, Post Master of Kalicut, is appointed to officiate as a Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Post Master General.

The 26th August 1886.

POSTAL CIRCLE NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES.

No. 7487.—Lalla Peary Lal, Superintendent of Post Offices, 3rd Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 2nd Grade.

Mr. F. W. Tytler, Superintendent of Post Offices, 4th Grade, is appointed to officiate in the 3rd Grade.

Lalla Harkishon, Clerk, Post Master General's Office, is appointed to officiate as a 4th Grade Superintendent and Examiner, Post Offices, 4th Division.

G. J. HYNES,
Offg. 1st Asst. Dir. Genl. of the Post Office of India.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 2nd September 1886.

James, D. R.	Smith, Mrs. Barnard.	Zobel, Josef.
Sangster, Mrs.	Smith, S.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Barnett, Mrs. James.	Grainger, R. H.	Rebeiro, Miss E.
Baron of Warsdorf.	Hair, G.	Ralphe, Capt. A. W.
Berrill, Charles D.	Hanham, C. R.	Rice, W. G. L.
Bose, P. N.	Hill, Mrs. Amy.	Richelmback, A.
Brown, S.	Hoare, R.	Roberts, H. A.
Bush, C.	Horne, James S.	Roberts, H. S.
Butler, T.	Hough, A.	Rochussey, S. E.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Jones, R. H. Wynn.	Rode, Capt. J.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Schoeman, G. M.
Clark, R	Kemp, Edwin.	Scott, J. D.
Clarke, T.	Knight, Mr.	Scotland, W. A.
Comyn, A. D.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Serrell, C
Crowder, Jas.	Lloyd, Chas.	Shapeira, Z.
Davenhill, W. B.	M. A. C. S.	Shaw, Miss E.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Smith, John.
Dodd, C. B. N.	"Mary."	Sole, Rev. A. B
Dowling, D. G. A.	McCreery, James.	St. Aubyn, G. A.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	McDonald, J.	St Claire, C. C.
D'Silva, T. H.	McMorren, R.	Stevens, Thomas.
Drury, Surgeon F. J.	Monro, H. T.	Sugget, Thomas.
Dupine, Madamoiselle C.	Morgan, J. C.	Thompson, R. D.
	Morgan, W.	Touzel, C. J. C.
Easton, Percy H.	Mullen, J.	Tracey, A.
Engelbregt, J. W.	Norman, Lucy.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Forrester, Wm.	Oakley, G.	Walker, P. C.
Fox, R. C. W.	Okeden, Herbert.	Walter, O.
"Gertrude."	Pollock, John.	Weinthraub, Nathan.
Godfrey, J. B.	R. B.	Williams, C.

Registered Letters.

Augier, M. J. W.	Rayneau, E.	Stern, Adolf.
Butterfield, E. K.	Shaw, Miss M.	Vigny, H.
Marf, P.		

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 30th August 1886.

Arrakiel, B. A.	Robinson, Mrs. A.	Woods, A.
Ospher, Mrs J.	Robinson, Mrs. Emilia.	

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 4th September 1886.

It is hereby notified for general information that the following Mail Despatches to Ceylon will be made from the Calcutta General Post Office during September 1886 :—

DATE OF CLOSING.	ROUTE.
6th September 1886 .	By French Steamer.
8th September 1886* .	By B. I. S. N. Co.'s Private Vessel.
14th September 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Bombay.
15th September 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.
22nd September 1886* .	By B. I S. N. Co.'s Private Vessel.
28th September 1886 .	By P & O. Steamer from Bombay.
29th September 1886 .	By P. & O. Steamer from Calcutta.

* These dates are subject to alteration in the event of departure of the vessel being delayed.

N.B.—The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour letters fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage stamp of four 4) annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M.

The rate of postage on letters conveyed by private vessels is two (2) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment compulsory).

The postage on letters conveyed by the P. & O. and French Steamers is three (3) annas per ½ oz. (pre-payment optional).

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
	1886.	
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	4th Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto ditto ditto .	11th „	Ditto.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	10th „	Ditto.
Zanzibar, Mozambique, and East Coast of Africa generally, Delagoa Bay, Natal and Cape Colonies by B. I. Steamers from Aden to Zanzibar and thence by the Castle Mail Packets	4th „	Ditto.
Ditto ditto (Supplementary)	12th „	Ditto.
Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Netherlands India, Labuan, Bankok (Siam), Philippine Islands, China and Japan . .	14th „	Ditto.
Australia, New Zealand and Tasmania .	14th „	Ditto.
Madras and Colombo	15th „	Per P. & O. Str. *Pekin.*
Madras, Pondicherry, Ceylon, Batavia, Singapore and China	6th „	Per French Str. *Tibre.*
Straits and Hong-Kong	7th „	Per Str. *Japan.*
Rangoon and Moulmein	8th „	Per Str. *Arcot.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	8th „	Per Str. *Coconada.*

* *N.B.*—The letter-box will close at 8-30 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Post Master, Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8.* The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20.* This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

یہہ دوا کونینائین کا خوب قائم مقام ہی اور کلکتہ کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے جو ایک ملازم سرکاری واسطے سرکاری کام اور خیرات کے اور سواے اونکے جو کوئی ایک مشت بیس پونڈ خرید لینے سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس کے ٹین کا چار روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا سولہ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ۔

اور عوام الناس بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقیمت نقد حسب نرخ ذیل خرید کرسکتے ہیں یعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹین کا پانچ روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا دس روپیہ آٹھ آنہ ؛ ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بیس روپیہ ۔

یہہ دوا کلکتہ کے بڑے بڑے ولایتی اور دیسی دوا خانونمیں بکتی ہی ماسواے قیمت مذکورۂ بالا کے محصول ڈاک چار اور آٹھ اونس کے ٹین کا آٹھ آنہ ؛ اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا بارہ آنہ ۔

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates : per four-ounce tin, R6-8 ;

per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرسٹلین سنکونا دوائي بخار٬

لال سنکونا بارک کي ايک نئي اور عمده دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مين تيار هوئي هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونين کے لئے يهه بهت خوب قايم مقام هی اور سيب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن يعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ايک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خيرات کے لئے اور وه لوگ جو ايک مشت بيس پونڈ لين نقد اس بهار سے خريد سکتے هين يعنے چار آونس کے ٹين کا چهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کے ٹين کا باره روپيه آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پونڈ کے ٹين کا چوبيس روپيه—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانڈل گارڈن يعنے کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بهار پر مل سکتا هی يعنے چار آونس ٹين کا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ ٹين کا بتيس ۳۲ روپيه يهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولايتي اور ديسي دواخانون مين بهي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹين کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹهه آونس کي ٹين کے لئے آٹهه آنه اور ايک پونڈ کي ٹين کے لئ باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکهے هوئے نرخ کے هی٬

METEOROLOGICAL PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

At the Meteorological Office, No. 5, Russell Street; also at Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., at the prices specified below:—

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1875, 4to, 89 pages text, 297 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1876, 4to, 97 pages text, 340 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1877, 4to, 193 pages text, 375 pages tables, 3 charts. R8.

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Report on the Meteorology of India in 1883, 4to, 150 pages text, 305 pages tables, 9 charts. R8.

Report on the Meteorology of India in 1884, 4to, 153 pages text, 305 pages tables, 4 charts. R8.

Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part I, 4to, 118 pages, 9 plates. R2-8.

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Indian Meteorological Memoirs, Vol. I, Part III, 4to, 86 pages, 2 plates. R1-8.

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Rainfall Chart of India showing the average annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). 8*a*.

Rainfall Map of India (in two sheets, scale 64 miles to one inch), showing the annual distribution of rainfall (in colours). R3.

Register of Original Observations of six stations in India for each of the years 1879 to 1884, corrected and reduced. Each year, R2-8.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part I [Instructions to Observers]. R3.

The Indian Meteorologist's Vade Mecum, Part II [The Meteorology of India]. R5.

Tables for the Reduction of Meteorological Observations in India. R2.

HENRY F. BLANFORD,
Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India.

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The Calcutta Series is distributed by the Bengal Secretariat; the copies for subscribers registered by Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co. are distributed by that firm; and the Madras, Bombay and Allahabad Series are distributed direct from Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad respectively.

In supersession of previous advertisements, on and from the 1st January, 1885, the terms of subscription and sale will be as follows:—

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Orders and subscriptions for 1885 should be at once remitted.

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THE BENGAL RICE MILLS ASSOCIATION, "LIMITED."

Notice is hereby given that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Bengal Rice Mills Association, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Association, No. 3, New China Bazar Street, in the Town of Calcutta, on Monday, the 13th day of September 1886, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, when the subjoined Resolutions will be proposed :—

RESOLUTIONS.

1. That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot, by reason of its liabilities, continue its business and that it is advisable to wind up the same.

2. That the Company be wound up voluntarily, and that F. St. Aubyn King, of Council House Street, Calcutta, Accountant, and C. M. Rustomjee, of No 3, New China Bazar Street, Calcutta, be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators at a remuneration of R250 each, with power to do such of the several acts and things specified in the Indian Companies Act, 1882, and more especially Sections 144, 177, and 201 of that Act, as shall be found necessary or proper for winding up the affairs of the Company, settling the claims of its creditors, and distributing its assets.

The above Resolutions, if passed by the requisite majority, are intended to take effect under Sub-Section (c) of Section 173 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882.

By order of the Board,

H. REINHOLD, JR.,
C. M. RUSTOMJEE,
Agents, pro tem.,
Bengal Rice Mills Association, Ld.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th August 1886.

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SURENDRANATH BANERJEE,
60, Mirzapur Street,
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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Gazette of India.

No. 36.} CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IRRIGATION AND RAINFALL ON INUNDATION CANALS IN THE PUNJAB FOR THE YEARS 1884-85 AND 1885-86.

Comparative Statement of Irrigation and Rainfall for the years 1884-85 and 1885-86 in the Canal Districts of the Punjab.

Districts.	Population.	Area in Acres.	Cultivated area in Acres.	Area Irrigated. Kharif, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Kharif, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Kharif, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Rabbi, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Rabbi, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Rabbi, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Whole Year, 1885-86. Total Acres.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1884-85. Increase.	Whole Year, In comparison with 1884-85. Decrease.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.	Rainfall. 1884-85.	Rainfall. 1885-86.	Percentage of increase or decrease in 1885-86.
Inundation Canals.																
Montgomery (Lower Sohag and Para Canal).	426,529	3,567,750	357,622	*7,551	7,551	...	*9,695	9,051	...	17,246	16,602	..	+2578·00	12·2	5·0	−59·0
Lahore	924,106	2,334,552	1,164,921	14,726	3,297	...	10,301	...	5,875	25,027	...	2,578	−9·34	13·5	9·7	−28·1
Montgomery	Given	above		33,790	808	...	*17,171	...	12,317	50,961	...	11,509	−18·42	Given	above.	
Mooltan	551,964	3,763,200	799,360	180,944	...	15,194	147,819	...	28,650	328,763	...	43,844	−11·77	7·7	9·7	+26·0
Muzaffargarh	338,605	2,007,819	397,529	128,777	...	8,068	123,483	2,293	...	252,[illegible]60	...	5,775	−2·24	8·1	10·8	+33·3
Dera Ghazi Khan	363,346	2,801,280	1,008,000	127,311	...	8,328	44,811	...	5,852	172,122	...	14,180	−7·61	10·3	8·5	−17·5
Shahpur	421,508	3,002,432	524,988	8,936	...	505	6,793	1,681	...	15,729	1,176	...	+8·08	† 11·6	15·4	+32·8
Total Inundation Canals.	3,026,058	17,477,033	4,252,420	502,035	11,656	32,095	360 073	13,025	52,694	862,108	17,778	77,886	−6·52	...	...	...

* The comparison has been made with the half-yearly statement No. 1 for the Rabbi Crop of 1885-86 in which the acreage of the Lower Sohag and Para Canal for the Rabbi Crop of 1884-85 is shown separately.

† This is the correct rainfall, and differs from that shown in the annual statement for 1883-84 and 1884-85.

	Acres.
Area irrigated in 1884-85	922,216
Ditto „ 1885-86	862,108
Net decrease	60,108

R. HOME, *Colonel R. E.*,

Joint Secy. to Govt., Punjab, P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.





The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

No. 37.] SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—PUBLIC.

Simla, the 9th September, 1886.

No. 1375.—Under the provisions of Section 27 (*b*) of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, the Governor-General in Council cancels so much of this Department Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, as exempts kyedangyis in Lower Burma from the operations of all prohibitions and directions contained in Sections 13, 14, 15, and 16 of the Indian Arms Act, and again subjects kyedangyis to the operation of such prohibitions and directions.

No. 1376.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased, under Section 17 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878, to direct that the following clause shall be added to the conditions printed on the back of Forms VI and VII of the forms of licenses published with Notification No. 518, dated the 6th March, 1879, when such licenses are granted in Lower Burma:

"The license-holder shall not sell arms or ammunition to any Asiatic without the permission in writing of a Magistrate of the 1st Class or of the District Superintendent of Police, and shall not sell in any one year to any Asiatic more than one pound of gunpowder and 100 caps without the sanction of the District Magistrate or of the Subdivisional Officer."

EXAMINATIONS.

The 8th September, 1886.

No. 36.—Mr. R. C. Stevenson, an Assistant Commissioner in Burma, having obtained a Degree of Honor in Burmese in the 1st Division, has been presented with the authorized donation of Rs. 4,000.

JUDICIAL.

The 10th September, 1886.

No. 1317.—The services of Mr. G. E. Porter, C.S., are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th instant.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

The 6th September, 1886.

No. 236.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend B. Morrell, M.A., a Senior Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, to retire from the service on medical certificate, with effect from the 15th instant.

No. 238.—Her Majesty's Secretary of State has permitted the Reverend F. V. Knox, M.A., a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) Establishment, to resign his appointment, with effect from the 19th instant.

PATENTS.

The 6th September, 1886.

No. 1131.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 40 *of* 1886.—Frederick de la Fontaine Williams, of No. 6, Jeffrey's Square, in the City of London, England, Merchant, for manufacture of an illuminant appliance for gas and other burners.

No. 47 *of* 1886.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Technical and Agricultural Chemist, at present of Mozufferpore, in the District of Tirhoot, for the improvement of indigo manufacture.

No. 92 *of* 1886.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. D. A. Jackson, G.L.C., Executive Engineer, and Conductor T. Gray, Sub-Engineer of Dum-Dum, for a machine to facilitate the bending and making of sheets of iron such as are used for joining and covering the edges of iron sheets used in roofing in the manner known as the Nynee Tal system of roof covering.

No. 109 *of* 1886.—Edmonds Mulock, of the Junior United Service Club, London, England, a Colonel in Her Majesty's Forces, Companion of the Bath, for improvements in apparatus for working punkahs.

No. 118 *of* 1886.—Harry Murray and Alexander Paterson, both residents of Soparie Baugh Road, Parel, Bombay, India, for improvements in visible drop Lubricators for oiling the moving parts of steam and other Engines.

No. 130 *of* 1886.—Eugene Charles Schrottky, Technical and Agricultural Chemist of Mozufferpore, in the District of Tirhoot, for the improvement of Indigo manufacture.

No. 136 *of* 1886.—Thomas Rodger, Engineer, Thomas Black, Accountant, and Robert Crawford, Ironmonger, all of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, for improved self emptying hopper waggons for ballasting on railways.

No. 138 *of* 1886.—Thomas Rodger, Engineer, Thomas Black, Accountant, and Robert Crawford, Ironmonger, all of Dunedin, in the Colony of New Zealand, for an improved plough for spreading and trimming ballast on Railways.

FORESTS.

The 10th September, 1886.

No. 805 *F*.—In supersession of the Notification of this Department No. 702F., dated the 13th ultimo, it is hereby notified that the following temporary promotions are made during the absence on seventy-three days' privilege leave of Mr. A. L. Home, Conservator of Forests of the 3rd (officiating 2nd) Grade in Bengal:—

Mr. E. G. Chester, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in Bengal, to officiate in the 3rd Grade of Conservators and to have charge of the Forest Department in Bengal, from the 9th June to the 20th August, 1886 (inclusive).

Mr. H. C. Hill, officiating Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade in the Punjab, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, from the 21st June to the 12th August, 1886 (inclusive), *vide* Notifications No. 513F., dated the 19th June, and No. 604F., dated the 23rd July, 1886.

Mr. W. R. Fisher, B.A., officiating Conservator of Forests of the 3rd Grade, in charge of the School Circle in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to officiate in the 2nd Grade of Conservators, from the 13th to the 20th August, 1886 (inclusive), *vide* Notification No. 513F., dated the 19th June, 1886.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—GENERAL.

Simla, the 7th September, 1886.

No. 661—61-7 *G*.—The services of Mr. C. S. Bayley, Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The 10th September, 1886.

No. 682—61-9 *G*.—Mr. W. R. Lawrence, C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, is appointed to be Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, substantively *pro tempore*, with effect from the 13th instant, during the absence of Mr. C. S. Bayley, or until further orders.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 9th September, 1886.

No. 1782 *G*.—Mr. C. S. Bayley, B.C.S., Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, is appointed to be a Political Agent of the 3rd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, and is posted as Assistant Commissioner in Ajmere, with effect from the date of joining.

The 10th September, 1886.

No. 1793 *G*.—With the approval of Her Majesty's Government, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise provisionally the appointment of Chevalier Finzi as Consul for Italy at Rangoon.

The 7th September, 1886.

Proclamation issued by the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

No. 2080 *E.*—In exercise of the powers vested in him by the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., cap. 17, section 4, and in supersession of the Proclamations cited marginally, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the settlement of Aden and its dependencies, including the villages of Shaikh Othman, Imád and Hiswah, the Island of Perim, and Little Aden, are and shall be subject to the Government of Bombay.

Nos. 762-E. and 430-E., dated respectively the 24th April, 1883, and the 13th February, 1884.

The 9th September, 1886.

No. 3244 *I.*—In modification of the Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2252 I., dated the 7th August, 1883, it is hereby declared that in Section 13 of the Indian Limitation Act, XV of 1877, for the words "British India" the words "the territories of Mysore (including the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore) and British India" shall be read.

H. M. DURAND,

Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 8th September, 1886.

No. 3002.—Mr. E. Grant, Chief Superintendent in the Office of the Comptroller of Burma, having returned from privilege leave, resumed charge of his duties from Mr. W. G. Clague before noon on the 16th August, 1886.

The 10th September, 1886.

No. 3065.—The following grade promotion and reversions among officers of the Account Department are hereby notified :—

With effect from the 26th July, 1886, in consequence of the departure on privilege leave of Mr. W. H. Dobbie—

Mr. M. Oung to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

With effect from the 22nd August, 1886, in consequence of the return from privilege leave of Mr. T. W. Rawlins—

Mr. E. J. Sinkinson to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class II, and to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III.

Mr. A. F. Cox to cease to officiate as Accountant-General, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II.

Mr. F. De H. Larpent to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class II, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III.

Mr. C. E. Crawley to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class III, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV.

Mr. M. Oung to cease to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV, and to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class V.

Mr. R. C. Chapman to continue to officiate as Enrolled Officer, Class IV, during Mr. Dobbie's absence on privilege leave.

D. BARBOUR,

Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 10th September, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

BURMA FIELD FORCE.

No. 601.—In continuation of G. G. O. No. 582 of 1886, the following appointments are made in the Burma Field Force :—

Colonel W. Carey, R.A., to command the Artillery.

Captain C. M. Haggard, R.A., to be Brigade-Major of Artillery.

No. 602.—The undermentioned officers have been appointed to the Burma Field Force for special service :—

Captain E. B. J. Vaughan, 6th Punjab Infantry, Punjab Frontier Force.
Captain F. M. Rundall, 9th Bengal Infantry.
Captain G. N. Mayne, King's Own Borderers.
Lieutenant E. D. Pickard-Cambridge, Bedfordshire Regiment.
Lieutenant H. L. Custance, 2nd Goorkha Regiment.
Lieutenant P. A. N. St. L. Wood, 28th Bombay Infantry.
Lieutenant G. H. Arbuthnot, 3rd Madras Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant E. B. Hawkes, Royal Sussex Regiment.
Lieutenant S. Willcock, Gloucestershire Regiment.

No. 603.—COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT, TRANSPORT BRANCH—

The undermentioned officers are appointed Sub-Assistant Commissaries-General for Transport, 2nd Class, temporarily, for service in Burma :—

Major J. T. Cummins, Madras S. C., 4th Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent.
Captain H. R. Saunders, West Riding Regiment.
Lieutenant F. A. Wilkinson, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieutenant G. P. Ranken, Wing Officer, 24th Bengal Infantry.

No. 604.—QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. Collett, C.B., Bengal S. C., Deputy Adjutant General, to officiate as Quartermaster-General in India, *vice* Major-General E. F. Chapman, C.B., Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, on furlough. Dated 4th September, 1886.

No. 605.—ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT—

Colonel P. H. F. Harris, Bengal S. C., Commandant, Administrative Battalion, Presidency Volunteers, to officiate as Deputy Adjutant-General, *vice* Colonel H. Collett, C.B. Dated 4th September, 1886.

No. 606.—HYDERABAD CONTINGENT—

1st Cavalry.

Surgeon C. Mallins, M.B., Medical Officer, 1st Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon G. D. Riddell, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of Madras. Dated 10th September, 1886.

1st Infantry.

Surgeon F. J. Doyle, officiating Medical Officer, 3rd Infantry, to be Medical Officer, *vice* Surgeon C. Mallins. Dated 10th September, 1886.

No. 607.—PERSONAL STAFF—

In continuation of G. G. O. No. 152 of 1886, the following appointment has been made on the personal staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain and Brevet-Major I. S. M. Hamilton, Gordon Highlanders, to be Aide-de-Camp. Dated 9th March, 1886.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 608.—The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the dates on which they are respectively struck off duty :—

Lieutenant H. H. F. Fagan, Bengal S. C., 10th (The Duke of Cambridge's Own) Bengal Lancers, (p. a.) for one year. (This cancels the furlough granted to him in G. G. O. No. 314 of 1886.)—Pension service,—eight years and ten days.

Surgeon J. G. Hancock, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, (m. c.) for 182 days. —Pension service,—nine years and sixty-eight days.

No. 609.—Major L. T. Bishop, Bengal S. C., 2nd Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, is granted leave in and out of India (m. c.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date of his being struck off duty.—Pension service,—twenty years and 192 days.

No. 610.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Lieutenant-Colonel C. A. Baylay, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Major J. B. Watts, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Captain A. W. Brooke, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Sub-Assistant Apothecary J. Morton, (m. c.) for six months.

Sub-Conductor S. Craig, Commissariat Department, (m. c.) for two months.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 611.—The following extract is published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 10th August, 1886, page 3856.

"WAR OFFICE;

Pall Mall, 10th August, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The undermentioned Colonels have been transferred to the Unemployed Supernumerary List :—

Lionel Chase Barton, Bombay. Dated 24th July, 1886.

Octavius Ludlow Smith, Bengal. Dated 30th July, 1886."

PENSIONS.

No. 612.—First Grade Assistant-Apothecary William Hutton is transferred to the pension establishment.

No. 613.—Sergeant George William Harvey, late Bazar Sergeant at Agra, is admitted to a pension of 2*s.* 11½*d.* per day, with effect from the date on which he ceased to receive effective pay.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 614.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonel in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Lacy Bowring Bance, Madras S. C.,—10th September, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major and Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel George Robert James Shakespear,—7th September, 1886.

Lieutenants to be Captains. Dated 10th September 1886.

Edward William Fane Martin.
Arthur Arnold Barrett.
Hugh Roddam Tate.
Howard Goad.
John Eccles Nixon.
John Mark Anthony Retallick.
James Alexander Bell.
Eaton Aylmer Travers.
Cecil Barry Brownlow.
George Augustus Williams.
Walter Cook.
Alan Coddington Batten.
Ernest William Cunliffe.
Laurence Julius Elliott Bradshaw.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major William Ironside Bax, General List, Infantry—4th September, 1886.

No. 615.—NATIVE ARMY—

7th Bengal Cavalry.

Ressaidar Ali Khan to be Ressaldar, Jemadar Ahmad Ali to be Ressaidar, and Duffadar Kalandar Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Ressaldar Ghúlám Ali, invalided,—with effect from the 25th May, 1886.

No. 616.—PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE—

2nd Punjab Infantry.

Havildar Chét Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Silbahn Singh, transferred to the Burma Police,—with effect from the 14th May, 1886.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 617.—Colonel Charles James Hughes, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 26th September, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

ORDER OF MERIT.

No. 618.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit Subadar Mahomed Dawood, 2nd Madras Lancers, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for an act of conspicuous gallantry at Lethingie, Burma, on the 2nd January, 1886, in saving the life of a British soldier, who was at the time disarmed and attacked by two of the enemy.

No. 619.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit No. 312, Havildar Sripal Singh, 4th Bengal Infantry, to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit, for conspicuous gallantry in leading a charge, at a critical time, at the action at Poottha, Upper Burma, on the 1st February, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September, 1886.

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 7th August and the 10th September, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Thomas Joseph Willans ...	Major ...	Royal Engineers	4th July, 1886	Will left	2,646 13 5	...	10th November, 1886.

Executors.—Brother,—W. H. Willans, Esq., care of Messrs. Cox and Co., London, and Dr. E. G. Butler, brother-in-law, 147, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London.

Executrix.—Mrs. F. Willans, care of Dr. Butler, 147, Cromwell Road, South Kensington, London.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 6th September, 1886.

No. 226.—Honorary Lieutenant W. Marr, Assistant Engineer, 3rd Grade, Burma, is promoted to Assistant Engineer, 2nd Grade, with effect from 1st March, 1886.

The 7th September, 1886.

No. 227.—With the concurrence of the Bombay Government, the Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay, is, as a temporary arrangement and until further orders, invested with the powers of a Consulting Engineer for Railways in respect to the system of Railways belonging to or worked by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

No. 228.—With reference to Notification No. 227 of this date, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Senior Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways at Bombay while holding such powers to be an Inspecting Officer under Section 5A of Act IV of 1879 as amended by Act IV of 1883 in respect to the system of Railways administered by the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

NO. 19 OF 1886.

A Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the fort and town of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Maháráját Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands in the neighbourhood of the town and fort of Jhánsí should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands in that neighbourhood to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government, should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands in the neighbourhood thereof which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to [cf. Act XX of 1876, s. 3.]

5 a

the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881. the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsí Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

6. (*1*) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

(*2*) The Deputy Commissioner may for any sufficient cause withhold his sanction to the making of the application, or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose.

(*3*) The fact that an application is barred by XV of 1877. the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be a sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

(*4*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended; It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

7. (*1*) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 74 and 75 of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or to make to any XV of 1877. such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (*1*) is instituted or made, shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(*3*) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

1. This Bill is drawn in three Parts.

2. The object of Part I is to incorporate in the Jhánsí district the fort and town of Jhánsí, which were lately ceded by the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government in exchange for the cantonment of Morar. The town and fort have already been declared by proclamation under the Statute 28 & 29 Vic., c. 17, section 4, to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces, but legislation is required for the annexation of the town and fort to the Jhánsí district, and for the assimilation of the law in force therein to that in force in the district. The provisions necessary to effect these objects are contained in sections 2 and 3 of the Bill, while section 4 makes it clear that the ceded territory will be part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí; and section 5, which is taken from the corresponding provision in the Upper Burma Laws Bill now before the Legislative Council, validates all acts done since the date of the cession and before the commencement of the Act. As negotiations are at present pending for the exchange of certain lands in the neighbourhood of Jhánsí, the provisions of sections 2, 3 and 4 of the Bill are made prospective, so as to cover the lands which may be ceded.

3. The object of Part II is to give effect to certain decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts which, by reason of cession of territory, have ceased to be enforceable in those Courts.

4. The object of Part III is to afford relief to certain traders and others formerly carrying on business within the cantonment of Morar who had money-claims enforceable in the local Courts at the time of the cession of the cantonment to the Mahárájá. As the British Courts in the cantonment have necessarily been abolished, these persons have now no means of recovering the amounts due to them at Morar, whilst to follow their debtors to the various places to which they have migrated, and proceed against them in the Civil Courts there, would, in many cases, put the creditors to greater expenses than the amount of the debts due to them. It is proposed, therefore, by section 7 of the Bill that persons who may have been entitled to file suits of certain classes, or applications for or with respect to the execution of decrees in suits of those classes, in a Morar Civil Court at the date of the cession of the cantonment, may file the suits and applications in the Civil Courts at Jhánsí or Agra, or at any other place appointed by the Governor-General in Council in this behalf, and that the Courts having jurisdiction at those places shall dispose of the suits and applications. In order to save debts which might otherwise have become time-barred, the same section declares that in computing the period of limitation for the suits and applications, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment and the commencement of the Act shall be excluded.

The 25th August, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 25th August, 1886:—

No. 20 of 1886.

THE NATIVE PASSENGER SHIPS BILL, 1886.

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SCHEDULE.—ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Native Passenger Ships.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to native passenger ships; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Native Passenger Ships Act, 1886.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 2.] Extent and application.

2. (*1*) It extends to the whole of British India, and applies—

(*a*) to all subjects of Her Majesty within the dominions of Princes and States in India in alliance with Her Majesty;

(*b*) to all native Indian subjects of Her Majesty without and beyond British India; and,

(*c*) subject to the exceptions mentioned in sub-section (*2*), to vessels carrying more than thirty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa.

(*2*) But it does not apply—

(i) to any ship-of-war or transport belonging to, or in the service of, Her Majesty, or

(ii) to any ship-of-war belonging to any Foreign Prince or State, or

(iii) to any sailing-vessel not carrying as passengers more than thirty natives of Asia or Africa, or

(iv) to any steamer not carrying as passengers more than sixty such natives, or

(v) to any sailing-vessel or steamer not intended to convey passengers to or from any port in British India:

Provided, with respect to clauses (iii) and (iv) of this sub-section, that the Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, declare all or any of the provisions of this Act to apply to sailing-vessels, or any class of sailing-vessels, carrying as passengers more than fifteen natives of Asia or Africa, and to steamers, or any class of steamers, carrying as passengers more than thirty such natives. [New.]

Commencement.

3. This Act shall come into force on such day as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India* appoints. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 3.]

Repeal.

4. (*1*) On and from that day the enactments mentioned in the schedule to this Act shall be repealed to the extent specified in the third column thereof. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 4.]

(*2*) But all ports, places and officers appointed, rules, declarations and exemptions made, bonds executed, directions given and certificates granted under any of those enactments shall, so far as may be, be deemed to be respectively appointed, made, executed, given and granted under this Act; and

(*3*) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

5. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Act VIII, 1876, s. 5.]

(*1*) "Magistrate" means a person exercising powers not inferior to those of a Magistrate of the second class, and includes a Justice of the Peace and, at the Port of Aden, the Resident or an Assistant Resident:

(*2*) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not propelled by oars:

(*3*) "master" includes every person (other than a pilot) having command or charge of a ship:

(*4*) "passenger" means a person above the age of twelve years, or two persons between the ages of one year and twelve years; but it does not include either a person in attendance on another person who is not a native of Asia or Africa, or a child under one year of age:

(*5*) "voyage" means the whole distance between the ship's port of departure and her final port of arrival:

(*6*) "long voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours or upwards continuously out of port:

(*7*) "short voyage" means any voyage during which the ship performing it will not in ordinary circumstances be one hundred and twenty hours continuously out of port:

Illustration.

A ship starts from port A, and is destined finally to arrive at port B, between which ports the ordinary distance is ten days; but she is to touch at four intermediate ports, no one of which is in ordinary circumstances more than five days from the next one. This is a short voyage.

(*8*) "Chief Officer of Customs" means the executive officer of highest rank in the Department of Customs in any port to which this Act applies.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 6-15.)

CHAPTER II.

RULES FOR ALL VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 6.]

Ships to sail only from ports appointed by the Government.

6. (*1*) A ship carrying passengers shall not depart or proceed from, or discharge passengers at, any port or place within British India other than a port or place appointed in this behalf by the Local Government.

(*2*) After a ship has departed or proceeded upon a voyage from a port or place so appointed, a person shall not be received on board as a passenger except at some other port or place so appointed.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 7.]

Master to give notice of day of sailing.

7. (*1*) The master, owner or agent of a ship so departing or proceeding shall give notice to an officer authorised in this behalf by the Local Government that the ship is to carry native passengers, and of her destination, and of the proposed time of sailing.

(*2*) The notice shall be given not less than twenty-four hours before that time.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 8.]

Power to enter and inspect ship.

8. After receiving the notice, the officer aforesaid, or a person authorized by him, shall be at liberty at all times to enter and inspect the ship and the fittings, provisions and stores therein.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 9.]

Ship not to sail without two certificates.

9. (*1*) A ship intended to carry passengers shall not commence a voyage from a port or place appointed under this Act, unless the master holds two certificates to the effect mentioned in the two next following sections.

(*2*) The officer of the Government whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for the ship shall not grant it unless the master holds those certificates.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 10.]

Contents of certificate A.

10. The first of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate A") shall state that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated, and the number of passengers which she is capable of carrying.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 11.]

Contents of certificate B.

11. The second of the certificates (hereinafter called "certificate B") shall state—

(*a*) the voyage which the ship is to make and the intermediate ports, if any, at which she is to touch;

(*b*) that she has the proper complement of officers and seamen;

(*c*) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules; [New.]

(*d*) that the master holds certificate A;

(*e*) if the ship is to make a short voyage in a season of foul weather, and to carry upper-deck passengers, that she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather;

(*f*) if she is to sail to any port in the Red Sea, that she is propelled principally by steam and, if she is to carry more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, that she has on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act; and [Act XVI 1883, s. 2.]

(*g*) such other particulars, if any, as may be prescribed by those rules.

[Act VIII 1876, s. 12.]

Grant of certificates.

12. The person by whom certificate A and certificate B are to be granted shall be the officer referred to in section 7.

[Act VIII 1876, s. 13.]

Substitute for certificate A.

13. Where the master of a ship produces to that officer either of the following certificates, namely—

(*a*) a valid certificate granted by the Board of Trade or by a British Colonial Government, or

(*b*) a certificate granted under the authority of a British Indian Government on a date not more than one year before the proposed day of sailing and in force and applicable to the voyage on which the ship is to proceed or the service on which she is about to be employed, [Act V, 1884, s. 41.]

the officer may, if the particulars required by section 10 are certified thereby, take the certificate as evidence of those particulars, and it shall then be deemed to be a certificate A for the purposes of this Act.

[Act VIII 1876, s. 14.]

Survey of ship.

14. (*1*) After receiving the notice required by section 7, the officer aforesaid may, if he thinks fit, cause the ship to be surveyed at the expense of the master or owner by competent surveyors, who shall report to him whether the ship is, in their opinion, seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage which she is to make:

Provided that he shall not cause a ship holding a certificate mentioned in section 13, clause (*a*) or clause (*b*), to be surveyed unless, by reason of the ship having met with damage or having undergone alterations, or on other reasonable ground, he considers it likely that she may be found unseaworthy or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage.

(*2*) If the officer aforesaid causes a survey to be made of a ship holding any such certificate, and the surveyors report that the ship is seaworthy and properly equipped, fitted and ventilated for the voyage, and that there was no reasonable ground why the officer aforesaid should have thought it likely that she would be found unseaworthy, or not properly equipped, fitted or ventilated for the voyage, the expense of the survey shall be paid by the Local Government.

[Act VIII 1876, s. 15.]

Discretion as to grant of certificate.

15. (*1*) The officer authorized to grant a certificate under this Act in respect of a ship shall not grant it unless he is satisfied that she has not on board any cargo likely from its quality, quantity or mode of stowage to prejudice the health or safety of the passengers.

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(Chapter II.—Rules for all Voyages.—Sections 16-17.—Chapter III.—Rules for short Voyages.—Sections 18-20.—Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 21-23.)

(2) But save as aforesaid, and subject to the provisions of sub-section (3), it shall be in the discretion of the officer aforesaid to grant or withhold a certificate under this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 16.] (3) In the exercise of that discretion that officer shall be subject to the control of the Local Government, and of any intermediate authority which that Government appoints in this behalf.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 17.] Copy of certificates to be exhibited. **16.** The master or owner shall post up in a conspicuous part of the ship, so as to be visible to persons on board thereof, a copy of each of the certificates granted under this Act in respect of the ship, and shall keep those copies so posted up in that part during the voyage.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 18, amended.] Supply by passengers of their own provisions. **17.** If an officer appointed in this behalf by the Local Government is satisfied that a passenger has brought on board a ship for his own use provisions of the quality and in the quantity for the time being prescribed by the rules under this Act, the requirements of this Act respecting the supply of provisions for passengers shall not, except as to the supply of water, apply so far as regards the supply of provisions for that passenger.

CHAPTER III.

RULES FOR SHORT VOYAGES.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 19.] Space to be available for passengers. **18.** (1) For seasons of fair weather, a ship performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least six superficial feet and thirty-six cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and six superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(2) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by sails and performing a short voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and twelve superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(3) For seasons of foul weather, a ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a short voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every between-decks passenger, and shall contain on the upper-deck at least four superficial feet available for each such passenger and nine superficial feet available for each upper-deck passenger.

(4) But in seasons of foul weather a ship shall not carry upper-deck passengers unless she is furnished with substantial bulwarks and a double awning or with other sufficient protection against the weather.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 20.] Ship taking additional passengers at intermediate port. **19.** If a ship performing a short voyage takes additional passengers on board at an intermediate port or place, the master shall obtain a supplementary certificate from the proper officer at that port, stating—

(a) the number of passengers so taken on board; and

(b) that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for the ship by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the passengers on board during the voyage which the ship is to make (including such detention in quarantine as may be probable), according to the scale for the time being prescribed by those rules:

Provided that, if the certificate B held by the master of the ship states that provisions, fuel and pure water, over and above what is necessary for the crew, and the other things, if any, prescribed for her by the rules under this Act, have been placed on board, of the quality prescribed by the rules, properly packed, and sufficient to supply the full number of passengers which she is capable of carrying, the master shall not be bound to obtain any such supplementary certificate.

Report of deaths on the voyage. **20.** When the ship reaches her final port of arrival, the master shall notify, to such officer as the Governor-General in Council appoints in this behalf, the date and supposed cause of death of every passenger dying on the voyage. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 21.]

CHAPTER IV.

RULES FOR LONG VOYAGES.

Space to be available for passengers. **21.** (1) A ship propelled by sails and performing a long voyage shall contain in the between-decks at least twelve superficial feet and seventy-two cubic feet of space available for every passenger. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 22.]

(2) A ship propelled by steam, or partly by steam and partly by sails, and performing a long voyage, shall contain in the between-decks at least nine superficial feet and fifty-four cubic feet of space available for every passenger.

Statement of passengers. **22.** The master of a ship departing or proceeding on a long voyage from any port or place in British India shall sign two statements, specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the passengers and the number of the crew, and shall deliver them to the officer appointed under section 20, who shall thereupon, after having first satisfied himself that the numbers are correct, countersign and return to the master one of the statements. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 23.]

Deaths on voyage. **23.** The master shall note in writing on the statement returned to him, and on any additional statement to be made under the next following section, the date and supposed cause of death of any passenger who may die on the voyage, and shall forthwith on the arrival of the ship at her destination or at any port at which it may be intended to land passengers, and before any passengers are landed, produce the statement, with any additions thereto made, to any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty at the port of [Act VIII, 1876, s. 24.]

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(Chapter IV.—Rules for long Voyages.—Sections 24-30.—Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 31-33)

arrival if it is a foreign port, or to the Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer (if any) appointed under this Act to receive such statements, at any port or place at which it is intended to land the passengers or any of them.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 25.]

Ship taking additional passengers and touching at intermediate port.

24. (*1*) In either of the following cases, namely,—

(*a*) if, after the ship has departed or proceeded on a long voyage, any additional passengers are taken on board at a port or place within British India appointed under this Act for the embarkation of passengers, or

(*b*) if the ship upon her voyage touches or arrives at any such port, having previously received on board additional passengers at any place beyond British India,

the master shall obtain a fresh certificate to the effect of certificate B from the proper officer at that port, and shall make additional statements specifying the number and the respective sexes of all the additional passengers.

(*2*) All the foregoing provisions of this Act in that behalf shall be applicable to any certificate granted or statement made under this section.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 3.]

Bond where ship clears for port in Red Sea.

25. In the case of a ship sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, the officer whose duty it is to grant a port-clearance for any such ship shall not grant the clearance unless and until the master, owner or agent of the ship and two sureties resident in British India have executed in favour of the Secretary of State for India in Council a joint and several bond, for the sum of Rs. 5,000, conditioned—

(*a*) that the ship shall touch at Aden on the outward voyage and there obtain a clean bill of health, and shall do the same on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers; and

(*b*) that the master and medical officer (if any) of the ship shall comply with on the outward voyage, and also on the homeward voyage if the ship continues to carry more than sixty passengers, the provisions of this Act and of such rules relating to ships sailing between ports in British India and ports in the Red Sea as the Governor-General in Council may make under this Act.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 27, & Act XVII, 1883, s. 4.]

Ships sailing to or from port in Red Sea to touch at Aden.

26. A ship carrying more than sixty passengers being natives of Asia or Africa, and sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea, or from any port in the Red Sea to any port in British India, shall touch at Aden, and shall not leave that port without having obtained from the proper authority a clean bill of health.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 28, & Act XVIII, 1883, s. 5.]

Bill of health at Aden.

27. The authority at Aden empowered to grant the bill of health shall refuse to grant it if the ship has on board a greater number of passengers than in the proportion prescribed for her by this Act, and may refuse to grant it if the requirements of any rule under this Act are not complied with on board the ship.

Certain ships to carry medical officer.

28. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers being natives of Asia or Africa shall have on board a medical officer licensed in accordance with the rules under this Act. [Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

Certain ships to be propelled by steam.

29. A ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea shall be propelled principally by steam. [Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

Power for Local Government to direct medical inspection of passengers.

30. (*1*) The Local Government may direct that no passenger shall be received on board any ship or any ship of a specified class sailing from any port in British India to any port in the Red Sea unless and until the passenger has been inspected, at such time and place as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, by a medical officer to be appointed by that Government for the purpose. [Act XVII, 1883, s. 6.]

(*2*) If, in the opinion of the officer making an inspection under this section, a passenger is suffering from any dangerously infectious or contagious disease, the passenger shall not be permitted to embark.

CHAPTER V.

PENALTIES.

Penalty for ship unlawfully departing or receiving passengers on board.

31. If a ship departs or proceeds upon a voyage from, or discharges passengers at, any port or place within British India in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*1*), or section 9, or if a person is received as a passenger on board a ship in contravention of the provisions of section 6, sub-section (*2*), the master or owner shall, for every passenger conveyed in the ship, or for every passenger so discharged or received on board, be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both, and the ship, if found within two years in any port within British India, may be seized and detained by any Chief Officer of Customs until the penalties incurred under this Act by her master or owner have been adjudicated, and the payment of the fines imposed on him under this Act, with all costs, has been enforced, under the provisions of this Act: [Act VIII, 1876, s. 29.]

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed one year. [New.]

Penalty for opposing entry on or inspection of ships.

32. If a person impedes or refuses to allow the entry or inspection authorized under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 30.]

Penalty for not exhibiting copy of certificates.

33. If a master or owner wilfully fails to comply with the requirements of section 16 with respect to the posting of copies of certificates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one month, or with both. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 31.]

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(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 34-44.)

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 32.]

Penalty for not complying with requirements as to statement of passengers and certain other matters.

34. If a master fails to comply with any of the requirements of section 22 or section 25, as to the statement of passengers, or wilfully makes any false entry or note in or on any such statement, or wilfully fails to obtain any such supplementary certificate as is mentioned in section 19, or to report deaths as required by section 20, or to obtain any such fresh certificate, or to make any such statement of the number of additional passengers, as is mentioned in section 24, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for every such offence, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 33.]

Penalty for fraudulent alteration in ship after certificate obtained.

35. If a master, after having obtained any of the certificates mentioned in section 9, section 19 or section 24, fraudulently does or suffers to be done anything whereby the certificate becomes inapplicable to the altered state of the ship, her passengers, or other matters to which the certificate relates, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 34.]

Penalty for failing to supply passengers with prescribed provisions.

36. If a master wilfully, and without satisfactory excuse, omits to supply to any passenger the allowance of food, fuel and water prescribed by the rules under this Act, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every passenger who has sustained detriment by the omission.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 35.]

Penalty for not obtaining bill of health at Aden.

37. If the master of a ship to which section 26 applies wilfully fails to touch at Aden, or leaves that port without having obtained a bill of health under that section, he shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with both.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 36.]

Penalty for excess of number specified in certificate.

38. (*1*) If a ship has on board a number of passengers which, regard being had to the time of the year and other circumstances, is greater than the number allowed by the certificate, or, on arriving from a port where a certificate could not be procured, has on board a number of passengers exceeding the number allowed by this Act for the ship, the master and owner shall, for every passenger over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees, and the master shall further be liable for each of the passengers over and above that number to imprisonment for a term which may extend to one week:

Provided that the aggregate term of imprisonment awarded under this section shall not exceed six months.

(*2*) Any officer authorized in this behalf by the Local Government may cause all passengers over and above the number allowed by the certificate or by this Act, as the case may be, to disembark, and may forward them to any port of British India, and may recover the cost of so forwarding them from the master or owner of the ship as if the cost was a fine imposed under this Act, and a certificate under the hand of that officer shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the cost aforesaid.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 37.]

Penalty for bringing native passengers from foreign port in excess of authorized proportion.

39. If a ship bringing native passengers from any port or place beyond British India, into any port or place in British India, has on board a number of passengers greater either than in the proportion prescribed by section 18 or section 21 or under section 57 (as the case may be) or than the number allowed by the license or certificate, if any, granted in respect of the ship at her port or place of departure, the master and owner shall, for every passenger in excess of that proportion or of that number, be each punished with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

[Act VIII, 1876 s. 38.]

Penalty for landing passenger at a place other than that at which he has contracted to land.

40. If the master of a ship to which this Act applies lands any passenger at any port or place other than the port or place at which the passenger may have contracted to land, unless with his previous consent, or unless the landing is made necessary by perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, the master shall, for every such offence, be punished with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to a month, or with both.

[New.]

Penalty for making voyage in contravention of contract with passengers.

41. If a ship, otherwise than by reason of perils of the sea or other unavoidable accident, touches at any port or place in contravention of any express or implied contract or engagement with the passengers, or assurance to them, with respect to the voyage which the ship was to make and the time which that voyage was to occupy, whether the contract, engagement or assurance was made by public advertisement or otherwise, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master or medical officer of certain ships disobeying rules.

42. If the master or medical officer of any such ship as is referred to in section 26 wilfully breaks, or omits or neglects to obey, any rule under this Act applicable to the ship, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master of certain ships sailing without medical officer.

43. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea and carrying more than one hundred passengers has not on board a medical officer as required by section 28, the master of the ship shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with both.

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master and owner of certain ships not propelled by steam.

44. If a ship sailing from or to any port in British India to or from any port in the Red Sea is not principally propelled by steam, the master and owner shall each be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter V.—Penalties.—Sections 45—50.—Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 51-53.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 7.]

Penalty on master receiving passenger in contravention of section 30.

45. If the master of a ship to which a direction under section 30 applies knowingly receives on board the ship any person in contravention of that section, he shall be punished with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees for each person so received, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

Procedure.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 39.]

Adjudication of offences, and levy of fine by distress on ship.

46. (*1*) Offences against this Act shall be punishable by a Magistrate.

(*2*) If the person on whom a fine is imposed under this Act is the master or owner of a ship and the fine is not paid at the time and in the manner prescribed by the order of payment, the Magistrate may, in addition to the ordinary means prescribed by law for enforcing payment, direct by warrant the amount remaining unpaid to be levied by distress and sale of the ship, her tackle, furniture and apparel.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 40.]

Jurisdiction.

47. For the purpose of the adjudication of penalties under this Act, every offence against its provisions shall be deemed to have been committed within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the place where the offender is found.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 41.]

By whom proceedings for penalties to be instituted.

48. The penalties to which masters and owners of ships are made liable by this Act shall be enforced only on information laid at the instance of the officers appointed to grant certificates under this Act, or, at any port or place where there is no such officer, at the instance of the Chief Officer of Customs.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 42.]

Application of fines.

49. A Magistrate imposing a fine under this Act may, if he thinks fit, direct the whole or any part thereof to be applied in compensating any person for any detriment which he may have sustained by the act or default in respect of which the fine is imposed or in or towards payment of the expenses of the proceedings.

[Act VIII, 1876, s. 43.]

Depositions receivable when witnesses cannot be produced.

50. (*1*) Whenever, in the course of any legal proceeding under this Act, the testimony of a witness is required in relation to the subject-matter of the proceeding, any deposition that he may have previously made in relation to the same subject-matter before any Justice or Magistrate in Her Majesty's dominions (including all parts of India other than those subject to the same Local Government as the port or place where the proceeding is instituted), or before any British consular officer elsewhere, shall be admissible in evidence on proof that the witness cannot be found within the jurisdiction of the Court in which the proceeding is instituted :

Provided that the deposition shall not be admissible unless—

(*a*) it is authenticated by the signature of the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer ;

(*b*) it was made in the presence of the person accused ; and

(*c*) the fact that it was so made is certified by the Justice, Magistrate or consular officer.

(*2*) It shall not be necessary in any case to prove the signature or official character of the person appearing to have signed any such deposition ; and in any criminal proceeding, such certificate as aforesaid shall, unless the contrary is proved, be sufficient evidence of the accused having been present in manner thereby certified.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Information to be sent to ports of embarkation.

51. (*1*) The Chief Officer of Customs, or the officer, if any, appointed under this Act, at any port or place within British India at which any ship to which this Act applies touches or arrives, shall, with advertence to the provisions of this Act, send any particulars which he may deem important respecting the ship and the passengers conveyed therein to the officer at the port from which the ship commenced her voyage, and to the officer at any other port within British India where the passengers or any of them embarked. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 44.]

(*2*) Any officer appointed under this Act may, at any port or place in British India at which a ship to which this Act applies touches, board the ship and inspect her in order to ascertain whether the provisions of this Act as to the number of passengers and other matters have been complied with.

Report of Consul.

52. In any proceeding for the adjudication of any penalty incurred under this Act, any document purporting to be a report of such particulars as aforesaid or a copy of the proceedings of any Court of Justice duly authenticated, and also any like document purporting to be made and signed by any person lawfully exercising consular authority on behalf of Her Majesty in any foreign port, shall be received in evidence, if it appears to have been officially transmitted to any officer at or near the place where the proceeding under this Act is had. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 45.]

Power for Governor-General in Council and Local Government to make rules.

53. (*1*) The Governor-General in Council may make rules consistent with this Act, to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, all or any of the following matters :— [Act VIII, 1876, s. 46.]

(*a*) the scale on which provisions, fuel and water are to be supplied to the passengers or to any class or classes of passengers, and the quality of the provisions, fuel and water ; [New.]

(*b*) the medical stores and other appliances and fittings to be provided on board for maintaining health, cleanliness and decency ;

(*c*) the licensing and appointment of medical officers in cases where they are required under this Act to be carried ; [Act XVII 1883, s. 8.]

(*d*) the boats, anchors and cables to be provided on board ;

(*e*) the instruments for purposes of navigation to be supplied ;

(*f*) the apparatus for the purpose of extinguishing fires on board and the precautions to be taken to prevent such fires ;

(*g*) the provision of means for making signals of distress, and the supply of lights inextinguishable in water and fitted for attachment to life-buoys; [New. cf. 39 & 40 Vic., c 80, s. 21.]

The Native Passenger Ships Bill, 1886.
(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions.—Sections 54-59.)
(Schedule.—Enactments repealed.)

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.] (*h*) the functions of the master, medical officer (if any) and other officers of the ship during the voyage;

[Act XVII, 1883, s. 8.] (*i*) the access of between-decks passengers to the upper deck; and

(*j*) generally, to carry out the purposes of this Act.

[New.] (*2*) The Local Government may make rules consistent with this Act to regulate, in the case of any ship or class of ships to which this Act applies, the local limits within which, and the time and mode at and in which, passengers are to be embarked or discharged at any port or place appointed under this Act in that behalf.

[New.] (*3*) In making a rule under this section, the authority making it may direct that a breach of it shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees, and, when the breach is a continuing breach, with a further fine which may extend to twenty rupees for every day after the first during which the breach continues.

Procedure for making rules.

[New.] **54.** (*1*) An authority making rules under the last foregoing section shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made in such manner as the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, prescribes.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority making the rules shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) A rule made under the last foregoing section shall not take effect if it is made by the Governor-General in Council until it has been published in the *Gazette of India*, and if it is made by the Local Government until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(*6*) The publication in the Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under that section shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

Appointment of officers.

55. The Local Government shall appoint such persons as it thinks fit to exercise and perform the powers and duties conferred and imposed by this Act. [Act VIII, 1876, s. 47.]

Power to declare what shall be deemed "seasons of fair weather" and "long voyages."

56. The Governor-General in Council may declare, by notification in the *Gazette of India*, what shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, "seasons of fair weather" and "seasons of foul weather," and, for sailing vessels and steamers respectively, a "long voyage" and a "short voyage." [Act VIII, 1876, s. 48.]

Power to prescribe space to be available for passengers.

57. The Governor-General in Council may by order prescribe, in the case of any ship or class of ships and for all or any voyages to which this Act applies, the number of superficial or of cubic feet of space to be available for passengers; and the order shall override the provisions of sections 18 and 21 so far as they apply to that ship or class of ships. [Act VII, 1876, s. 49.]

Power to exempt ship from provisions of Act.

58. The Local Government may, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, for any special reason and subject to such conditions as it thinks fit, exempt any ship or class of ships from any provision of this Act. [Act XVII, 1883, s. 9.]

Powers exerciseable from time to time.

59. All powers conferred by this Act may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires. [New.]

SCHEDULE.

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

(*See section 4.*)

Number and year.	Title.	Extent of repeal.
VIII of 1876	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.	The whole.
XVII of 1883	Native Passenger Ships Act, 1883.	The whole.
VII of 1884	Indian Steamships Act, 1884.	Section 41.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The law relating to native passenger ships is contained in three enactments, namely, the Native Passenger Ships Act, VIII of 1876, and the amending Acts, XVII of 1883 and VII of 1884. Further amendments having now become necessary, the opportunity has been taken to consolidate the law in a single measure.

2. The amendments are not numerous and will be noticed in the order in which they occur in the Bill—

(*a*) *Section 2.*—The primary object of the proviso to sub-section (*2*) of this section is to confer on the Government of Bombay the power of having certain small vessels engaged in the pilgrim-trade between Western India and the Hedjaz examined with a view to ascertaining whether or not they are seaworthy.

(*b*) *Section 11, clause* (*c*).—The corresponding section of the Act of 1876 requires certificate B to state that provisions, fuel and pure water sufficient for the voyage have been placed on board. It is now proposed to require the certificate to state that the supply is sufficient not only for the voyage but for any probable period of detention in quarantine. On one occasion at least the Government has had to undertake the maintenance of a shipload of pilgrims whose private stock of provisions had become exhausted.

(c) *Section 41.*—Cases have occurred in which pilgrims who had engaged their passages on the understanding that they would proceed direct to the Hedjaz have been taken on long coasting voyages. The deception thus practised has caused great hardship, pilgrims very frequently taking their own provisions with them (section 18, Act VIII, 1876) and very rarely taking more than is absolutely necessary for their support on the voyage which they believe themselves to have undertaken.

(d) *Section 53, sub-section (1), clause (g).*—It is proposed, following section 21 of the English Merchant Shipping Act, 1876, to empower the Governor-General in Council to require native passenger ships to be provided with means for making signals of distress and with life-saving apparatus.

(e) *Section 53, sub-section (2).*—This sub-section is designed to meet a suggestion made by Mr. T. M. Cook, of the firm of Messrs. Thomas Cook & Son, that the embarkation of pilgrims in the "Roads" at Bombay during the monsoon should be forbidden, and that pilgrim-carrying ships should be required to go into dock for the purpose of receiving their passengers during that season.

(f) *Section 54.*—This section requires drafts of any rules which it is proposed to make under the Act to be published for the information of the public before the rules are made.

The 25th August, 1886. A. COLVIN.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886 :—

No. 21 OF 1886.

A Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OCCASION having arisen in the Bombay Presidency, as it did in Upper India in 1879, for a law to provide for the better prevention of glanders among horses, the Government of Bombay has expressed a wish that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, may be extended to the Bombay Presidency.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to that wish.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 1st September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

No. 22 OF 1886.

A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to shorten the language used in Acts made by the Governor-General in Council, and to make certain further provisions relating to those Acts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

PART I.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES.

Application of this Part.

2. This Part shall apply to this Act and to all Acts made by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, after the passing of this Act.

24 & 25 Vic., c. 67.

Definitions.

3. In any Act to which this Part applies, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[Chapter V, Act XLV, 1860.] XLV of 1860.

(*1*) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code:

[cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (15).]

(*2*) "Chapter", "Part" and "schedule" shall denote, respectively, a Chapter and Part of, and schedule to, the Act in which the word occurs:

[cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (15).]

(*3*) "sub-section" shall denote a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs:

[Act VIII, 1885, s. 1 (2).]

(*4*) "commencement", used with reference to an Act, shall mean the day on which the Act comes into force:

(*5*) "financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April: [Act I, 188 s. 2.]

(*6*) "local authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund: [Act XII 1885, s. (7).]

(*7*) "master," used with reference to a ship, means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship: [Act V, 188 s. 3.]

(*8*) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force: [Act X, 188 s. 4 (p).]

(*9*) "public nuisance" shall have the meaning assigned to that expression in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code: [Act XLV, 1860, s. 268.] XLV of 186

(*10*) "registered" shall mean registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents: [Act VIII, 1885, s. 3 (18).]

(*11*) "sign", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions: [Act XIV, 1882, s. 2: A VI, 1886, s. 3.]

(*12*) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars: [Act V, 188 s. 3.]

(*13*) "soldier" shall mean a person who is a soldier within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881: [cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, s 176 (1) an 190 (6) an (8).] 44 & 45 Vic c. 58.

(*14*) "value", used with reference to a suit, shall mean the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit: and [Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (8)]

(*15*) "write", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include "print" and "lithograph", with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions. [Act X, 1882 s. 4 (e): and Act XIV, 1882, s. 2.]

Making of rules and issue of orders between passing and commencement of Act.

4. Where, by an Act to which this Part applies and which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred on the Governor-General in Council or on a Local Government or a High Court to make rules, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office [Act XVIII 1884, s. (4).]

or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act, the power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act, but rules or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act.

[cf. Act X, 1882, s. 557.]

Powers to be exerciseable by the Government from time to time.

5. Any power conferred on the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government by an Act to which this Part applies may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

[cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 26.]

Provisions applicable to making of rules after previous publication.

6. Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, a power to make rules is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication, the following provisions shall apply, namely :—

(1) The authority having power to make the rules shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(2) The publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government prescribes.

(3) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(4) The authority having power to make the rules, and, where the rules are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider the objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(5) The publication in an official Gazette of a rule purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been duly made.

[cf. 45 & 46 Vic., c. 50, s. 10.]

Computation of time.

7. (1) Where a limited time from any date or from the happening of any event is appointed or allowed, by an Act to which this Part applies, for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding in a Court or office, and the last day of the limited time is a day on which the Court or office is closed, then the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

(2) Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in a Court or office on a certain day, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

(3) This section does not apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies. XV of 1877.

Provisions as to offences under more than one enactment.

8. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments of which either or any is an Act to which this Part applies, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence. [cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 34.]

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

Amendment of section 3 (1), Act I, 1868.

9. The words "wholly or partially" shall be inserted before the word "repealed" in clause (1) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, and shall be deemed to have been there from the commencement of that Act. [cf. 13 & 14 Vic., c. 21, s. 5, and Law Rep. 4 Q. B. 333.] I of 1868.

Partial application of this Act to Act III, 1880.

10. In the Cantonments Act, 1880, the word "soldier" shall not include a warrant-officer but shall otherwise have the meaning assigned to it by clause (13) of section 3 of this Act. [I. L. R. 3 All. 214.] III of 1880.

Application of this Act and Act I, 1868, to Regulations under 33 Vic., c. 3, s. 1.

11. This Act and the General Clauses Act, 1868, shall apply to all Regulations which may receive the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 1, after the commencement of this Act. I of 1868.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is supplementary to the General Clauses Act, 1868, and is designed, as stated in the preamble, to further shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

2. In section 3 there is nothing which calls for remark. The definitions in the section will materially shorten the defining clauses of Acts to be hereafter passed.

3. Section 4 is a repetition of a clause very generally employed by the Council of the Governor-General with the object of enabling the executive authorities, in the interval between the passing of an Act and its coming into force, to make preparations for bringing the Act into full operation as soon as it is legally possible to do so.

4. The English rule that a power given to the Crown by statute, having been once exercised, is exhausted and cannot be exercised again, has been applied by Indian Courts to powers conferred by the Indian legislature on the Governor-General in Council and Local Governments. Section 5 of the Bill is intended to remove the inconvenience resulting from the application of that rule.

5. Provisions in the terms of section 6 have been inserted in no fewer than eighteen Acts during the last three or four years and form part of several pending Bills. Their object is to give persons likely to be affected by statutory rules an opportunity, before the rules are made, of making objections and suggestions with respect to any matter which it is proposed to insert in them.

6. Section 7 is taken from the English Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and is much needed in this country in the case of acts and proceedings to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, does not apply.

7. Section 8 is a repetition of a section which is very frequently inserted in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

8. Clause (*1*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, has always been construed by the legislature as though the words "wholly or partially" were inserted before the word "repealed." It is proposed by section 9 of the Bill to insert those words in the clause and to require them to be deemed to have been there since the Act of 1868 was passed.

9. Difficulty has been experienced by some Courts in interpreting the word "soldier" in section 14 of the Cantonments Act, III of 1880. With the judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 3 All. 214, to the effect that a warrant-officer is not a soldier within that section, the military authorities are content; but they consider it desirable that the word should have a wider meaning than has recently been assigned to it in Oudh, where the Judicial Commissioner has held a private in an European regiment, employed as a telegraph-signaller, not to be a soldier within the meaning of the section.

10. Section 11 of the Bill applies the General Clauses Act, 1868, and the proposed General Clauses Act, 1886, to Regulations to be hereafter made under the Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3.

The 1st September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The folllowing Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

NO. 23 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XIV of 1882. XV of 1877.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Construction.

XIV of 1882.

2. (*1*) In this Act "section" means a section, and "Chapter" a Chapter, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

[Cf. Act XV, 1882, Schedule I.]

Repeal of part of section 8.

3. The second paragraph of section 8 is hereby repealed.

[I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 6 All. 277.]

Addition to section 17.

4. In section 17, after Explanation II, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"EXPLANATION III.—In suits arising out of contract, the cause of action arises within the meaning of this section at any of the following places, namely:—

(i) at the place where the contract was made,

(ii) at the place where the contract was to be performed, and

(iii) at the place where in performance of the contract any money to which the suit relates was expressly or impliedly payable."

[I. L. R. 6 Cal. 370. Cf. Rules under Judicature Acts. XVI. 2.]

Amendment of section 27.

5. In section 27, after the words "the Court may" the words "at any time" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 53.

6. In section 53, for the words "at or before the first hearing" the words "at any stage of the suit" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 9 Cal. 695; 6 Mad. 239; 5 Bom. 609; and 7 All. 79.]

Repeal of section 95.

7 Section 95 is hereby repealed.

[Government of India (Financial Dept.) Resolution No. 225, dated the 12th April, 1882.]

Addition to section 137.

8. In section 137, after the word "pleader" the words "or recognised agent" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 141.

9. (*1*) For the proviso to section 141 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that—

(*a*) if the document is an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf the book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry; and

(*b*) if the document is an entry in a record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(i) where the record or book is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(ii) where the record or book is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party;

and the copy of the entry may be endorsed as aforesaid and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book or record to the person producing it."

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

[Cf. s. 162 of the Code.]

"If a party required under this section to furnish a copy of an entry in a record or book fails to comply with the requisition, the Court may cause the copy to be made and order the cost thereof to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the defaulting party."

Addition to section 216.

[I. L. R. 7 All. 284.]

10. To section 216 the following shall be added, namely:—

"The provisions of this section shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under section 111 or otherwise."

Amendment of section 245.

11. For the proviso to section 245 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that, in the case of a decree for money,—

(*a*) if the Court has reason to believe that the decree can be satisfied by execution against the property of the debtor, it may in its discretion refuse execution against his person;

(*b*) the value of the property attached shall, as nearly as may be, correspond with the amount for which the decree has been made."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 266.

12. (*1*) In section 266, for clause (*h*) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(*h*) the salary of a public officer or of any servant of a Railway Company to the extent of—

(i) the whole of the salary where the salary does not exceed twenty rupees;

(ii) twenty rupees where the salary exceeds twenty rupees and does not exceed forty rupees; and

(iii) one moiety of the salary in any other case."

(*2*) In the same section, after clause (*l*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

25 Vic., "(*m*) any allowance declared by any law passed under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, by a Governor or a Lieutenant-Governor in Council to be exempt from liability to attachment or sale in execution of a decree."

Amendment of section 271.

13. In section 271, between the words "or shall" and the words "break open any outer door of a dwelling-house" the words "without the special order of the Court causing the execution of the process" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 320.

14. To section 320 the following shall be added, namely:—

L. R. 5 314.] "The rules may also provide for the cases in which, the authorities to which, and the conditions on which, orders passed by the Collector or his subordinates under this Code or the rules thereunder shall be subject to appeal, and for the revision of the proceedings of appellate authorities in respect of those orders.

L. R. 7 332.] "In executing a decree transferred to the Collector under this section, the Collector and his subordinates shall be subject to the control of the Court only to the extent expressly provided by this Code."

Addition to section 341.

15. (*1*) In section 341, after clause (*f*), the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"or

"(*g*) if his discharge is ordered by the Government on the ground of his suffering from any infectious or contagious disease, or by the District Court or, in a presidency-town, the committing Court on the ground of his suffering from any serious illness."

(*2*) In the proviso to the same section the word "committing" shall be inserted before the word "Court."

Amendment of Chapter XX.

16. (*1*) In section 349, for the words "is under arrest" the words "is in custody under the foregoing provisions of this Code" shall be substituted. [I. Cal.

(*2*) In section 350, for the words "judgment-debtor's discharge" the word "application", and for the words "is not entitled" the words "ought not", shall be substituted.

(*3*) For section 351 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Declaration of insolvency and appointment of receiver.

"351. (*1*) If the Court is satisfied that the statements in the application are substantially true, the Court may declare the judgment-debtor to be an insolvent and appoint a receiver of his property.

"(*2*) If the Court is not so satisfied, it shall reject the application."

(*4*) In section 352 the word "then" shall be repealed, and to that section the following shall be prefixed, namely:—

"When the Court has declared the judgment-debtor to be an insolvent." [I. All.

(*5*) To section 355 the following shall be added, namely:—

"In determining whether the insolvent should be discharged, and, if so, on what conditions, the Court shall have regard to whether he has committed any of the acts of misconduct referred to in section 359."

(*6*) In section 357 the figures and word "351 or" shall be omitted in each place where they occur.

(*7*) In section 359, for the words "Whenever, at the hearing under section 350 it is proved that the applicant has—" the words "Whenever in the course of proceedings on an application under this Chapter it is proved that the judgment-debtor has—" shall be substituted.

(*8*) For the second paragraph of section 360 the following shall be substituted, namely:— [I. Bom 7

"A Court so invested may entertain an application under section 344 by any person who has been arrested or imprisoned, or against whose property an order of attachment has been made, in execution of a decree for money passed by that Court."

Amendment of Chapter XXI.

17. (*1*) For sections 363 and 364 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

Procedure where one of several plaintiffs dies and right to sue does not survive to surviving plaintiffs alone.

"363. If there are more plaintiffs than one, and any of them dies, and if the right to sue does not survive to the surviving plaintiff or plaintiffs alone, but survives to him or them and the legal representative of the deceased plaintiff jointly, the Court shall cause the legal representative, if any, of the deceased plaintiff to be made a party, and shall cause an entry to that effect to be made on the record, and the suit shall thereupon proceed." [I. Cal Ma All jab Vol 7,

(2) For section 365 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Procedure in case of death of sole or sole surviving plaintiff.

"365. In case of the death of a sole plaintiff or sole surviving plaintiff, the legal representative of the deceased may, where the right to sue survives, apply to the Court, at any time before an order for the abatement of the suit is passed, to have his name entered on the record in place of the deceased plaintiff, and thereupon the Court shall enter his name and the suit shall proceed."

(3) In section 366 the words "within the time limited by law" are hereby repealed.

(4) In the third paragraph of section 368, between the words "the plaintiff may" and the words "make an application" the words "at any time before an order for the abatement of the suit is passed" shall be inserted.

(5) In the last paragraph of section 368, the words "within the period prescribed therefor" and the words "unless he satisfies the Court that he had sufficient cause for not making the application within such period" are hereby repealed.

[I. L. R. 9 Bom. 56, and 7 All. 396.]

(6) To section 368, as amended by this section, the following shall be added, namely :—

"The legal representative of a deceased defendant may apply to have himself made a defendant in place of the deceased defendant, and the provisions of this section, so far as they are applicable, shall apply to the application and to the proceedings and consequences ensuing thereon."

[I. L. R. 6 Bom. 482, and Act VIII, 1859, s. 35.]

Addition to section 381.

18. To section 381 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where a suit is dismissed under this section, the plaintiff may apply for an order to set the dismissal aside, and, if it is proved to the satisfaction of the Court that he was prevented by any sufficient cause from furnishing the security within the time fixed, the Court shall set aside the dismissal upon such terms as to costs or otherwise as it thinks fit, and shall appoint a day for proceeding with the suit.

"The dismissal shall not be set aside unless the plaintiff has served the defendant with notice in writing of his application.

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 588 (9): Act XV 1877, Sched. II, No. 163.] XV of 1877.

"The provisions of this Code and of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, with respect to an application and order under section 103 shall, so far as they can be made applicable, apply to an application for an order, and to an order, for setting aside a dismissal under this section."

Amendment of section 386.

19. In section 386, for the words "of a High Court" the words "or other person" shall be substituted.

Addition to section 396.

20. To section 396 the following shall be added, namely :—

[31 & 32 Vic., c. 40. Cf. I. L. R. 10 Cal. 675.]

"If it appears to the Court that the property, by reason of its nature or of the number of the parties interested therein or of any other circumstance, cannot conveniently be divided, the Court may, if it thinks fit, on the request of any of the parties interested and notwithstanding the dissent of any others of them, pass a decree for the sale of the property and for the distribution of the proceeds among the parties according to their respective rights in the property."

Amendment of section 419.

21. In section 419, after the words "Government Pleader in any Court" the words "or such other person as the Local Government may for any Court appoint in this behalf" shall be inserted.

Addition to section 432.

22. To section 432 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appointment under this section may be made for the purpose of a specified suit or of several specified suits, or for the purpose of all such suits as it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of the Prince or Chief."

Substitution of new section for section 433.

23. For section 433 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Suits against Princes, Chiefs, ambassadors and envoys.

"433. (1) Any such Prince or Chief, and any ambassador or envoy of a Foreign State, may, with the consent of the Governor-General in Council certified by the signature of one of the Secretaries to the Government of India (but not without such consent), be sued in any competent Court.

"(2) Such consent may be given with respect to a specified suit or to several specified suits, or with respect to all suits of any specified class or classes, and may specify, in the case of any suit or class of suits, the Court in which the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy may be sued ; but it shall not be given unless the Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy—

(a) has instituted a suit in the Court against the person desiring to sue him, or

(b) by himself or another, trades within the local limits of the jurisdiction of the Court, or

(c) is in possession of immoveable property situate within those limits and is to be sued in relation to his possession of that property.

"(3) No such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy shall be arrested under this Code, and, except with the consent of the Governor-General in Council certified as aforesaid, no decree shall be executed against the property of any such Prince, Chief, ambassador or envoy."

Transposition of section 434.

24. Section 434 shall become section 651. [Act X, 1886, s. 24 (2).]

Insertion of new section 434.

25. After section 433 the following section shall be inserted, namely :—

Style of Princes and Chiefs as parties to suits.

"434. A Sovereign Prince or ruling Chief may sue, and shall be sued, in the name of his State : [Cf. I. L. R. 2 All. 600: 7 Bom. H. C. Rep. O. C. J. 150.]

"Provided that in giving the consent referred to in the last foregoing section the Governor-General in Council may direct that any such Prince or Chief shall be sued in the name of an agent or in any other name."

Amendment of Chapter XXXI.

26. (1) After the first paragraph of section 443 the following shall be inserted, namely :— [Cf. paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill, 1886.]

"Where an authority competent in this behalf has appointed or declared a guardian or guardians of the person or property, or both, of the minor, the Court shall appoint him or one of them, as the case may be, to be the guardian for the suit under this section unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that some other person ought to be so appointed."

(2) After section 416 the following shall be added, namely :—

"If the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and the application under this section is made by a guardian so appointed or declared who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor."

(3) For section 461 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Receipt by next friend or guardian *ad litem* of property under decree for minor.

"461. (1) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not receive any money or other moveable property under a decree or order in favour of a minor without the leave of the Court.

"(2) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or, having been so appointed or declared, is not thereby entitled to receive the money or other moveable property under the decree or order, the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application."

(4) For section 464 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Saving of local laws.

"464. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect, or in any way derogate from, the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind."

[2 Swanst. 518, and I. L. R. 8 Cal. 32, and 7 All. 178.]

Amendment of section 539.

27. In section 539, for the words "having a direct interest" the words "having an interest" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 8 Cal. 272, 2 Bom. 644, & 4 All. 387.]

Addition to section 540.

28. To section 540 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passed *ex parte*."

[Cf. Act X, 1877, s. 561, & I. L. R. 8 Bom. 559 & 4 All. 248.]

Amendment of, and addition to, section 561.

29. (1) For the proviso to the first paragraph of section 561 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"provided he has, not less than seven days before the hearing, filed the objection in the Appellate Court and left with the chief ministerial officer of the Court a notice of the filing thereof for service on the appellant or his pleader."

[I. L. R. 4 All. 430.]

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

XV of 1877.

"The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal shall apply to the objection and notice under this section."

Amendment of section 568.

30. In section 568, clause (b), for the word "for" where that word first occurs, the word "or" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 2 Mad. 75.]

Addition to section 584.

31. To section 584 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*.

[Gazette of India, 19th August, 1882, Part I, page 355.]

Amendment of section 588.

32. In section 588, clause (9), for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted.

Repeal of section 599 and part of section 601.

33. Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order", are hereby repealed.

Addition to section 626.

34. To section 626 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"and

[I. L. R. 10 Cal. 80 and 4 All. 278.]

"(c) an application made under section 624 to the Judge who delivered the judgment may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under proviso (a) to this section, be disposed of by his successor."

Amendment of, and addition to, section 648.

35. (1) For the third paragraph of section 648 the following shall be substituted :—

"and the Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court, or unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

[Cf. Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885, s. 19.]

(2) To section 648 the following shall be added, namely :—

"Where a person to be arrested or property to be attached under this section resides or is situate within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or Bombay, or of the Recorder of Rangoon, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receipt of the copy and amount, shall proceed as if it were the District Court."

[New.]

Addition to section 652.

36. To section 652 the following shall be added namely :—

"A High Court not established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104 (*an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*) may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might under section 15 of that Statute make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a presidency-town. Rules so made shall be published in the same manner, and shall thereupon have the same force, as rules made and published under this section for the regulation of matters connected with procedure."

Amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

37. (1) Nos. 171, 171A and 171B of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, are hereby repealed. XV of 1877.

[Cf. I. L. R. 7 All. 693; Punjab Record, Vol. XXI, No. 7, Civil Judgment No. 81.] XIV of 1882.

(2) In No. 171C of that schedule, for the words "of the same Code" the words and figures "or section 582 of the Code of Civil Procedure" shall be substituted.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to correct certain minor defects in the Code of Civil Procedure which have been brought to the notice of the Government of India during the four years which have elapsed since the Code was passed, and to amend that portion of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which relates to Chapter XXI of the Code.

The several amendments which it is proposed to make in the Code are noticed in the following remarks in the order in which they occur in the Bill:—

Section 3.—The second paragraph of section 8 of the Code, which, as the second paragraph of section 8 of Act X of 1877, was repealed by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, was unintentionally reproduced in Act XIV of 1882. Its place has been taken by section 23 and the second schedule of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

Section 4.—The Explanation which it is proposed to add to section 17 of the Code is suggested by the cases reported at I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 5 All. 277.

Section 5.—The addition proposed by this section to be made to section 27 of the Code has been suggested by Mr. Justice Plowden of the Punjab Chief Court with reference to the remark of Pontifex J. at I. L. R. 6 Cal. 376.

Section 6.—In proposing to amend section 53 of the Code in the manner set forth in this section, the Government of India has followed the almost unanimous advice of the authorities whom it consulted in its letter Nos. 22-27, dated the 5th January, 1886.

Section 7.—In April, 1882, the Governor-General in Council published a resolution directing that postage-charges on all processes, notices and such other documents as are issued from any Court, and are required to be transmitted by post, should in future be paid by means of service postage-stamps without any additional charge being levied from the parties at whose instance the documents are issued. This resolution practically superseded the section of the Code which it is now proposed to repeal.

Section 8.—The addition to section 137 of the Code has been suggested by Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, the District Judge of Bankoora, on the ground of the difficulty which occurs in obtaining affidavits where the applicant under the section is a *pardánashin* lady.

Section 9.—The object of the amendments proposed to be made in section 141 of the Code is to remove the inconvenience caused to both public officers and private persons by the detention of their records in Civil Courts. The detention of the records of a village-accountant may bring his work to a standstill, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon stated to the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill that the inconvenience is quite as great in the case of private as of public records.

Section 10.—The addition to section 216 removes the doubt expressed in the case reported at I. L. R. 7 All. 284.

Section 11.—The circumstances which have suggested clause (*a*) of the proposed proviso to section 245 of the Code have been described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Debtors Bill. If the clause becomes part of the Code, the Courts will be competent to require the property of a judgment-debtor to be proceeded against before proceedings are taken against his person.

Section 12.—As clause (*h*) of section 266 is at present drawn, half the salary of a public officer or railway servant in receipt of a monthly salary of twenty-one rupees may be attached. This was not the intention of the legislature.

The primary object of the additional clause (*m*) which it is proposed to insert in the section is to empower the Council of the Governor of Bombay to proceed with a Bill to declare and amend the law relating to *toda girás* allowances.

Section 13.—This section has been introduced at the suggestion of the Advocate General of Bombay, its object being to abolish, as regards the seizure of moveable property, the privilege conferred on debtors by the fourth resolution in Semayne's case (Smith's Leading Cases, Vol. I). At present that privilege operates mainly to enable debtors to avoid or delay payment of their just debts.

Section 14.—The necessity for the first of the proposed additions to section 320 of the Code is shown by the Full Bench judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 5 All. 314. As regards the second addition, it appears to the Government of India that, if the Collector is to act effectively under section 320 and the following sections of the Code, he ought to be subject to the control of the Civil Court only to the extent expressly provided by the Code, being as to the rest subject only to the control of the higher revenue-authorities.

Section 16.—The addition to section 341 has been proposed by the High Court and Government of Madras with reference to cases which have recently occurred in Southern India. In one of these cases the debtor committed to prison was suffering from leprosy in an advanced

form, and in the other the prisoner was suffering from illness so serious as in the opinion of the medical officer to render it necessary that he should be immediately released from confinement.

Section 16.—The object of sub-sections *(1)* to *(7)* is to assimilate practice under Chapter XX of the Code to that to be prescribed by the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act.

Sub-section *(8)* is designed to extend the jurisdiction of subordinate Courts in matters of insolvency. Most cases under Chapter XX are of little importance and may properly be disposed of by munsifs. Where any considerable sum is involved, the District Judge, who will have concurrent jurisdiction, can transfer the case to his own Court.

Sections 17 and 37.—The amendments proposed to be made in Chapter XXI of the Code and in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, have their origin in the complaints of the hardship caused by the rules of limitation required by that Chapter and schedule to be observed in the substitution of legal representatives in the place of deceased parties to suits and appeals. With respect to these portions of the Code and Limitation Act, Mr. Rattigan, the Government Advocate of the Panjab, by whom the form of the amendments has been suggested, has recorded the following remarks :—

"Considerable hardship has been experienced in the Panjab in the working of those sections of the Civil Procedure Code which deal with the procedure to be followed in the case of the death of a plaintiff or defendant. It is of course perfectly correct and desirable that in the case of the death of one of the litigant parties, where the right to sue or be sued still survives, his legal representatives should be brought on the record, for it is clear that without such a process the suit could not validly proceed. But the hardship consists in requiring the legal representatives to apply for the above purpose within a comparatively short period after the death of the deceased plaintiff or defendant. In the Panjab it frequently happens in land-suits that fifty or a hundred persons are obliged, owing to community of interests, to sue or be sued in the one suit. Now, when such a suit comes up eventually to the Chief Court, a date for hearing is fixed which is generally not less than a year, and, at present, owing to the state of the work in the Court, is not unfrequently eighteen months from the date of filing the appeal. Within this period it often happens that one or more of the litigants is or are carried off by death from disease or violence; the representatives of the deceased, or the appellants, being ignorant agriculturists and not knowing the requirements of the law, take no action to put the representatives on the record, and thus, when the appeal finally comes on for hearing, a pleader on the opposite side takes the objection that no application has been made within the prescribed period, and, this being ascertained to be the fact, the appeal abates, and the unfortunate appellants find themselves deprived of all remedy simply in consequence of a harsh limitation law of which they had no knowledge. It is true that sections 368 and 371 allow the Court to extend the period if the plaintiff (or appellant-plaintiff) adduces sufficient cause for not making the required application within the prescribed period. But in nine cases out of ten of the kind I refer to the only cause assignable is ignorance of the requirements of the law—and this of course cannot be deemed to be 'sufficient' within the meaning of the section. So that the law as it stands at present works considerable hardship, and the hardship is irremediable.

"The question therefore arises, whether it is really necessary to prescribe a hard-and-fast period of limitation within which alone an application to put the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant on the record can be entertained.

"For my own part I cannot see that there is any such necessity. If I remember rightly, the rules framed under the English Judicature Acts do not prescribe a period for such applications, and I do not see why the Indian law should do so. It would surely be sufficient to require the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant, where the right to sue or be sued survived, to be put on the record; and to leave it to the Court to direct this to be done within such time, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, as it thinks fit."

Sub-section *(6)* of section 15 of the Bill is intended to cure the defect noticed at I. L R. 9 Bom. 56.

Section 18.—This section, which would restore the rule of the Code of 1859, has been proposed by Mr. Justice Straight.

Section 19.—The amendment made in section 386 of the Code by Act XII of 1879, whereby commissions to examine witnesses are required to be issued to a Court or a pleader of a High Court, has caused much inconvenience. In remote parts of the country High Court pleaders do not exist, and in few parts have Judges leisure to close their Courts and travel considerable distances for the purpose of taking the evidence of persons who cannot appear before them. Moreover, in some Provinces the Government maintains a staff of officials among whose duties is the execution of these commissions.

Section 20.—The addition which it is proposed to make to section 396 has been suggested by a gentleman of long standing at the Bombay bar. It is based on the Partition Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., c. 40).

Section 21.—A Government Pleader does not exist in every Court.

Section 22.—It has been doubted whether the Government is empowered by section 432 to appoint a person generally to prosecute and defend all suits which it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of a Prince or Chief. It is obviously inconvenient that the Government should be compelled to make a special appointment in the case of each particular suit.

Sections 23 and 26.—The object of these sections is *(a)* to define more precisely, with reference to the definition of "Government" in section 2 of the Code, by whom consent to the institution of a suit against a Sovereign Prince, ruling Chief, ambassador or envoy may be given; *(b)* to make the provisions of section 433 more elastic as regards the mode of giving the consent, the

cases in which the consent may be given, and the Courts to which the consent may apply; and (c) to prescribe the name in which a Prince or Chief may sue and is to be sued. To effect this last object it is proposed that a Prince or Chief may sue and shall ordinarily be sued in the name of his State.

Section 24.—Section 434 of the Code, under which execution may be had of a decree in a suit between British subjects, is out of place in a chapter relating to Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers. The section may conveniently take the place of section 651, which was repealed in March last by Act X of 1886.

Section 26.—The amendments proposed by this section to be made in Chapter XXXI of the Code are those referred to in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill. The additions to sections 443 and 445 confer on a guardian who has been appointed, or whose title has been declared, by a Civil Court, Court of Wards or other competent authority, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for the suit. The amendment of section 461 gives effect to a suggestion by Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, that, when a Court makes over property to a next friend or guardian for the suit who is not a duly constituted guardian of the property of the minor, it should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application. Section 464, as amended, saves all local laws relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind.

Section 27.—There are two reported cases, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 32, and I. L. R. 7 All. 178, with respect to the meaning to be assigned to the words "direct interest" in section 539. It appears that the authority for the insertion of the words "having a direct interest in the trust" is *In the matter of the Masters, Governors and Trustees of the Bedford Charity* (2 Swanst. 470). There certain Jews, some being residents of Bedford and others being members of Dutch and German Synagogues in London, sought to establish the title of Jews to the benefit of the Bedford Charity. It was contended that under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act (52 Geo. III, c. 101), on which section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure is based, *any two or more persons* might be petitioners, and therefore the Jews of the London Synagogues, who, though *not interested*, considered it their duty to support the claims of those of their own persuasion, might be petitioners. With respect to that contention, Lord Eldon, admitting that every person possessing the character of an inhabitant of Bedford and describing himself as an object of the charity was entitled to apply to the Court, asked how he could notice the members of the London Synagogues. "Under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act," he observed, * * * "no person can petition who has not *a direct interest* in the charity. The Act indeed, authorises 'any two or more persons' to present a petition, but I conceive that those words must be understood to mean persons having *an interest*. * * * Those who are *interested* in the fund, provided Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, or the Bedford Charity Act, apply to this case, namely, persons residing in Bedford, are entitled to the summary interference of the Court, but I know not on what ground these gentlemen residing in London can appear as petitioners."

The contention which Lord Eldon overruled was that any one, though he had no interest whatever, might petition. He did, no doubt, remark that "no person can petition who has not a direct interest," but he immediately qualified that remark by adding that the words of the Act "must be understood to mean persons having an interest." The case cannot, therefore, it seems, be taken as an authority for the proposition that the interest of the petitioner must be direct. On the contrary, it may be inferred from the case that an indirect interest would have been deemed sufficient; for, when, in support of the contention that the words "any persons" comprehend persons who may not have an interest, the counsel for the petitioners pointed out that, in the instance of charities for relief of the blind and the poor, it had been the practice to receive the petition of the minister of the parish, Lord Eldon observed that "the petition of the minister of the parish is received, because the poor may be burdensome to him."

It may be doubted whether the case justified the insertion of the word "direct" in the Code, where it assumes a peculiar pointedness and must have some definite meaning assigned to it; and after consultation with the High Courts it has been decided to propose the removal of the word.

Sections 28 and 31.—It is proposed, in accordance with the advice of the great majority of the authorities consulted by the Government of India in its letter of the 5th January last, to declare *ex parte* decrees to be appealable.

Section 29.—Section 561 has been so amended as to require the objection to be filed in the Appellate Court, and notice of the filing thereof to be given to the appellant, and to admit of the objection being filed and the notice given at any time not less than seven days before the actual date of hearing; and, on the suggestion of Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, it applies to the objection and notice under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal.

Sections 30 and 32.—The amendments proposed to be made by these sections merely correct typographical errors in sections 568 and 588 of the Code.

Section 33.—Section 599, and the portion of section 601 which it is proposed to repeal, were repealed by Act XV of 1877 and were unintentionally reproduced in the Code of 1882.

Section 34.—This section removes a doubt which has been expressed in the cases noted on the margin of the section with respect to the construction to be placed on the word "made" in section 624.

Section 35.—Sub-section (*1*) of this section has been suggested by the following remarks of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court at Fort William in their Registrar's reply to the letter of the Government of India of the 5th January last :—

"I am further to request attention to another point in this section (648) which, though not referred to in your letter, seems to the Judges to call for notice. The section gives absolute power to a Court to cause the arrest through another Court of a person summoned as a witness, and so to cause him to be sent under arrest to the Court issuing the process. The Court to which the warrant is sent has no power of hearing the person arrested or of dealing with any question except the giving of security by him. It seems to the Judges that this is a power far too great to be entrusted at any rate to the subordinate Courts in the Mufassal."

Sub-section (2) has been transferred to this Bill from the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, and will be of general application instead of being applicable to Courts of Small Causes only. With respect to the necessity for this addition to section 648, the District Judge of the 24-Parganas writes as follows :—

"Under section 648 I would also beg to point out that a warrant for the arrest of a person residing within the limits of the original jurisdiction must be executed through the High Court. This is very inconvenient to small suitors, and, in a case which occurred in my Court only a few weeks ago, a defendant preferred abandoning all attempts to get a recusant witness into Court to undergoing the trouble and expense of having a warrant of arrest served through the Original Side of the High Court. I would suggest that the procedure prescribed by section 86 should be made applicable to section 648, and that warrants of arrest which are to be served within the original jurisdiction should be executed by the Small Cause Court."

Section 36.—This section is designed to remove a doubt as to the extent of the powers of unchartered High Courts to make rules on matters not strictly connected with procedure.

The 1st September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

WITHDRAWAL OF GILCHRIST INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP IN 1888.

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 15th July, 1886.

Public (Educational).
No. 66.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

Gilchrist Indian Scholarship: withdrawal of in 1888.

* 19th June 1886.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith copy of a letter* from the Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust, intimating a decision of the Trustees to withdraw, after the award which may be made as the result of the examination to be held in January 1888, the scholarship now offered annually to youths in India and Ceylon jointly. The Trustees, you will observe, request that their decision may be published in India.

2. The reasons which have led the Trustees to arrive at this decision are indicated in Mr. Papps' letter; and upon this point I would refer Your Lordship in Council to the remarks contained in my letter to Lord Hobhouse, which I communicated to you in my Despatch of the 13th of May last, No. 35, with regard to the application of the surplus funds of "The Lord Lawrence Memorial" to the establishment of scholarships to be held by natives of India.

3. The Trustees, it will be seen, suggest, as alternatives for the existing yearly scholarship, certain steps which might be taken for promoting, at their expense, the higher education of Native youths in India; and I request that Your Excellency in Council will obtain the views of the heads of the higher educational institutions of India and of others interested regarding the points raised by the Trustees, and communicate to me the result.

I have the honour to be,

MY LORD,

Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,

KIMBERLEY.

4, The Sanctuary, Westminster Abbey, S. W., 19th June, 1886.

From—H. A. PAPPS, Esq., Secretary to the Trustees of the Gilchrist Educational Trust,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

I HAVE the honour to inform Your Lordship that at a recent meeting of the Gilchrist Trustees it was decided, in consequence of the continued small competition in India for the scholarship offered annually by the Trust to youths in India, and latterly to those also in Ceylon, to withdraw the same after the award which may be made on the result of the examination which will be held in January 1888; and I have to request that Your Lordship will cause this information to be conveyed, so far as concerns India, to the authorities there, in order to its publication.

I may inform Your Lordship that in the year 1868 two scholarships of £100 per annum each were instituted for India by the Gilchrist Trustees. In 1882 one scholarship of £150 per annum, to take effect after 1883, was substituted in the hope of its proving more attractive; and in 1883, in consequence of only one candidate appearing for the two still existing scholarships,

the second was given to a native of Ceylon, and that Island was thenceforth included in the Indian scholarship.

I have further to inform Your Lordship that it is not the desire of the Gilchrist Trustees to sever their connection with the educational advancement of India; but they wish, if possible, to find some mode of expending such portion of the Trust income as they may consider expedient for advancing on a more comprehensive scale the higher education of the Native youths of India.

I have therefore to beg the favour of Your Lordship's causing it to be communicated to the authorities in India that the Trustees desire to invite the advice and co-operation of the heads of all higher educational institutions and of others who may be interested in the subject in India. They wish to obtain opinions as to whether a scholarship, tenable in England, can be made (if, say, of larger value and offered perhaps every third year) an object of real emulation to the youths of India; or whether, having regard to the alleged difficulty arising from the Latin tongue (which forms an essential part of the Matriculation Examination of the University of London) not being generally taught in India, and to the objection arising from loss of caste to most natives of India from crossing the sea, and other considerations, it might not be better to substitute a scholarship or scholarships to be held at some place or places of higher education in India, and thenceforth to abandon the idea of bringing youths to England.

And the Trustees would further invite, from those who may favour the institution of scholarships to be held in India, suggestions as to the number, amount, and length of tenure of such scholarships, and at what institutions in India to be held, so as to attract the largest possible competition and to produce the most comprehensive and beneficial results in an educational point of view; also to point out the most suitable limits of age, the character of the competitive examination upon which the award of such scholarships should be made, on what conditions such scholarships should be held, and in what manner they could be kept under the supervision and control of the Gilchrist Trustees.

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 8th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—More or less rain has fallen throughout the country during the week under notice, with the exception of Sind and parts of the Punjab. In parts of Bengal, Assam, and the Bombay Presidency the falls have been heavy.

In Madras, Mysore, and Coorg the season continues favourable, and agricultural prospects are good.

In Bombay, Berar, Hyderabad, Rajputana, and Central India the *kharif* crops are doing well.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, where a break in the rains is wanted, prospects continue good. The *kharif* harvest has begun in places, and *rabi* operations are commencing. The prospects of the coming harvest in the Punjab are on the whole good, though more rain is still wanted in some places. In the Central Provinces the recent rain has improved the crops on the low lands, but those on the high lands in Chhattisgarh and Seoni have suffered much from insufficient rain and in places have been altogether destroyed.

In Bengal the general prospects of the crops continue favourable, though in Behar and in East Bengal much damage has been caused by floods. *Aus* rice, jute, and other early crops are still being harvested. The cultivation of the *sali* crops continues in Assam, but prospects are bad in Sylhet and prices high in Cachar.

The public health is generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in the Hissar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts of the Punjab and in the Sambalpur district of the Central Provinces, and falling in the Mysore district. Elsewhere they remain generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras—(Sept. 8th)		
Bellary	Average ·61	Standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Fever in parts of one and cattle-disease in parts of three taluks.
Kurnool	Average ·72	Standing crops fair. Small-pox and cattle-disease in two taluks.
Ganjam	Average last week since revised, 1·44; this week, 1·91.	Slight small-pox and fever in two taluks; slight cattle-disease in three divisions; some cholera.
Kistna	Average 1·01	Standing crops generally fair, but in Deltaic taluks have suffered from late rain. River 6·35 feet water over anicut. Slight fever; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average ·34	Standing crops fair; harvest dry crops, outturn below average. Fever and small-pox in two and cattle-disease in five taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 1·02	Standing crops generally good, but *ragi* in parts of one taluk suffered from excessive rain; harvest dry grains, outturn *cumbu* above average, rest about average. Fever and small-pox in one taluk.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 1·26; this week, 2·06.	Standing crops generally good, but in parts of one taluk dry crops not flourishing, owing to excessive rain; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average 1·61	Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Malabar	Average 1·03	Standing first crop paddy ripening; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Slight small-pox in six taluks; fever, cholera, and cattle-disease in one taluk.
Travancore	·32	Harvest paddy. Small-pox and fever in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay—(Sept. 8th)		
Kurrachee	Rain in Tatta on 29th ultimo, ·06.	River at Kotri on 1st, 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in four talukas. Wheat, red rice and *bajri* in Kurrachee 26, 30 and 32 and in Kotri 26, 40 and 38 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	Drizzling rain in five talukas.	*Kharif* cultivation good. Want of water beginning to be felt in Hyderabad taluka. Harvest commenced in coarse rice crops in Tando Bago. River at Kotri on 6th, 18 feet against 19 feet 10 inches on same date last year. Fever in four, small-pox in one and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat 25, *bajri* 37, *juari* 38, white rice 18, and red rice 28 pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	·51; total 33·24	Rain throughout the district. Standing crops good. Public health good. Wheat 34 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	2·35; total 36·29	Fever in parts of Naosari and Baroda divisions. Crops doing well. *Bajri* 32, wheat 23, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.
Surat	Rain in nine talukas, varying from ·36 in Surat to 3·7 in Chikkli.	Standing crops healthy; slight damage to cotton crops in Olphad and Chorasi talukas by excessive rain. Small-pox continues to affect cattle at Mandvi; slight fever in Bardoli and Bulsar talukas. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 41 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Nasik	At Nasik, ·64; maximum at Nandgaon, 5·80 and minimum at Sinnar, 1·07.	Standing *kharif* crops healthy; weeding continues; land being prepared for *rabi* sowings. Public health good. Wheat 30½, *bajri* 31, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain every day, except on 6th and 7th; total of week, 2·40; total to date 93·30, being 32·55 above average.	Abnormal temperature *nil* on 1st, 4° cool on 2nd and 3rd, rose to *nil* by the 5th and further to 1° warm by the 7th; vapour in air normal; wind normal on 7th; abnormal wind easterly on 3rd and 4th, northerly on all other days.
Poona	Rain all over the district; maximum at Naval, 1·80 and minimum at Purandhar, ·30.	Crops doing well; sowing of *juari* commenced in Bhimthadi taluka. More rain wanted in Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and parts of the Haveli taluka. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 37 and *juari* 53 pounds in the district; *bajri* 32 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	In Sheogaon, 3·67; Nagar, 3·10; Jamkhed, 2·49; Newasa, 2·43; Rahuri, 2·43; Karjat, 2·24; Shrigonda, 1·95; Parner, 1·58; Kopargaon, 1·50; Sangamner, 1·39; Akola, 1·08.	*Kharif* crops good, but slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Nagar and Jamkhed; *rabi* sowings begun in Shrigonda and Newasa. Condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38 and *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	In Sholapur, 3·12; Barsi, 3·38; Madha, 1·87; Karmala, 2·84; Pandharpur, 2·70; Sangola, 1·85.	*Kharif* crops doing well. Cattle-disease has broken out to a slight extent in the Karmala taluka. *Juari* 67 and *bajri* 43¾ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all stations, except Karajgi varying from ·02 in Hubli to 2·34 in Navalgund.	Want of heavy rain is felt everywhere both for the standing crops which are withering and for sowing cotton which has been retarded in parts of the district. Slight fever in Navalgund and slight cattle-disease in Kalghatgi and Kod talukas. Rice 23 and *juari* 51 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	In Karwar, ·15; Kumpta, 2·78; Sirsi, 1·53; Haliyal, ·40; total to date, 120·10.	Rice crops good; in ear in coast talukas. Slight fever and small-pox in three talukas; cattle-disease in Karwar, Kumpta, Sirsi, and Akola, and Honore. Common rice at Karwar 13, district average 12¼ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	At Rajkot, 5·9; total 35·02.	General health fair; fever in parts of Halar and Sorath. Wheat 36, *bajri* 32, and *juari* 47 pounds per rupee. *General Remarks.*—Fair rain everywhere in the Presidency, except Sind; more still wanted in the Dharwar and Poona districts. River continues low in Sind. Standing crops in good condition almost everywhere; crops slightly injured by excessive rain in parts of Ahmednagar, Surat and the Panch Mahals. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of four and small-pox in parts of four districts.
Bengal – (Sept. 7th)		
Chittagong	12·73	Weather seasonable. A ten-anna *aus* crop expected; cultivation of *amun* vigorously going on; prospects not so good. Prices unchanged. Public health good.
Dacca	3·67	Water subsiding. *Shali* paddy being sown; prospects of crops continue favourable on the whole. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	4·09	Prospects of jute, *aus*, and sugarcane favourable; transplanting of *amun* nearly finished. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	2·44	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* crop nearly harvested; *amun* very promising. River stationary. Floods have apparently reached its height, all safe. Public health excellent.
Rungpore	1·13	Transplanting of *amun* continues; jute being cut and made ready for the market; prospects of sugarcane good. Fever prevalent at head-quarters.
Burdwan	0·24	Heavier rain in subdivisions. *Aus* outturn good; prospects of *amun* good. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	1·42	*Bhadoi* harvest progressing; some loss caused by floods, but Indian corn outturn generally very fair; excellence of early rice makes up partly for poorness of *marua* crop; prospects of late rice good everywhere; sugarcane in south doing well. Public health good.
Purneah	2·30	Prospects of crops generally excellent; local injuries from floods; *bhadoi* being cut. Public health fair. Rivers high.
Patna	5·22	*Bhadoi* crops promising; transplanting of paddy over; *juari* and *rahar* growing well. Cholera still reported from Behar subdivision.
Durbhunga	0·14	Retransplanting of paddy still going on; *bhadoi* harvest has commenced in places. Prices stationary. Public health generally good.
Hazaribagh	2·88	Weather seasonable. Transplanting finished; *bhadoi* being reaped with fair outturn; rice and other crops doing well. General health good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Cuttack	2·52	Early rice being cut; late rice growing well. Price of rice almost unchanged. Public health generally good; cases of fever reported from the interior.
Midnapore	0·43	More rain much wanted, especially in the south.
Khoolna	3·88	Weather cloudy and rainy. *Aus* ripening; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. Public health fair.
Dinagepore	3·28	Prospects of crops good; *aus* and jute being harvested. Cattle-disease in four thanas; fever everywhere. Prices stationary.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	3·15	Prospects of crops so far good.
Gya	1·63	Transplanting not over; prospects good.
Chumparun	4·98	*Bhadoi* and paddy crops uninjured by floods in good condition. Prices stationary. Some cases of cholera; public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general, but in Midnapore, Singbhoom, and Manbhoom its insufficiency is still much complained of. General prospects of crops are favourable, except in flooded tracts in Behar and East Bengal, where much damage has been caused to early crops; in these tracts late rice seedlings are being transplanted anew as floods are subsiding; harvesting of *aus* rice, jute, and other early crops is progressing. General health is satisfactory, though fever exists in certain districts.
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 5th)		
Benares (Sept. 6th)	Average ·60	Agricultural prospects fair. Supplies plentiful and prices steady. Some cases of fever reported; cholera on the decrease; a little cattle-disease.
Ballia (" 7th)	Average 1·70	Crops suffering from excessive rain. Markets well supplied. Slight fever and sporadic cholera reported, otherwise public health good.
Gorakhpore (" 6th)	1·30 at Sadr	Weather cloudy. Crops in good condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad (" 7th)	*Nil*	*Juari*, *sawan*, and rice being cut; *urd*, *moth* and *til* being sown. Prices steady. Fever in three tahsils.
Lucknow (" 6th)	Average ·30	Prospects excellent; *sawan*, *kakun* and *maize* being harvested. Markets well stocked and prices steady. Some cases of cholera reported in city; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli (" ")	Over 2·40	State of crops good. Prices steady. General health fair; cattle-disease reported from one tahsil.
Partabgarh (" 7th)	*Nil*	Prospects of all crops good. Prices stationary. Health of people and condition of cattle good.
Allahabad (" ")	Average 1·0	Weather cloudy. Condition of crops good. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health very good.
Cawnpore (" ")	·10 to 2·0	Crops in good condition. Ground for *rabi* being prepared. Prices slightly risen. Cholera abating; cattle-disease in one pargana.
Farakhabad (" ")	From ·40 to 6·40	A break wanted. Prices steady. Cholera continues at Farakhabad; fever increasing.
Sitapur (" ")	Slight in one tahsil	*Rabi* ploughing being prosecuted. No sickness.
Bareilly (" ")	From 1·60 to 3·0	A break wanted. Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever and cholera prevalent.
Banda (" 6th)	Good rain	Crops being harvested; prospects good. Prices stationary. Usual autumnal fever, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon (" 7th)	Partial rain	Rice and *mandua* being cut in parts. Prices stationary. General health fair; cattle-disease on decrease.
Agra (" 6th)	From 1·20 to 1·90	A break is much needed as crops are suffering from constant rain and cloudy weather. Prices steady. Cholera ceased; fever prevalent.
Jhansi (" ")	Average over 3·0	A break needed. Crops on black cotton soil suffering from excessive rain. Prices almost stationary. Autumnal fever has broken out; cattle doing well.
Meerut (" 7th)	Good rain all over the district.	A break would be beneficial now to allow of *rabi* ploughings; indigo manufacture in progress. Prices steady. Fever increasing.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall has been generally lighter during week. A break is needed. Prospects are good everywhere; in some places harvesting operations have begun and ground is being ploughed for the *rabi*. Markets are well supplied. Prices generally steady. Public health fair; cases of cholera and the usual autumnal fever reported.
Punjab—(Sept. 8th)		
Hissar	......	Health fair. Prices slightly rising.
Delhi	·47	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects favourable.
Umballa	1·08	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Jullundur	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Ferozepore	......	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Amritsar	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects good.
Sialkot	·30 in Tahsil Reah	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects flourishing.
Lahore	......	Health good. Prices stationary.
Mooltan	......	Health good. Prices fluctuating. Prospects good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Rawalpindi	·30	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects average.
Shahpur	.....	Health good. Prices rising. Crops seem withering.
Dera Ismail Khan	.....	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	.....	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Delhi, Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, and Rawalpindi districts; more wanted in the Hissar, Mooltan, and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Shahpur, and Dera Ismail Khan districts, fluctuating in the Mooltan district; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (Sept. 8th)		
Nagpur	4·40	Prospects favourable. Rain has done much good to rice. Small-pox in places. Prices steady.
Jubbulpore	2·22	Prospects favourable. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Sept. 7th)	2·26	Weeding in progress. Prospects and health good. Prices stationary.
Seoni	1·88	Weather cloudy. Prospects good, except of rice. Slight small-pox. Prices steady.
Hoshangabad	·96	Weather cloudy and showery. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	1·88	Prospects better, but rain too late for upland rice. Small-pox and fever in places.
Khandwa	2·11	Prospects excellent. Forty cases of cholera, eighteen deaths. Prices fallen.
Raipur	2·27	Crops on highland in Drug tahsil mostly destroyed; prospects of crops in lowlands slightly improved, except in Simoga tahsil; *kodo* faring well. Cholera decreasing. Prices stationary.
Sambalpur (Sept. 4th)	·77	Rain wanted. Rice on highland has suffered much. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices rising.
		General Remarks.—Prospects continue good in the northern districts; the recent rain has improved rice on lowlands, but the crop has suffered much on highland in Chhattisgarh and Seoni; the *kodo* crop in Raipur is now doing well. Prices are rising in Sambalpur, but are generally firm.
British Burma— (Sept. 8th)		
Akyab (Sept. 4th)	7·45; total rainfall 115·48	Public health good; slight cattle-disease in one circle. Transplanting progressing.
Bassein	2·70; total rainfall 75·95.	Slight cholera in one circle; three deaths from small-pox; slight cattle-disease in four circles. Transplanting finished; crops in good condition.
Rangoon	·36; total rainfall 71·55.	Public health good; cattle healthy.
Amherst (Moulmein)	3·15; total rainfall 130·62.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	2·25; total rainfall 160·36	Public health good; cattle healthy. General appearance of crops good. More rain needed.
Pegu	1·65; total rainfall 97·96.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting progressing; crops in good condition.
Henzada	1·06; total rainfall 64·52.	Slight cholera in two townships; cattle healthy. Ploughing and transplanting nearly completed.
Prome	·92; total rainfall 32·0.	Slight cholera in one township; cattle healthy. Crops in good condition, except in four circles, where plants are under water owing to floods.
Toungoo	0·98; total rainfall 65·33.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting continues. One township flooded to some extent.
Thayetmyo	1·72; total rainfall 27·07.	Public health good; cattle healthy. Transplanting operations commenced.
		General Remarks.—Except for sporadic cholera in three districts, public health of the Province satisfactory; cattle healthy. Crop operations progressing well, but crops have suffered from floods in two districts. Weather seasonable.
Assam—(Sept. 8th)		
Gauhati	3·73 during week ending 7th instant.	Weather seasonable. General health tolerably good; cattle-disease reported from some mauzas. Planting of *sali* nearly finished.
Sylhet	16·96	State far from good. Prospects continue unfavourable.
Cachar	8·15	Cultivation of *sali* crops progressing slowly as the flood is subsiding; prospects of tea good. Blight appears checked. Common rice 11 seers 10½ chittacks per rupee. Health good; cattle-disease abating.
Dibrugarh	5·10	Weather seasonable. Reaping of *ahu* and transplanting of *sali* nearly finished. Cholera prevalent in Sadr subdivision; cattle-disease continues.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg:—(Sept. 8th)		
Bangalore, Mysore	General rain throughout the State and heavy at Tumkur.	Standing crops in good condition; prospects of season favourable. Want of rain felt in parts of Chittaldroog and Tumkur districts. Public health generally good. Prices slightly fallen in the Mysore district.
Mercara	1·91	Crops in good condition. Prices stationary.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 8th)		
Amraoti	1·81	Crops thriving; prospects favourable. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	1·91	Weather cloudy. Crops doing well.
Hyderabad	Average 1·36; total rainfall 32·0.	*Abi* and *kharif* crops prospering. Cattle-disease prevalent in Shahabad and Merchal talukas. General health fair. Prices—wheat 13¼, coarse rice 11¼, white *juari* 21, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 15¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 8th)		
Indore	·56; total rainfall 33·25.	A few cases of cholera; fever prevalent.
Morar (Gwalior)	·24; total rainfall 24·88.	Fever very prevalent. Prospects good. Weather cloudy and hot.
Neemuch	6·18; total rainfall 26·67.	Health and crops good.
Goona	2·88; total rainfall 26·34.	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	·45	Health good.
Agar	2·92	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	1·08	Weather cloudy and hot. Crops and health good.
Nowgong	2·59; total rainfall 31·93	Weather hot and cloudy. Heath good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	Total rainfall 33·0	No change in weather. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 8th)		
Abu (Sept. 8th)	1·93	Weather cloudy. Occasionally clear and sultry, but seasonable.
Sirohi („ 5th)	2·04	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Heavy fall of rain on night of 2nd. Weather overcast.
Marwar („ 4th)	No rain at Jodpore; heavy fall reported from out-stations.	This week's weather very cloudy. Tanks all full. Fever prevails. Crops excellent. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 5th)	1·39	Tanks and wells full. Crops flourishing. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather clear.
Meywar („ 4th)	5·91	Tanks and wells full. Crops somewhat damaged by excessive rain. Dysentery and diarrhœa still prevalent. Prices falling. Weather fair.
Pertabgarh („ „)	·77	Tanks and wells full. Crops suffering from heavy rain. Health good Prices steady. Weather occasionally clear.
Harowti („ „)	Deoli, 1·56; Tonk, ·90; previous week—Shapura, 2·43.	Crops good; *rabi* ploughings in progress. Some fever, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 5th)	2·31	Tanks and wells full.
Kotah („ 4th)	3·85	Health good. Weather cloudy. Breaks needed.
Ajmere („ 7th)	1·30	Crops good. Health good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Prospects favourable
Dholepore („ 1st)	4·03	Tanks full; wells filling. Prospects good. Health good. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ 4th)	2·56	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices steady.
Ulwur („ 7th)	1·21	Crops good. Fever and diarrhœa in parts. Prices falling.
Bickanir („ 4th)	Rain in two districts	Crops good. Prospects good. Rain wanted. Fever prevalent in Bickanir and four districts. Prices steady. Weather hot and cloudy.
Nepal—(Sept. 2nd)		
Katmandu (Sept 3rd)	3·45	Prospects fair. Fine weather is now needed.

ADELAIDE JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1887.

Circular No. $\frac{50\text{Ex.}}{103-4}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Museums and Exhibitions), under date Simla, the 6th September, 1886.

Read—

The following Despatch with enclosures received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, regarding the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887:—

INDIA OFFICE;
London, 22nd July, 1886.

Statistics and Commerce.
No. 81.

To His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—I forward herewith a copy of a letter, dated 19th May last, from the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, with its enclosures, respecting the proposed Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition of 1887, for such action in the matter as you may think advisable.

I have the honour to be,
MY LORD,
Your Lordship's most obedient, humble Servant,
KIMBERLEY.

Dated Colonial Office, Downing Street, 19th May 1886.

From—JOHN BRAMSTON, Esq.,
To—The Under-Secretary of State for India.

I am directed by Earl Granville to transmit to you, to be laid before the Earl of Kimberley, a copy of a despatch from the Governor of South Australia, with its enclosures, respecting the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

No. 33, 5th April.

I am to request that you will move Lord Kimberley to take the necessary steps to invite the representation of the Indian Government at this Exhibition.

I am also to enclose a copy of a previous despatch from Sir W. Robinson, with its enclosures, which explain the nature and objects of the Exhibition, and to state that the Prince of Wales was pleased to consent to the request there made, that His Royal Highness would accord his patronage to the Exhibition, and permit his sons, their Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated with himself as patrons of the Exhibition.

No. 92, 28th December.

No. 33, dated Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, 5th April 1886.

From—HIS EXCELLENCY SIR WM. C. F. ROBINSON, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia,
To—The Right Honourable the EARL GRANVILLE, K.G., &c. &c. &c.

I have the honour to forward printed copies of a letter addressed to the Chief Secretary by the Secretary to the Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, requesting that communications may be opened up with the Governments of foreign countries including India, China and Japan, and requesting

at an invitation may be given to such Governments to participate in the hibition.

2. At the instance of my ministers, I beg leave to request that Your rdship will be so good as to cause the necessary steps to be taken in this tter.

3. One hundred copies of the enclosures to this despatch are herewith warded for circulation.

No. 92, dated Government House, Adelaide, South Australia, 28th December 1885.

From—His Excellency Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia,

To,—The Right Honourable Colonel Stanley, M.P., &c. &c. &c., Colonial Office.

I have the honour to forward a copy of an Act passed during the last sion of Parliament, entitled "An Act to set apart certain lands for a bilee Exhibition and for other purposes."

2. I also forward a memorandum relating to the proposed Exhibition, an ract from the "South Australian Register" of the 2nd of December, a copy the speech delivered by Mr. E. T. Smith, M.P., on bringing the question before rliament, a plan of the site of the proposed Exhibition, and a letter addressed me by the Secretary covering the documents which I now enclose.

3. Although the scheme for the proposed Exhibition has been set on t by private individuals, I may observe that Parliament has provided the d, and contributed £32,000 towards the cost of the necessary buildings, ich are to remain the property of the Colony. The undertaking has, therefore, ome to this extent a public one, and there is certainly every disposition on the t of the Colony to make it a thorough success. My object in now address- you is to request, at the instance of the Promoters, that His Royal High- s the Prince of Wales will be graciously pleased to accord his patronage to Exhibition, and, if His Royal Highness sees no objection, to permit his sons, ir Royal Highnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated h His Royal Highness as Patrons of the Exhibition. It is further request- in the letter from the Secretary, which I enclose, that a reply may be sent telegram as the Promoters desire to issue the prospectus as soon as possible.

4. I have conferred with Ministers on this subject, and I may say that vill afford the Government, and the Colony generally, much gratification uld His Royal Highness be graciously pleased to extend his patronage to Exhibition.

Dated Adelaide, 4th December 1885.

From—Jno. Fairfax Conigrave, Esq., Secretary *pro tem.*, South Australia Jubilee Exhibition,

To—His Excellency Sir Wm. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G., Governor of South Australia.

I have the honour, by direction, to inform you that at the first meeting of Promoters of the Exhibition to be held in Adelaide in 1887 to celebrate fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of South Australia, the following solution was unanimously passed, *viz.*:

That the Chairman, E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P., be requested to wait upon His Excellency Governor to ask His Excellency to be good enough to communicate with the Right nourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, asking that His Royal Highness the nce of Wales will be graciously pleased to accord to the Exhibition His Royal patronage, at the same time, if His Royal Highness sees no objection, to permit his sons, Their Royal hnesses Princes Edward and George of Wales, to be associated with His Royal Highness atrons of the Exhibition.

In forwarding copy of this resolution, by direction of Mr. Smith, who has n Your Excellency upon the subject, I have to say that it will be esteemed reat favour by the Promoters if the communication to His Royal Highness Prince of Wales can be sent by the outgoing mail, and if also a request can made that the tenor of the Prince's reply may be sent by telegram, as the moters desire to issue the prospectus of the Exhibition early in the year, would very much like to have His Royal Highness's answer before ng so.

With a view to place His Royal Highness in full possession of the facts connected with the Exhibition, I have pleasure in handing to Your Excellency, for transmission to England, the following documents :

Two copies of "memorandum."

Two copies of plan of site.

Two copies of speech of E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P., in House of Assembly, upon the proposed Exhibition.

Two copies of extract from South Australian Register of 2nd December 1885, being report of the first meeting of Promoters of the Exhibition.

Two copies of Bill which has passed both Houses of Parliament.

PROCLAMATION.

Adelaide, March 1st, 1886.

As South Australia will attain its fiftieth year as a colony December 28th 1886, a desire has naturally arisen among the colonists to mark that event by some suitable public demonstration; and no way of gratifying this desire seems so appropriate or will be so beneficial as that of holding an International Exhibition.

Parliament has dedicated land for the purposes of the Exhibition, and sanctioned the expenditure of money in erecting the main building and laying out the grounds. The Exhibition will be conducted by the Promoters, whose names are appended, and such other gentlemen as they may appoint to assist in the management.

The age of the colony being co-eval with the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, the day for the opening of the Jubilee Exhibition has been fixed for the 20th June 1887 (the completion of the fiftieth year of Her Majesty's reign).

Steps have already been taken for the construction of buildings of an appropriate character, with a minimum risk of fire; and these will be erected on the Adelaide Park Lands, a site which for beauty and convenience can scarcely be surpassed.

A direct line of railway, seven miles in length, delivering goods on the ground, will connect the Exhibition Buildings with the wharves at Port Adelaide, alongside which vessels drawing 22 feet of water may quietly lie and discharge cargo into the railway trucks.

To ensure success requires the free and full support of other countries; and it is hoped that Foreign Nations and British Colonies will co-operate with our Mother Country, and accept our invitations and be represented at this Jubilee Exhibition, where their productions, manufactures, and machinery may appear in juxtaposition with Australasian products and manufactures, and prove of mutual benefit.

Arrangements are in progress for the appointment of a Representative Commission in London.

The year 1887 will be memorable throughout the British Empire, and will be of special local interest to these Australasian Colonies, from the fact that that year will witness the union of the Capitals of South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland by a continuous line of railway, 1,760 miles in length, *viz.*:

	Miles.
From Adelaide to Melbourne	508
„ Melbourne to Sydney	574
„ Sydney to Brisbane	678
Total ...	1,760

The Import and Export trade of the Australasian Colonies in 1884 amounted to a total of £116,249,116, the population being 3,074,503.

The Government will secure free Customs regulations for exhibits, and the due protection of the interests of all exhibitors.

Diagrams of buildings and grounds, and all other necessary information, will be published and distributed to the various countries and colonies.

The following documents are appended:

1. A list of the Promoters of the Exhibition.
2. A list of officers and members of the Executive and Divisional Committees.
3. The Synopsis and general Classification of Exhibits.
4. Adopted System of Awards.
5. Regulations for Exhibitors and form of application for Space.

The above Proclamation was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters, held at Adelaide on the 2nd of March 1886.

JNO. FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

LIST OF PROMOTERS.

Chairman—E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Sir Samuel Davenport.
Sir Thomas Elder.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P. (Chief Secretary).
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P. (Speaker of House of Assembly).
The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
The Honourable J. Martin, M.L.C.
The Honourable W. Wadham, M.L.C.
G. D. Green, Esq., M.P.
C. C. Kingston, Esq., M.P.
A. A. Fox, Esq., M.P.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
D. Bower, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
E. Spicer, Esq.
W. Bundey, Esq., J.P.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
G. G. Mayo, Esq.,
J. Rounsevell, Esq., J.P.
F. J. Botting, Esq., J.P.
A. M. Simpson, Esq., J.P.
J. M. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
G. F. Ind, Esq.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. G. & W. Shierlaw.
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. Mayfield & Sons.
Messrs. John Martin & Co.
Messrs. Gibbs, Bright, & Co.
Messrs. C. Jacobs & Son.
C. Sabine, Esq.
R. B. Fraser, Esq.
Messrs. W. & T. Rhodes.
F. D. Beach, Esq.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
John Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Charnock, Esq., J.P.
Thomas Hardy, Esq.
Messrs. Candler & McNamee.
Messrs. A. E. & F. Tolley.
Messrs. Milne & Co.
A. W. Marshall, Esq.
Messrs. Chambers & Blades.
Charles Willcox, Esq., J.P.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
Messrs. Hammer & Co.
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P.
J. J. Green, Esq.
D. W. Melvin, Esq.
S. Talbot Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
Wm. Haines, Esq., J.P.
Edwin Smith, Esq.
Henry Sewell, Esq.
A. L. Harrold, Esq., J.P.

LIST OF OFFICERS, &c.

Patrons.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, K.G.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward of Wales, K.G.

His Royal Highness Prince George Frederick Ernest Albert of Wales, K.G.

Vice-Patrons.

N.B.—The Governors of the Australasian Colonies are to be invited to accept the position of Vice-Patrons of the Exhibition.

President.

His Excellency the Governor (Sir W. C. F. Robinson, K.C.M.G.)

Vice-President.

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

Executive Commissioner.

Sir Samuel Davenport.

Trustees.

Sir Samuel Davenport.
Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.

Executive Committee.

(Quorum, 5 members.)

The Honourable the Chief Secretary.
The Honourable the Treasurer.
The Honourable the Attorney General.
The Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands.
The Honourable the Commissioner of Public Works.
The Honourable the Minister of Education.
His Honour the Chief Justice (Honourable S. J. Way).
Sir Samuel Davenport (Chairman of the Jurors and Awards Committee).
Sir Thomas Elder (Chairman of the Mining and Metallurgy Committee).
Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P. (Chairman of the British, Foreign, and Intercolonial Committee).
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P. (Chairman of the Agriculture Committee).
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the Buildings and Grounds Committee).
The Right Worshipful the Mayor of Adelaide.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Pastoral Committee).
A. W. Meeks, Esq. (Chairman of the Finance Committee).
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P. (Chairman of the Regulations, Catalogue, and Printing Committee).
T. Rhodes, Esq. (Chairman of the Hardware, Armaments, and Furnishings Committee).
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the General Manufactures Committee).
R. Searle, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Textile Fabrics Committee).
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Machinery Committee).
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P. (Chairman of the Fine Arts Committee).
T. Hardy, Esq. (Chairman of the Wine Committee).
Professor Rennie, M.A., D.SC. (Chairman of the Education and Science Committee).
Frank Rymill, Esq.

LONDON COMMISSION.

N. B.—The Government will appoint a London Commission to assist the Promoters in organizing the Exhibition.

SECTIONAL COMMITTEES.

1.—Buildings and Grounds.

Chairman—E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
W. Bundey, Esq., J.P. (Mayor of Adelaide).
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
J. Duncan, Esq.
T. Hack, Esq., J.P.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
E. Smith, Esq.
H. Sewell, Esq.
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
E. J. Woods, Esq. (Architect-in-Chief).
Dr. Schomburgk, J.P. (Director of the Botanic Gardens).
J. E. Brown, Esq., J.P. (Conservator of Forests).
W. J. Peterswald, Esq., J.P. (Commissioner of Police).
R. L. Mestayer, Esq. (Hydraulic Engineer).

2.—Finance.

Chairman—A. W. Meeks, Esq.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
A. W. Meeks, Esq.
T. Rhodes, Esq.
G. D. Green, Esq., M.P.
C. Sabine, Esq.

3.—Regulations, Catalogue, and Printing.

Chairman—J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
F. Basedow, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Finlayson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Bonython, Esq., J.P.
R. B. Fraser, Esq.
E. Spiller, Esq., J.P. (Government Printer).

4.—Agriculture.

Chairman—Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.

Department VI.—Sections A, B, C, E, F, part of Sections G and H, and Sections I, J, K, L, and M.

(Food Products, Machinery and Implements used in Agriculture, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
T. Atkinson, Esq., M.P.
S. D. Glyde, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
W. Hackett, Esq.
J. Robertson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Thompson, Esq.
J. Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
C. Willcox, Esq., J.P.

5.—Pastoral.

Chairman—J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.

Department VI.—Part of Section G and Section H.

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Pigs, Dogs, Poultry, and Game, Fat Stock, Wool, &c.—

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. Crozier, M.L.C.
The Honourable A. B. Murray, M.L.C.
J. H. Angas, Esq., J.P.
H. T. Morris, Esq., J.P.
J. Rounsevell, Esq., J.P.
F. Rymill, Esq.
C. Sabine, Esq.
G. C. Hawker, jun., Esq.
J. Murray, jun., Esq.
C. J. Valentine, Esq., J.P. (Chief Inspector of Sheep).

6.—Horticulture and Floriculture.

Chairman—Hon. T. Playford, M.P.

Department VII.—Sections A, B, C, D, E.

(Fruits, Vegetables, Flowers, Implements used in Horticulture and Floriculture, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable T. Playford, M.P.
W. Haines, Esq., J.P.
W. Rhodes, Esq., J.P.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
G. F. Ind, Esq.
T. Hardy, Esq.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
Edwin Smith, Esq.
H. Sewell, Esq.
Dr. Schomburgk, J.P. (Director of the Botanic Gardens).

7.—Wine.

Chairman—Thomas Hardy, Esq.

Department VI.—Section D.

(Wine, Spirits, Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, Beer, Aërated Drinks, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
The Honourable W. Wadham, M.L.C.
T. Hardy, Esq.
W. Hyland, Esq.
C. J. Coates, Esq.
W. P. Auld, Esq.
E. Salter, Esq., J.P.
F. H. Wigg, Esq.
F. J. Blades, Esq.
A. E. Tolley, Esq.

8.—Mining and Metallurgy.

Chairman—Sir Thomas Elder.

Department I.—Sections A, B, and C.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir T. Elder.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
C. C. Kingston, Esq., M.P.
H. R. Hancock, Esq., J.P.
T. C. Cloud, Esq.
V. Lawrence, Esq., J.P.
G. W. Goyder, Esq., J.P. (Surveyor General).
H. L. T. Brown, Esq., Government Geologist).

9.—General Manufactures.

Chairman—Thomas Johnson, Esq., J.P.

Department II.—Sections A, B, C, I, K, M, and N.

(Industries, &c.—Quorum, 5 members.)

W. Rhodes, Esq., J.P.
J. J. Green, Esq.
F. Hagedorn, Esq., J.P.
D. B. Adamson, Esq.
D. W. Melvin, Esq.
L. P. Lawrence, Esq.
J. Dungey, Esq.
S. Schlank, Esq.
T. Johnson, Esq., J.P.
F. J. Botting, Esq., J.P.
W. Thow, Esq., J.P. (Locomotive Engineer).
M. J. Dempsey, Esq.

10.—Hardware, Armaments, and Furnishings.

Chairman—Thomas Rhodes, Esq.

Department II.—Sections D, J, L.

(Furniture, Naval and Military Armaments, Hardware, Tools—Quorum, 3 members.)

D. Bower, Esq., M.P.
T. Rhodes, Esq.
James Duncan, Esq.
Brigadier-General Owen, R.A.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
Commander Walcott, R.N.
W. Mayfield, Esq.,
A. L. Harrold, Esq., J.P.

11.—TEXTILE FABRICS.

Chairman—Richard Searle, Esq., J.P.

Department II.—Sections E, F, G, and H.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

J. M. Anderson, Esq., J.P.
R. Searle, Esq., J.P.
W. Shierlaw, Esq., J.P.
E. W. Hayward, Esq.,
James Marshall, Esq.
C. H. Goode, Esq., J.P.
J. Hodgkiss, Esq., J.P.
S. Toms, Esq., J.P.
W. D. Chambers, Esq.

12.—MACHINERY.

Chairman—A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.

Department V.—Sections A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, and L.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. Martin, M.L.C.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
W. W. Forwood, Esq.
G. E. Fulton, Esq.
R. Lindsay, Esq.
G. G. Mayo, Esq.
A. W. Dobbie, Esq.
A. L. Harrold, Esq.
H. Jones, Esq.
L. Grayson, Esq.
J. A. Bagshaw, Esq.
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
J. Duncan, Esq.
W. Thew, Esq., J.P. (Locomotive Engineer).

13.—FINE ARTS.

CHAIRMAN—L. A. JESSOP, Esq., J.P.

Department IV.—Sections A, B, C, D, E, and F.

(Sculpture, Painting, Photography, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
Rev. F. W. Cox.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
The Honourable W. A. E. West-Erskine, M.L.C.
J. C. F. Johnson, Esq., M.P.
R. Rees, Esq., M.P.
Dr. Wm. Campbell.
L. A. Jessop, Esq., J.P.
J. W. Tyas, Esq.
C. J. Coates, Esq.
A. Abrahams, Esq., J.P.
Alderman Solomon.
J. T. Turnbull, Esq., J.P.
W. H. Hammer, Esq.

14.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

CHAIRMAN—PROFESSOR E. H. RENNIE, M.A., D.SC.

Department III.—Sections A, B, C, and D.

(Educational Systems, Scientific and Philosophical Instruments, &c.—Quorum, 3 members.)

Rev. F. Williams, M.A.
A. A. Fox, Esq., M.P.
J. H. Finlayson, Esq., J.P.
J. L. Bonython, Esq., J.P.
S. J. Jacobs, Esq., B.A., J.P.
A. W. Marshall, Esq.
S. Talbot Smith, Esq., B.A., LL.B.
F. Chapple, Esq., B.A., B.SC.
Rev. W. R. Fletcher, M.A. (Vice-Chancellor of Adelaide University).
Clement L. Wragge, Esq., F.R.G.S.
E. H. Rennie, Esq., M.A. D.SC. (Professor of Chemistry).
C. Todd, Esq., M.A., C.M.G., J.P. (Postmaster General).
J. A. Hartley, Esq., B.A., B.SC., (Inspector General of Schools).
H. C. Mais, Esq., J.P. (Engineer-in-Chief).
T. D. Smeaton, Esq., J.P.
R. L. Westayer, Esq. (Hydraulic Engineer).
W. H. Bragg, Esq., B.A. Cam. (Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy).

15.—British, Foreign and Intercolonial.

Chairman—Hon. J. C. Bray, M.P.

(Quorum, 3 members.)

The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
The Honourable R. D. Ross, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
A. W. Meeks, Esq.
W. H. Charnock, Esq., J.P.
J. T. Turnbull, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Netherlands).
Jas. Robin, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Consul for Brazil).
F. Wright, Esq., J.P. (Vice-Consul for Denmark, Spain, and Chili).
J. W. Smith, Esq., J.P. (U. L. Consular Agent.)
R. Barr Smith, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Sweden and Norway).
A. von Treuer, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Austro-Hungary).
H. C. E. Muecke, Esq., J.P. (Consul for Germany).
James Page, Esq. (Vice-Consul for Switzerland and Consular Agent for France).
G. F. B. Hancock, Esq. (Acting Vice-Consul, Kingdom of Portugal).
J. Gilbert Boothby, Esq., J.P. (Consular Agent for Italy).

16.—Jurors and Awards.

Chairman—Sir Samuel Davenport.

(Quorum, 5 members.)

Sir S. Davenport.
The Honourable J. C. Bray, M.P.
His Honour the Chief Justice (Honourable S. J. Way).
The Hon. R. D. Ross, M.P.
E. T. Smith, Esq., M.P.
A. Adamson, Esq., J.P.
E Spicer, Esq.
The Chairman of the Sectional Committees.

Synopsis of the Classification.

Department.	Section.	Class.	Particulars.
I. Mining	A	100 to 112	Rocks, Minerals, and Mining Products.
	B	113 to 117	Metallurgical Products.
	C	118 to 120	Mine Engineering, Models, Maps, and sections.
II. Manufactures.	A	200 to 205A	Chemical Manufactures.
	B	206 to 213	Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.
	C	214 to 216	Glass and Glassware.
	D	217 to 228	Furniture and objects of general use in Construction and in Dwellings.
	E	229 to 238	Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Minera Materials.
	F	239 to 248	Yarns and Woven and Felted Goods of Woo and Mixture of Wool.
	G	249 to 258	Silk and Silk Fabrics, &c.
	H	259 to 267	Clothing, Jewellery, Ornaments, and Travelling Equipments.
	I	268 to 275	Paper, Blank Books, Stationery.
	J	276 to 282	Weapons, &c. (Military, Naval, and Sporting).
	K	283 to 289	Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis.
	L	290 to 296	Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery, and Metallic Products.
	M	297 to 302	Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials.
	N	303 to 306	Carriages, Vehicles, and Accessories.
III. Education and Science.	A	350 to 357	Educational Systems, Methods, and Libraries.
	B	358 to 364	Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods.
	C	365 to 370	Engineering, Architecture, Maps, &c.
	D	371 to 380	Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man.

Department.	Section.	Class.	Particulars.
IV. Art ...	A	400 to 405	Sculpture.
	B	406 to 409	Painting.
	C	410 to 414	Drawing, Engraving, and Lithography.
	D	415 to 417	Photography.
	E	418 to 423	Industrial, Architectural, and Ecclesiastical Designs, &c.
	F	424 to 429	Ceramic Decorations, Mosaics, &c.
V. Machinery ...	A	500 to 509	Machines, Tools, and Apparatus of Mining, Metallurgy, Chemistry, and the Extractive Arts.
	B	510 to 521	Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood, and Stone.
	C	522 to 531	Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, &c.
	D	532 to 539	Machines, &c., used in Sewing, making Clothing, &c.
	E	540 to 549	Machines for Printing, Making Books, Paper Working, &c.
	F	550 to 555	Motors and Apparatus for the Generation and transmission of Power.
	G	556 to 564	Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus.
	H	565 to 572	Railway Plant, Rolling stock, &c.
	I	573 to 583	Machines used in Preparing Agricultural Products.
	J	584 to 591	Aerial, Pneumatic, and Water Transportation.
	K	592	Castings (various), Iron, Brass, or other metal
	L	593	Machinery and Apparatus, especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.
VI. Agriculture ...	A	600 to 607	Arboriculture and Forest Products.
	B	608 to 618	Agricultural Products.
	C	619 to 624	Vegetable Products (used as food).
	D	625 to 629	Wine—Spirituous, Fermented, and other Drinks.
	E	630 to 633	Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as food).
	F	634 to 640	Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as materials).
	G	641 to 647	Textile Substances of Vegetable or Animal Origin.
	H	648 to 660	Land Animals.
	I	661 to 662	Insects, &c.
	J	663 to 666	Water Animals, Fish Culture and Apparatus.
	K	667 to 672	Machines, Implements, and Processes of Manufacture.
	L	673 to 676	Agricultural Engineering and Administration.
	M	677 to 681	Tillage and General Management.
VII. Horticulture and Floriculture.	A	700 to 701	Pomology.
	B	702 to 711	Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers.
	C	712 to 716	Hothouses, Conservatories, Graperies, and their Management.
	D	717 to 719	Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening.
	E	720 to 722	Garden Designing, Construction, and Management.

Classification.

DEPARTMENT I.—MINING, METALLURGY, AND THEIR PRODUCTS.

Section A—*Rocks, Minerals, and Mining Products.*

Class 100. Geological collections.

„ 101. Samples of Reef and Alluvial Gold, and associated rocks and minerals.

„ 102. Ores of Copper, with associated rocks and minerals.

„ 103. Ores of Silver, Tin, Iron, Antimony, Bismuth, Lead, Nickel, Manganese, Zinc, Cobalt, &c., with their associated rocks and minerals.

Class 104. Collections of Minerals, systematically arranged.

„ 105. Gems and Precious Stones.

„ 106. Minerals, Combustible.—Coal, Anthracite and Bituminous, with samples showing thickness of seams; Bitumen, Kerosine, and other oil shales; Asphalt and Asphaltic-rocks, Mineral-tar, Crude Petroleum, Coal-waste, Pressed Coal and Coke.

„ 107. Building Stones.—Rough, hewn, sawn, or polished, for buildings, bridges, walls or other constructions, or for furniture.

Marble—White, black, or colored; and other ornamental stones, used in decorations, statuary, and monuments, or furniture, in blocks or slabs, rough or polished, not manufactured.

„ 108. Cements.—Samples of the crude rock, gravels, sand, and other materials used in the manufacture of Lime, Hydraulic Cement, Portland Cement, Concrete, Beton, Artificial Stone, Plaster, Mortar Mastics, and of Artificial Asphalt and Bitumen.

Specimens illustrating the processes of mixing, burning, and preparing. Samples of the results of the preparation.

„ 109. Clays, Kaolin, Silex, Fire Clay, and other materials for the manufacture of porcelain, faience, glass, bricks, terra-cotta, tiles and fire-brick. Refractory Stones for lining furnaces; sandstone, steatite, &c., and refractory furnace materials; also samples showing the relative effects of heat on different kinds of fire-resisting materials and fire-bricks.

„ 110. Graphite, crude and refined, for polishing purposes, for fubricating, electro-typing photography, pencils, crucibles, &c.

„ 111. Lithographic Stones, Hones, Whetstones, Grindstones, Grinding and Polishing materials, Sand, Quartz, Garnet, Topaz, Diamond, Corundum, Emery in the rock and pulverised, and in assorted sizes and grades.

„ 112. Mineral Waters, Artesian Well Water, Natural Brines, Saline and Alkaline Efflorescences and Solutions.

Mineral Fertilising Substances—Gypsum, Phosphate of Lime, Marls, Shells, Coprolites, &c., not manufactured.

SECTION B.—*Metallurgical Products.*

Class 113. Precious Metals.

„ 114. Iron and Steel in the pig, ingot, bar, plates, and sheets, with specimens of slags, fluxes, residues, and products of working.

„ 115. Copper—In cakes, tiles, ingots, bars, hammered and rolled, with specimens illustrating their various stages of manufacture.

„ 116. Tin, Nickel, Lead, Zinc, Antimony, Bismuth, and other Metals, the result of extractive purposes.

„ 117. Alloys and combined metals used as materials—Nickel-silver, Brass, Bronze, Gun-metal, Bell-metal, Solder, &c.

SECTION C.—*Mine-Engineering, Models, Maps, and Sections.*

Class 118. Surface and underground surveying and plotting, projection of underground work, location of shafts, tunnels, &c., surveys for aqueducts and for drainage. Boring and drilling rocks, shaft, and tunnels, &c.

Construction, sinking, and lining shafts by various methods, driving and timbering tunnels, and the general operations of opening, stopping, and breaking down ore, timbering, lagging, and masonry.

Hoisting and delivering at the surface rock, ore, or miners.

Pumping and draining by engines, buckets, or by adits.

Ventilating and lighting.

Subaqueous-mining, blasting, &c.

Hydraulic-mining, and the various processes and methods of sluicing and washing auriferous gravel, and other superficial deposits.

Quarrying.

„ 119. Model of mines of veins, &c.

„ 120. Geological Maps, sections, and plans of goldfields, and other mineral localities.

DEPARTMENT II.—MANUFACTURES.

SECTION A.—*Chemical Manufactures.*

Class 200. Chemicals—pharmaceutical preparations. Mineral Acids, and the methods of manufacture. Sulphuric, Nitric and Hydrochloric Acids.

The common commercial Alkalies—Potash, Soda, and Ammonia, with their carbonates.

Salt and its production. Salt from deposits—native salt, salt by solar evaporation from sea water. Salt by evaporation from water of salific springs or wells. Rock Salt; Ground and Table Salt.

Bleaching Powders and Chloride of Lime. Disinfectants.

Yeast Powders, Baking Powders, and Self-raising Flour.

„ 201. Oils from mineral, animal, and vegetable sources. Refined Petroleum, Benzine, Naphtha, and other products of the manufacture.

Oils from various seeds, refined, and of various degrees of purity—Olive Oil, Cotton-seed Oil, Palm Oil, &c. Animal Oils, of various kinds, in their refined state.

Oils prepared for special purposes besides lighting and for food. Lubricating Oils.

Soap and detergent preparations—Candles, Stearine, Glycerine, Paraffine, &c., Spermaceti.

Illuminating and other Gases and their manufacture, Oxygen Gas and its application for heating, lighting, metallurgy, and as a remedial agent.

„ 202. Chlorine and Carbonic Acid.

„ 203. Paints, Pigments, Dyes, Colors, Turpentine, Varnishes, Blacking.

„ 204. Flavoring Extracts, Essences, Perfumery, Pomades, Cosmetics.

„ 205. Pyrotechnics, for display, signalling, missiles.

„ 205A. Tobacco (manufactued), Cigars, Cigarettes, &c.

SECTION B.—*Ceramics, Pottery, Porcelain, &c.*

Class 206. Bricks, Drain Tiles, Terra-cotta, Architectural Pottery, and Modelling.

„ 207. Fireclay Goods—Crucibles, Pots, Furnaces, Chemical Stoneware.

„ 208. Tiles—Plain, Enamelled, Encaustic; Geometric Tiles and Mosaics; Tiles for pavements and for roofing, &c.

„ 209. Porcelain for purposes of construction, Hardware, Trimmings, &c.

„ 210. Stone China, for chemists, druggists, &c.; Earthenware, Stoneware Faience, &c.

„ 211. Majolica, Wedgewood, and Palissy Ware.

„ 212. Biscuit-ware, Parian, &c.

„ 213. Porcelain, China, and Earthenware for table and toilet use and for decoration.

SECTION C.—*Glass and Glassware.*

Class 214. Glass used in construction and for mirrors. Window Glass, of various grades of quality and size. Plate Glass, rough and ground or polished. Toughened Glass.

„ 215. Chemical and Pharmaceutical Glassware, vials, bottles, &c.

„ 216. Decorative Glassware.

SECTION D.—*Furniture and Objects of General Use in Constructions and in Dwellings.*

Class 217. Heavy Furniture—Chairs, Tables, &c. Suites for Drawing, Dining, and other Rooms, Chamber Suites, Bedsteads, Offices and Library Furniture, Vestibule Furniture, Church Furniture and Decoration.

Class 218. Table Furniture—Glass, China, Silver, Silver-plate, Tea and Coffee Sets, Urns, Samovars, Epergnes Japannedware, Trays, &c.

„ 219. Mirrors, Stained and Enamelled Glass, Cut and Engraved Window Glass, and other decorative objects.

„ 220. Gilt Cornices, Brackets, Picture-frames, &c.

„ 221. The Nursery and its Accessories—Children's Cots, Chairs, Walking Chairs, &c.

„ 222. Household Athletic Apparatus.

„ 223. Apparatus and Fixtures for Heating and Cooking—Stoves, Ranges, Heaters, &c. Plans or Models of Ice Chambers for Preservation of Fresh Meats, &c., domestic or trade.

„ 224. Apparatus for Lighting—Gas Fixtures, Lamps, Gloves, Chimneys, &c.

„ 225. Kitchen and Pantry Utensils, Tinware, and Apparatus used in Cooking (exclusive of Cutlery).

„ 226. Laundry Appliances—Washing Machines, Mangles, Clothes-wringers, Clothes-bars, Ironing-tables, &c.

„ 227. Bathroom and Water-closet, Shower, and other Baths, Earth-closet, &c.

„ 228. Manufactured Parts of Buildings—Sash, Blinds, Mantels, Metalwork, &c.

SECTION E.—*Yarns and Woven Goods of Vegetable or Mineral Materials.*

Class 229. Woven Fabrics of Mineral Origin—Warecloth, Sievecloth, Wire Screens, Bolting Cloth.

Asbestos Fibre, spun and woven, with the clothing manufactured from it.

Glass-thread, Floss and Fabrics.

„ 230. Coarse Fibres of grass, Rattan, Cocoanut, and Bark.

Mats and Matting—Cocoanut Fibre, Twine, Chinese, Japanese, Palm leaf, Grass Rushes, Rattan, Aloe, Fibre, &c.

„ 231. Cotton Yarns, Threads, Knittings, bleached and unbleached.

Sheetings, Shirtings, Canvas, Duck, Tents, &c.

Cotton Fabrics, Quilts, Counterpanes, Towels, &c.

Cottonettes, Curtains; Laces, except silk.

„ 232. Dyed Cotton Fabrics, exclusive of Prints.

„ 233. Printed Cottons, Muslins, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.

„ 234. Linen, and other Vegetable Fibres.

„ 235. Linen Yarns and Threads.

„ 236. Linen Fabrics, bleached, unbleached, and dyed.

„ 237. Manufactures from Jute—Yarns, Bagging, Carpeting, Rugs, &c.

„ 238. Floorcloths, Oilcloths, Linoleum and other Painted or Enamelled Fabrics, also, Imitations of Leather, with a woven base.

SECTION F.—*Yarns and Woven and Felted Goods of Wool and Mixture of Wool.*

Class 239. Yarns, Worsteds, &c.

„ 240. Wool Fabrics—Broadcloths, Coatings, Doeskins, Woollen, Worsted, and Union, Tweeds and other trouserings, &c.

„ 241. Flannels, plain and fancy; Serges, &c.

„ 242. Blankets, Rugs, Shawls, &c.

„ 243. Wool Fabrics for Women's wear—Merinos, Cashmeres, Serges, Plaids, &c.

„ 244. Dress Goods of Wool and Cotton Mixtures.

„ 245. Carpets—Wilton, Brussels, Velvet, Tapestry, Kidderminster, Venetian, Indian, Turkish; Druggets, Hearthrugs, Mats, &c.

„ 246. Felted Goods, Carpetings, &c.

„ 247. Alpacca, Goat, Camel, and other Hair Fabrics, mixed or unmixed with wool.

„ 248. Printed and Embossed Woollen Cloths, Table-covers, Furniture Coverings, &c.

SECTION G.—*Silk and Silk Fabrics, and Mixtures in which Silk is the predominating Material.*

Class 249. Cocoons and Raw Silk as reeled from the cocoon.
„ 250. Thrown or Twisted Silks in the gum, boiled off or dyed, in hanks, skeins, or on reels.
„ 251. Spun Silk Yarns and Fabrics.
„ 252. Plain Woven Silks, Gros-Grains, Sarsnets, Satins, Foulards, Fabrics for Hat and Millinery purposes, &c.
„ 253. Figured and Fancy Silk Piece Goods, Woven or Printed Upholstery, Silks, &c.
„ 254. Crapes, Velvets, Plushes, Gauzes, Handkerchiefs, Knitted Goods, Laces, Scarfs, Ties, Veils, all description of cut and made-up Silks, including China and India Silk Goods.
„ 255. Ribbons, plain, fancy, velvet, &c.
„ 256. Bindings, Buttons, Braids, Cords, Galloons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings; Upholsterers', Tailors', Military and Miscellaneous Trimmings.
„ 257. Silk and Mixed Silk Furniture Coverings.
„ 258. Mixed Silk Dress materials.

SECTION H.—*Clothing, Jewellery, Ornaments, and Travelling Equipments.*

Class 259. Ready-made Clothing, Knitted Goods and Hosiery, Military Clothing, Church Vestments, Waterproof Clothing, and clothing for special objects.
„ 260. Ladies' Mantles, Costumes, Corsets, Underclothing, &c.
„ 261. Hats, Caps, Gloves, Millinery, Straw Goods, &c.
„ 262. Boots, Shoes, &c.
„ 263. Jewellery and ornaments worn upon articles of dress.
„ 264. Artificial Flowers, Coiffures, Buttons, small wares, Fans, Umbrellas, Sunshades, Walking-canes, Pipes, Toys, and Fancy Articles.
„ 265. Fancy Leatherwork, Pocket Books, Toilet Cases, Travelling Equipments. Cork Mattresses, Waterproof Rugs and Sheeting, Valises, Trunks, &c.
„ 266. Furs and Skins (natural or dyed).
„ 267. Historical Collection of Costumes, National Costumes.

SECTION I.—*Paper, Blank Books, and Stationery.*

Class 268. Stationery for the desk, Stationers' Articles, Pens, Pencils, Inkstands, and other Apparatus for Writing and Drawing.
„ 269. Writing Paper and Envelopes, Blank Book Paper, Bond Paper, Tracing Paper, Tracing Linen, Tissue Paper, &c., &c.
„ 270. Printing Paper for Books, Newspapers, &c., Wrapping Paper of all grades, Cartridge and Manila Paper, Paper Bags, &c.
„ 271. Blank Books—Sets of Account Books, Specimens of Ruling and Binding, including Blanks, Billheads, &c., Book Binding.
„ 272. Printing and Writing Inks (various).
„ 273. Cards—Playing Cards, Cardboard Binders, Board, Pasteboard, Paper or Cardboard Boxes.
„ 274. Building Paper, Pasteboard for Walls (fireproof or otherwise), Domestic Articles, Mouldings, Pipes, &c., made of Paper Pulp, Cane Fibre, Felt for Car Wheels, Ornaments, &c.
„ 275. Wall Papers, Enamelled and Coloured Papers, Imitations of Leather, Wood, &c.

SECTION J.—*Military and Naval Armaments, Ordnance, Firearms, and Hunting Apparatus.*

Class 276. Military Small-Arms, Muskets, Pistols, and Magazine Guns, with their ammunition.
„ 277. Light Artillery, Compound Guns, Machine Guns, Mitrailleuses, &c.
„ 278. Heavy Ordnance and its accessories.
„ 279. Knives, Swords, Spears, and Dirks.
„ 280. Firearms used for Sporting and Hunting; also other implements for the like purposes.

Class 281. Traps for Game, Birds, Vermin, &c.

„ 282. Aboriginal Weapons.

SECTION K.—*Medicine, Surgery, Prothesis.*

Class 283. Medicines—Officinal (in any authoritative Pharmacopœia) articles of the Materia Medica, Preparations Un-officinal.

„ 284. Dietetic Preparation, as Beef Extract and other articles intended specially for the sick.

„ 285. Phamaceutical Apparatus.

„ 286. Instruments for Physical Diagnosis, Clinical Thermometers, Stethoscopes, Ophthalmoscopes, &c. (except Clinical Microscopes, for which see Class 312).

„ 287. Surgical Instruments and appliances, with Dressings, Apparatus for Deformities, Prothisis, Obstetrical Instruments.

„ 288. Dental Instruments and Appliances.

„ 289. Vehicles and Appliances for the Transportation of the Sick and Wounded during Peace and War, on shore or at sea.

SECTION L.—*Hardware, Edge Tools, Cutlery, and Metallic Products.*

Class 290. Hand Tools and Instruments of every description used by artificers.

„ 291. Cutlery—Knives, Penknives, Scissors, Razors, Razor Strops, and Implements sold by Cutlers.

„ 292. Emery and Sandpaper and Cloth, Polishing Powders, Polishing and Burnishing Stones.

„ 293. Metal Hollow-ware, Ornamental Castings.

„ 294. Hardware used in Construction, exclusive of Tools and Implements. Spikes, Nails, Screws, Tacks, Bolts, Locks, Latches, Hinges, Pulleys, Plumbers' and Gasfitters' Hardware, Furniture, Fittings, Ships' Hardware, Saddlers' Hardware, and Harness Fittings, and Trimmings.

„ 295. Galvanized Iron Work.

„ 296. Wirework.

SECTION M.—*Fabrics of Vegetable, Animal, or Mineral Materials.*

Class 297. India-rubber Goods and Manufactures.

„ 298. Brushes.

„ 299. Ropes, Cordage.

„ 300. Flags, Insignia, Emblems.

„ 301. Wooden and Basket Ware, Papiermaché.

„ 302. Undertakers' Furnishing Goods, &c.

SECTION N.—*Carriages, Vehicles, and Accessories.* (*For Farm Articles see Departments of Agriculture, Section K, and for Machinery and Railway Carriages, Section H.*)

Class 303. Pleasure Carriages.

„ 304. Travelling Carriages, Coaches, Stages, Omnibuses, Hearses, Bath and other Invalid Chairs, Bicycles, Tricycles, Perambulators, &c.

„ 305. Vehicles for Movement of Goods and heavy articles, Vans, Carts, Wagons, Trollies, Spring Drays, Trucks, &c.

„ 306. Carriage and Horse Furniture, Harness and Saddlery. Whips, Spurs, Horse Blankets, Carriage Rugs, Robes, &c.

DEPARTMENT III.—EDUCATION AND SCIENCE.

SECTION A.—*Educational Systems, Methods and Libraries.*

Class 350. Elementary Instruction—Infant Schools and Kindergarten—arrangements, furniture, appliances, and modes of training.

Class 351. Elementary Schools.—Buildings and Grounds, Equipments, Courses of Study, Methods of Instruction, Textbooks, apparatus, including Maps, Charts, Globes, &c.; Pupils' Works, including Drawing and Penmanship; provisions for Physical Training.

„ 352. Higher Education—Grammar and High Schools, Colleges and Universities.

Buildings and Grounds, Libraries, Museums of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Art and Archæology; apparatus for illustration and research; Mathematical, Physical, Chemical, and Astronomical courses of study; Textbooks, Catalogues, Libraries, and Gymnasiums.

„ 353. Professional and Technical Schools.—Buildings, Textbooks, Libraries, Apparatus. Modes, Methods, and other accessories.

„ 354. Institutions for Instruction of the Blind, Deaf, and Dumb, and the Feebleminded.

„ 355. Education Reports and Statistics.

„ 356. Libraries, History, Reports, Statistics, and Catalogues.

„ 357. School and Textbooks, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, Gazetteers, Directories, Index Volumes, Bibliographies, Catalogues, Almanacs, Special Treatises, General and Miscellaneous Literature, Newspapers and Journals, Illustrated Papers, Periodical Literature.

SECTION B.—*Scientific and Philosophical Instruments and Methods.*

Class 358. Instruments of Precision and Apparatus of Physical Research, Experiment, and Illustration.

Astronomical Instruments and Accessories used in Observatories.

Transits, Mural Circles, Equatorials, Collimators.

Geodetic and Surveying Instruments.—Transits, Theodolites, Needle Compasses, Instruments for Surveying underground in Mines, Tunnels, and Excavations.

Nautical Astronomical Instruments.—Sextants, Quadrants, Repeating Circles, Dip-sectors.

Levelling Instruments and Apparatus.—Carpenters' and Builders' Levels, Hand Levels, Water Levels, Engineers' Levels.

Instruments for Deep-sea Sounding and Hydrographic Surveying.

Meteorological Instruments and Apparatus.

Thermometers, Pyrometers, Barometers.

Hygrometers and Rain Gauges, Maps, Weather Bulletins.

Blanks for Reports, Methods of Recording, Reducing, and Reporting Observations.

„ 359. Indicating and Registering Apparatus other than Meteorological Mechanical Calculation.

Viameters, Pedometers, Gas Meters.

Water Meters, Current Meters, Ships' Patent Logs, Electrical Logs.

Tide Registers.

Apparatus for Printing Consecutive Numbers.

Counting Machines, Calculating Engines, Arithmometers.

„ 360. Weights, Measures, and Weighing Apparatus.

Measures of Length.—Graduated Scales on Wood, Metal, Ivory, Tape or Ribbon; Steel Tapes, Chains, Rods, Verniers.

Measures of Capacity for Solids and Liquids.

Graduated Scales for Measuring Lumber, Goods in Packages, Casks, &c. Gaugers' Tools and Methods.

Weights.—Scales and Graduated Beams for Weighing; Assay Balances, Chemical Balances; Ordinary Scales for Heavy Weights, weighing Locomotives and Trains of Cars; Postal Balances; Hydrometers, Alcohometers, Lactometers, Gravimeters, &c.

Class 361. Chronometric Apparatus—

Chronometers, Astronomical Clocks, Church and Metropolitan Clocks, Ordinary Commercial Clocks, Pendulum and Spring Clocks, Marine Clocks, Watches, Clepsydras, Hourglasses, Sundials, Chronographs, Electric Clocks, Metronomes.

" 362. Optical and Thermotic Instruments and Apparatus—

Mirrors, Plane and Spherical.

Lenses and Prisms.

Spectacles and Eyeglasses, Field and Opera Glasses, Graphoscopes and Stereoscope.

Cameras and Photographic Apparatus.

Microscopes.

Telescopes.

Apparatus for Artificial Illustration, including Electric, Oxyhydrogen, and Manesium Light.

Stereopticons.

Photometric Apparatus.

Spectroscopes and Accessories for Spectrum Analysis.

Polariscopes, &c.

Thermotic Apparatus.

" 363. Telegraphic Instruments and Methods—

Batteries and Forms of Apparatus used in generating the Electrical Currents for Telegraphic Purposes.

Conductors and Insulators and Methods of Support, Marine Telegraph Cables.

Apparatus of Transmission, Keys, Office Accessories, and Apparatus.

Receiving Instruments, Relay Magnets, Local Circuits.

Semaphoric and recording Instrument.

Codes, Signs, or Signals; Heliographs.

Printing Telegraphs for special uses.

Electrographs.

Dial or Cadran Systems.

Apparatus for Automatic Transmission.

Telephone, Microphone, &c.

" 364. Musical Instruments and Acoustic Apparatus.

Percussion Instruments, Drums, Tambourines, Cymbals, Triangles, &c.

Pianos.

Stringed Instruments, other than Pianos.

Automatic Musical Instruments, Music Boxes.

Wind Instruments of metal and of wood.

Harmoniums.

Church Organs and similar Instruments.

Speaking Machines.

Phonographs.

SECTION C.—*Engineering, Architecture, Charts, Maps, and Graphic Representations.*

(For Agricultural Engineering, see Section K.)

(For Mining Engineering, see Section O.)

Class 365. Civil Engineering, Land Surveying, Public Lands, &c.

River, Harbour, and Coast Surveying.

Construction and Maintenance of Roads, Streets, Pavements, &c.

Surveys and Location of Towns and Cities, with system of Water-supply and Drainage.

Arched Bridges of metal, stone, brick or beton.

Trusted Girder Bridges.

Suspension Bridges.

Canals, Aqueducts, Reservoirs, Construction of Dams.

Hydraulic Engineering and means of Arresting and Controlling the Flow of Water.

Submarine Constructions, Foundations, Piers, Docks, &c.

Class 366. Dynamic and Industrial Engineering, Construction and Working of Machines, Examples of Planning and Construction of Manufacturing and Metallurgical Establishments.

„ 367. Railway Engineering.

Location of Railways, and the Construction and Management of Railways.

„ 368. Military Engineering.

„ 369. Naval Engineering.

„ 370. Topographical Maps.

Marine and Coast Charts.

Geological Maps and Sections.

Botanical, Agronomical and other maps, showing the extent and distribution of Men, Animals, and Terrestrial Products.

Physical Maps.

Meteorological Maps and Bulletins.

Telegraphic Routes and Stations.

Railway and Route Maps.

Terrestrial and Celestial Globes.

Relief Maps and Models of portions of the Earth's surface.

Profiles of Ocean Beds and Routes of Submarine Cables.

SECTION D.—*Physical, Social, and Moral Condition of Man.*

Class 371. Physical Development and Condition.

The Nursery and its Accessories.

Gymnasiums, Games, Manly Sports, and Physical Training.

„ 372. Alimentation.

Markets, Preparation and Distribution of Food.

„ 373. The Dwelling.

Sanitary Conditions, Appliances, and Regulations.

Domestic Architecture.

Dwellings characterized by cheapness, combined with the conditions essential to health and comfort.

Plans or Models of Dwelling-houses best suited for hot climates.

Fireproof Structures.

Hotels, Clubhouses, &c.

Public Baths.

„ 374. Commercial Systems and Appliances.

Mercantile Forms and Methods, Counting-houses and Offices.

Banks and Banking.

Savings and Trust Institutions.

Insurance, Fire, Marine, Life, &c.

Commercial Organisations, Boards of Trade, Produce and Stock Exchanges.

Corporations for Commercial and Manufacturing Purposes.

Railway and other Transportation Companies.

Building and Loan Associations.

„ 375. Money.

Mints and Coining.

Collection of Current Coins.
Historical Collections.
Tokens, &c.
Bank Notes, and other paper-circulating mediums.
Commercial Paper, Bills of Exchange, &c.
Securities for Payment of Money, Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Ground-rents, Quit-rents, &c.
Precautions against Counterfeiting and Misappropriation of Money.

Class 376. Government and Law.
Various systems of Government Codes.
Municipal Government.
Protection of Property in Inventions.
Postal System and Appliances.
Punishment of Crime.
Prisons and Prison Management and Discipline; Police Stations; Houses of Correction; Reformatory and Industrial Schools.

„ 377. Benevolence.
General Hospitals.
Special Hospitals for the Eye and Ear, &c.
Hospitals for Women.
Hospitals for Contagious and Infectious Diseases.
Quarantine Systems and Organisations.
Hospitals for the Insane—under State Control, and Private Asylums.
Sanitary Regulations of Cities.
Dispensaries.
Inebriate Asylums.
Lying-in Asylums.
Magdalen Asylums.
Asylums for Infants and Children.
Foundling and Orphan Asylums—Childrens' Aid Societies and Boarding-out Systems.
Blind, Deaf, and Dumb Asylums.
Homes for the Aged and Infirm; Homes for Aged Men and Women; Home for the Maimed and Deformed; Homes for Incurables; Convalescent Homes; Sailors' Homes.
Treatment of Paupers.
Almshouses, Feeding the Poor, Lodging-houses.
Emigrant Aid Societies.
Immigration Systems, including Shipping and Depôts.
Servants' Houses.
Labour-hiring Establishments and Systems of Distribution of Labour.
Treatment of Aborigines.
Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

„ 378. Co-operative Associations.
Military Organisations and Orders.
Trade Unions and Associations.
Industrial Organisations.

„ 379. Religious Organisations and Systems, Statistical, Historical, and other Facts.
Bible Societies, Tract Societies, Colportage.
Systems and Methods of Religious Instructions and Training for the Young.
Sunday Schools, Furniture and Apparatus.
Associations for Religious or Moral Improvement.
Dispensing Charities, Church Guilds.

„ 380. Art and Industrial Exhibitions.
Agricultural Fairs.
Juvenile Exhibitions.
National Exhibitions.

DEPARTMENT IV.—ART.

SECTION A.—*Sculpture.*

Class 400. Figures and Groups in stone, metal, clay, terra-cotta, or plaster,
" 401. Works, in relief, in stone or metal; Electrotype Copies.
" 402. Medals, pressed and engraved; Electrotypes of Medals.
" 403. Hammered and Wrought Work; *Repoussé* Work.
" 404. Cameos, Intaglios, Engraved Stones, Seals, Dies, &c.
" 405. Carvings in Wood, Ivory, Metal, or other material,

SECTION B.—*Painting.*

Class 406. Paintings in Oil, on canvas, panels, ivory, glass, terra-cotta, &c.
" 407. Water-color Pictures—Aquarelles, Miniatures, &c.
" 408. Frescoes, Cartoons for Frescoes, &c.
" 409. Painting with vitrifiable colors; Pictures on Porcelain, Enamel, and Metal.

SECTION C.—*Drawing, Engraving, and Lithography.*

Class 410. Drawing with Pen, Pencil, or Crayons.
" 411. Engravings from steel, Copper, Stone, and Wood.
" 412. Etchings.
" 413. Lithographs, Zincographs, &c.
" 414. Olegraphs, Cromo-lithographs, &c.

SECTION D.—*Photography.*

Class 415. Photographs on paper, metal, glass, wood, fabrics, or enamel surfaces.
" 416. Prints from Photo-relief Plates, Carbon Prints, &c.
" 417. Photo-lithographs, Photo-zincographs, Photo-electrotyping, &c.

SECTION E.—*Industrial, Architectural, and Ecclesiastical Designs, Models, and Decorations.*

Class 418. Industrial Designs.
" 419. Architectural Designs—Studies and Fragments, Representations and Projects of Edifices; Restorations from Ruins and from Documents.
" 420. Ecclesiastical Designs.
" 421. Designs for Decorations of Interiors of Buildings.
" 422. Designs for Decorations of Exteriors of Buildings.
" 423. Designs for Artistic Hardware and Trimmings, Artistic Castings, Forged Metalwork for Decoration, &c.

SECTION F.—*Decorations with Ceramic and Vitreous Materials.*

Class 424. Mosaic and Inlaid Work in stone.
" 425. Mosaic and Inlaid Work in tiles, tessaræ, glass, &c.
" 426. Inlaid Work in wood and metal, parqueterie, marqueterie.
" 427. Stained, Embossed, and Engraved Glass.
" 428. Cameo and Intaglio in Glass.
" 429. Miscellaneous objects of Art.

DEPARTMENT V.—MACHINERY.

SECTION A.—*Machines, Tools, and Apparatus of Mining, Metallurgy, Chemistry, and the Extractive Arts.*

Class 500. Machines and Apparatus for Rock Drilling.
" 501. Machines and Apparatus for Well and Shaft Boring.
" 502. Machines and Apparatus for Coal-getting.
" 503. Machines and Apparatus for Hoisting.
" 504. Machines and Apparatus for Pumping, Draining, and Ventilating.
" 505. Machines and Apparatus for Crushing, Grinding, Sorting, and Dressing.—Breakers, Stamps, Mills, Pans, Screens, Sieves, Jigs, Amalgamators, Concentrators, &c.
" 506. Furnaces, Smelting Apparatus, and Accessories.
" 507. Machinery used in Bessemer, Siemens-Martin, and other processes.

Class 508. Machines and Apparatus for Chemical Manufactures, Electro-plating, paint and Powder Mills, Blacking, Soap, Candle-making, &c.

„ 509. Machinery and Apparatus for the manufacture of Gas for illuminating or heating, compressed or otherwise.

SECTION B.—*Machines and Tools for Working Metal, Wood, and Stone.*

Class 510. Machines and Tools for Working Wood:—Planing, Sawing, Turning, Veneering, Grooving, Mortising, Tongueing, Cutting, Moulding, Stamping, Carving, Cask-making, and Cork-cutting, &c.

„ 511. Machines for direct-acting Steam-sawing, &c.

„ 512. Rolling Mills, Bloom Squeezers, Blowing Fans, Furnaces, Moulding Machines, and Apparatus for Casting Metals, with Specimens of work, also models and drawings.

„ 513. Rivet, Nail, Bolt, Screw, and Tack-making Machinery.

„ 514. Steam, Trip, Drop, and other Hammers; Hydraulic Presses for Forging with specimens of work; Anvils, Forges, Bellows, and Tools.

„ 515. Machines for Working Metals:—Planing, Drilling, Slotting, Turning, Shaping, Bending, Punching, Stamping, and Cutting, &c.; Wheel-cutting, and Dividing Machines; Emery Wheels, Drills, Taps, Gauges, Dies, &c.

„ 516. Machines for Sawing, Planing, Dressing, Shaping, and Polishing Stone, Sand Blasts, Grindstones, &c.

„ 517. Machines for making Bricks, Pottery, Drain Pipes, Tiles, and Artificial Stone.

„ 518. Furnaces, Moulds, Blowpipes, &c., for making Glass and Glassware; Machines for Grinding, Cutting and Polishing Glass.

„ 519. Tools, Implements, &c., for working Metal, Wood, and Stone, not before enumerated.

„ 520. Machines for Stone-breaking for Road Metal.

„ 521. Machines for Coining Metals; Drop, Die, and Stamping Machinery.

SECTION C.—*Machines and Implements of Spinning, Weaving, Felting, and Paper-Making.*

Class 522. Machines for the manufacture of Silk Goods.

„ 523. Machines for the manufacture of Cotton Goods.

„ 524. Machines for the manufacture of Woollen Goods—Carpets, Tapestry, &c.

„ 525. Machines for the manufacture of Linen Goods.

„ 526. Machines for the manufacture of Rope and Twine and Miscellaneous Fibrous Materials.

„ 527. Machines for the manufacture of Paper and Felting.

„ 528. Machines for the manufacture of India-rubber and Guttapercha Goods.

„ 529. Machines for the manufacture of Mixed Fabrics, Floorcloth, Kamptulicon, &c.

„ 530. Machines for the manufacture of Wire-cloth and Netting.

„ 531. Machines for the manufacture of Asbestos Goods.

SECTION D.—*Machines, Apparatus, and Implements used in Sewing and Making Clothing, and Ornamental Objects.*

Class 532. Machines used in the Manufacture of Lace, Fancy Embroidery, Hair, Ribbons, &c.

„ 533. Machines for Sewing and Knitting; Clothes, Corset, Hat, and Bonnetmaking Machines.

„ 534. Machines for preparing and working Leather.

„ 535. Machines for making Boots and Shoes.

„ 536. Machines for making Buttons, Pins, Needles, &c.

„ 537. Machines for Ironing, Drying, Scouring, Cleaning, and Dyeing.

„ 538. Machines for making Clocks and Watches.

„ 539. Machines for making Jewellery.

SECTION E.—*Machinery and Apparatus for Type-setting, Printing, Stamping, Embossing, and for Making Books, and Paper Working.*

Class 540. Printing, Stamping, Embossing, and Lithographic Presses.

„ 541. Type-casting Machines, Apparatus for Stereotyping and Electrotyping, Types and Type-setting Machines.

Class 542. Writing and Copying Machines.
" 543. Printers' Furniture.
" 544. Book-binding Machines.
" 545. Paper-folding Machines.
" 546. Paper and Card cutting Machines, Paper Box Machines.
" 547. Envelope Machines.
" 548. Steel Pen Machines.
" 549. Lead Pencil Machines.

SECTION F.—*Motors and Apparatus for the Generation and Transmission of Power.*

Class 550. Boilers, and all vessels or apparatus for Generating Steam, Gas, or other motive powers.
" 551. Water-wheels, Water engines, Hydraulic Rams, Windmills.
" 552. Steam, Air, Gas, Electro-Magnetic or other Engines, &c.
" 553. Apparatus for the Transmission of Power—Shafting, Gearing, Belting, Cables, &c.
" 554. Screw Propellers, wheels, and other motors for the propulsion of Vessels.
" 555. Implements and Apparatus used in connection with Motors; Steam Gauges, Manometers, &c., Anti-friction Metals, and Bearings.

SECTION G.—*Hydraulic and Pneumatic Apparatus, Pumping, Hoisting, and Lifting.*

Class 556. Pumps and Apparatus for lifting and moving Liquids.
" 557. Pumps and Apparatus for moving and compressing Air or Gas.
" 558. Pumps and Blowing Engines, Blowers and Ventilating Apparatus.
" 559. Hydraulic Engines, Accumulators, Cranes, Jacks, Presses, Elevators, Lifts, Meters, &c.
" 560. Apparatus for Fire extinction, Hand, Steam, or Chemical; Hose, Ladders, Fire Escapes, &c., and Accessories.
" 561. Beer Engines, Soda and Ærated Water Machines, Bottling Apparatus, Corking Machines.
" 562. Stop Valves, Cocks, Syphons, Pipes, &c.
" 563. Pile-driving Apparatus and Machinery.
" 564. Ice Machines.

SECTION H.—*Railway and Tramway Plant, Rolling-Stock, and Apparatus.*

Class 565. Locomotives, Models, Drawings, Plans, &c.
" 566. Carriages, Wagons, Trucks, Cars, &c.
" 567. Brakes, Buffers, Couplings.
" 568. Wheels, Tires, Axles, Bearings, Springs, &c.
" 569. Permanent Ways, Ties, Chairs, Switches, &c.
" 570. Station Arrangements, Dynagraphs, Dynamometers, &c., Electrical Signals, Interlocking Gear, &c., Water Cranes, Turntables.
" 571. Miscellaneous Locomotive Attachments.
" 572. Tramway Plant, Rolling-stock, and Apparatus; Electric Motors.

SECTION I.—*Machines used in preparing Agricultural Products.*

Class 573. Flour Mills and Dressing Machinery.
" 574. Meal and Crushing Mills, Bark Mills.
" 575. Sugar-refining Machinery.
" 576. Confectioners' Machinery.
" 577. Oil-making Machinery.
" 578. Tobacco-manufacturing Machinery.
" 579. Mills for Spices, Coffee, &c.
" 580. Machines for Preparing other Agricultural Products.
" 581. Machines for preparing Malt and Spirituous Liquors.
" 582. Machines for preserving Fruits and Vegetables.
" 583. Machines for Preserving Meat.

SECTION J.—*Aerial, Pneumatic, and Water Transportation.*

Class 584. Suspended-Cable Railways.
" 585. Transporting Cables.
" 586. Balloons, Flying Machines, &c.
" 587. Pneumatic Railways, Pneumatic Dispatch.
" 588. Models or Drawings of Boats and Sailing Vessels used in Commerce or in War, Yachts, &c.—
Pleasure Boats.
Rowing Boats of all kinds.
Life Boats and Salvage Apparatus, with Life Rafts, Belts, &c.
Submarine Armour, Diving Apparatus and Machinery, &c.
" 589. Models or Drawings of Steamships, Steamboats, and all Vessels Propelled by Steam, or other motive power.
" 590. Models or Drawings of Vessels for Carrying Telegraphic Cables and Railway Trains, also Coal Barges, Water Boats, Dredging Machines, Floating Docks, and for other special purposes.
" 591. Marine Engines, Dredging Machinery, Steam Capstans, Windlasses, Deck Winches, Steering Apparatus, &c.

SECTION K.—*Castings in Metal (various).*

Class 592. Iron Castings, Malleable Castings, Steel, Silver, Brass, other Metal Castings.

SECTION L.—*Machinery and Apparatus especially adapted to the requirements of the Exhibition.*

Class 593. Boilers, Engines, Cranes, Lifts, Pumps, Electric Lighting, &c.

DEPARTMENT VI.—AGRICULTURE.

SECTION A.—*Arboriculture and Forest Products.*

Class 600. Timber and Trunks of Trees, entire or in transverse or truncated sections with specimens of Barks, Leaves, Flowers, Seed Vessels, and Seeds, Masts, Spars, Knees, Longitudinal Sections of Trees, Railway Ties, Ship Timber, Lumber roughly sawn as Planks.
Shingles, Laths, and Staves, split or sawn.
" 601. Timber and Lumber prepared in various ways to resist Decay and Combustion, as by injection of salts of copper and zinc, &c.
" 602. Ornamental Wood used in Decorating and for Furniture, as Veneers of Mahogany, Rosewood, Ebony, Walnut, Maple, and Madrona, Cedar, Huon Pine, Blackwood (*Acacia Melanoxylow*), &c.
" 603. Dyewoods Barks, Galls, and other Vegetable Substances for coloring and Tanning.
" 604. Gums, Resins, Caoutchouc, Guttapercha, Vegetable Wax, &c.
" 605. Lichens, Mosses, Fungi, Pulu, Ferns, &c.
" 606. Seeds, Nuts, Fruits, Seed Vessels, &c., for Food and Ornamental Purposes.
" 607. Forestry—Illustrations of the Art of Planting, Managing, and Protecting Forests; Statistics; also Illustrations of Botanical Physiology.

SECTION B.—*Agricultural Products.*

Class 608. Wheat.
" 609. Oats, Barley, Rye, Millet, Maize, Rice, and other Cereals.
" 610. Samples of Cereals in the straw.
" 611. Grasses and Forage Plants.
" 612. Leguminous Plants and Esculent Vegetables.
" 613. Roots, Tubers, Bulbs, and their allies.
" 614. Tobacco, Hops, Tea, Coffee, Spices, Herbs, Condiments, &c.

Class 615. Seeds and Seed Vessels.

" 616. Oil, Scent, and Medicinal Plants.

" 617. Illustrations of Systems of Hybridizing Cereals.

" 618. Illustrations of Fungi injurious to Cereals and other Plants, and systems of their treatment.

SECTION C.—*Vegetable Products, used as Food.*

Class 619. Flour; crushed and ground Cereals; decorticated Grains.

" 620. Preserved Vegetables and Fruits, dried or in cans or jars, Vegetable Extracts.

" 621. Starch, Arrowroot, and similar products.

" 622. Sugar and Syrups.

" 623. Bread, Biscuits, Cakes, Confectionery, Cocoa, Chocolate, &c.

" 624. Olive, Almond, and other Vegetable Oils, Oil Cake.

SECTION D.—*Wines and other Drinks.*

Class 625. Wine, the produce of the Grape:—

White Wine, of a light character.
White Wine, full-bodied, dry.
White Wine, full-bodied, fruity.
Red Wine, of a light character.
Red Wine, full-bodied, dry.
Red Wine, sweet, full-bodied, fruity.
Liqueur Wine, of any color.
Sparkling Wines, of a champagne character.
Aerated Wine.

" 626. Ale, Porter, and other Beverages made from Cereals.

" 627. Cider, Perry, Wine from Fruit not the produce of the Vine, Vinegar, and other Fermented Drinks.

" 628. Alcohols:—Brandy, Whisky, Gin, Rum, Spirit of Wine, &c.

" 629. Liqueurs, Cordials, Bitters, Aerated Waters, &c.

SECTION E.—*Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Food).*

Class 630. Fish, Flesh, Fowl, Game, Eggs, &c., tinned, salted, dried, or otherwise preserved. Animal Extracts.

" 631. Dairy Produce: Milk, Cream, Butter, Cheese, Bacon, &c.

" 632. Oysters, Molluscs, Clams, Crustaceans, Echinoderms, Beche-de-mer, &c.

" 633. Honey and other Animal Products used for Food, Gelatine, Isinglass, &c.

SECTION F.—*Animal Products, Land and Marine (used as Materials).*

Class 634. Skins, Hides, tanned, cured, and dressed. Leather of all kinds, prepared for gloves and parchment. Morocco, Basils, Shagreen, Hogskin, Chamois.

" 635. Furs, Feathers, Down, and Felting.

" 636. Whalebone, Bones, Horns, Hoofs, Animal and Fish Glue and Glue Pieces, Ivory, Tortoise-shell, &c.

" 637. Tallow, Stearine, Butterine, Glycerine, Candles, Lard, Animal (land and marine) Oils.

" 638. Animal Perfumes; as Musk, Civet, Ambergris.

" 639. Shells, Coral, Pearls, Sponges, Seaweeds, and other Marine growths used in the Arts.

" 640. Beeswax, Shellac, Cochineal, and other Insect Secretions.

SECTION G.—*Textile Substances of Animal or Vegetable Origin.*

Class 641. Wool of Sheep:—In the Fleece—Washed or in the grease, baled or not baled. Scoured—Carded, combed, or otherwise prepared for manufacture. Sheep or other skins, dressed, with wool or hair on.

" 642. Fleeces of Alpaca, Llama, Angora Goat, or of other animals.

Class 643. Illustrations of Wool by magnifiers.

„ 644. Cotton in the Stem, in the Boll, ginned and baled.

„ 645. Hemp, Flax, Jute, Esparto Grass, Ramie, &c., in primitive forms and in all stages of preparation for spinning.

„ 646. Silk in the Cocoon and reeled.

„ 647. Hair Bristles.

SECTION H.—*Land Animals.*

[*Vide* Regulation No. 27.—With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should the Promoters determine to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.]

Class 648. Horses.

„ 649. Asses, Mules.

„ 650. Horned Cattle.

„ 651. Sheep.

„ 652. Goats.

„ 653. Alpacas.

„ 654. Llamas.

„ 655. Camels.

„ 656. Swine.

„ 657. Poultry, Birds and Game, and their management.

„ 658. Ostriches, and their management.

„ 659. Dogs, Cats, Ferrets, &c.

„ 660. Wild Animals, Specimens of, stuffed, or otherwise preserved.

SECTION I.—*Insects, &c.*

Class 661. Insects, Useful—Honey Bees, Cochineal, Silkworms, Specimens, and Illustrations, and systems of their treatment.

„ 662. Insects, Injurious—Specimens and Illustrations, and systems of their treatment.

SECTION J.—*Water Animals, Fish Culture and Apparatus.*

Class 663. Marine Mammals—Seals, Cetaceans, specimens living in aquaria, or stuffed, salted, preserved in spirit, or otherwise.

„ 664. Fish, living or preserved.

„ 665. Instruments and Apparatus of Fishing, Nets, Baskets, Hooks and other Apparatus used in Catching Fish.

„ 666. Fish Culture, Aquaria, Hatching Pools, Vessels for Transporting Ova and Spawn, and other Apparatus used in Fish Breeding, Culture, or Preservation.

SECTION K.—*Machines, implements and Processes of Manufacture.*

Class 667. Tillage.—Manual Implements—Spades, Hoes, Rakes, &c. Animal Power Machinery—Ploughs, Cultivators, Scarifiers, Stump-jumping Implements, Horse-hoes, Clod-crushers, Rollers, Harrows, &c.

„ 668. Planting.—Manual Implements—Broadcast Sowers, Corn Planters, and Hand Drills. Animal Power Machinery—Grain and Manure Drills, Manure Distributors, Broadcast Sowers, Corn and Cotton Planters, &c. Steam Power Machinery—Grain and Manure Drills, &c.

„ 669. Harvesting.—Manual Implements—Scythes, Grain Cradles, Sickles, Reaping hooks. Animal Power Machinery—Reapers and Headers, Mowers, Tedders, Rakes, Hay Elevators and Hay Loaders, Strippers, Reapers and Binders; Machinery for Strippers, Threshing, Cleaning, and Bagging; Machinery for Stripping, Threshing, and Cleaning; Potato Diggers; Flax-harvesting Machinery.

„ 670. Preparatory to Marketing.—Threshers, Clover Hullers, Corn Shellers, Winnowers, Cleaners, and Smutters. Horsepowers—Apparatus for Hay Chaffing and Pressing, Wool-shearing, Scouring, and Drying; Apparatus for Cotton, Flax, Jute, Ramie, Wine Oil, and Sugar-making.

„ 671. Applicable to Farm Economy.—Portable and Stationary Engines, Wind and Water Powers, Bone and other Crushers, Chaffers, Hay and Fodder Cutters

and Pressers, Slicers, Pulpers, Corn, Grist, Grape. Olive, Cider, and other Mills, Farm Boilers and Steamers, Incubators, Edged Tools, Machines for Sulphuring, or the application of other Materials used in the destruction of vermin, fungi, and insect life.

Class 672. Dairy Fittings and Appliances,—Churns for hand and other power; Butter Workers, Cans and Pails, Cheese Presses, Vats, Cream Separators, Ice Cream Freezers, &c., and Apparatus. Illustrations of Dairies, Milk, Butter, and Cheese Factories.

SECTION L.—*Agricultural Engineering and Administration.*

Class 673. Laying-out and Improving Farms.—Scrub-clearing Machinery, Stump Extractors, Mullenising and other Machinery, Construction of Roads. Draining, Irrigating, Models of Fences, Gates, Drains, Out-falls, Dams, Embankments, Well-boring Machinery, Irrigating Machinery, Stack Building and Thatching. Apparatus for Road-making and Excavating Tanks.

„ 674. Manures.—Phosphatic, Ammoniacal, Calcareous, &c.

„ 675. Transportation—Wagons, Carts, Tip-drays, Sledges, Harness, Yokes, Traction Engines, Tramcars and Tramways.

„ 676. Farm Buildings and Appurtenances.—Models and Drawings of Farm Houses and Tenements, Barns, Wool Sheds and Drafting Yards, Cattle and Horse Drafting Yards, Stacks, Stables, and Stable-fittings, Hophouses, Wine Cellars, Fruit-driers, Ice-houses, Windmills, Granaries, Ensilage Pits, Laborers' Dwellings, Apiaries, Cocooneries, Aviaries, Abattoirs, and Dairies.

SECTION M.—*Tillage and General Management, described by Essays, Diagrams, Models, &c.*

Class 677. Systems of Planting and Cultivation.

„ 678. Systems of Draining, and Application of Manures.

„ 679. Systems of Canalisation and Irrigation.

„ 680. Systems of Breeding, Rearing, and Stock Feeding, Training, &c.

„ 681. Veterinary Surgery and Appliances.

DEPARTMENT VII.—HORTICULTURE AND FLORICULTURE.

SECTION A.—*Pomology.*

Class 700. Fruits of temperate and semi-tropical regions—as Apples, Pears, Quinces, Pomegranates, Figs, Peaches, Nectarines, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, &c.; Apricots, Plums, Grapes, Cherries, Strawberries, Melons, and Seedling Fruits, Walnuts, Chesnuts, Filberts, Cob-nuts and other nuts, Stone Pine, &c.

„ 701. Tropical Fruits and Nuts—Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Citrons, &c.; Bananas, Plantains, Pineapples, Cocoanuts, Brazil Nuts, New Fruits, &c. Specimens of Fruits Preserved in Spirits or otherwise.

SECTION B.—*Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Flowers, Illustrations of, and Materials used in, Floral Designs, &c.*

Class 702. Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Evergreens.

„ 703. Herbaceous Perennial Plants.

„ 704. Bulbous and Tuberous-rooted Plants.

„ 705. Decorative and Ornamental Foliage Plants.

„ 706. Annuals and other soft-wooded Plants, to be exhibited in successive periods during the season.

„ 707. Roses.

„ 708. Cactaceæ.

„ 709. Ferns and Lycopods, their Management in the Open Air and in Ferneries, Wardian Cases, &c.

„ 710. New Plants, with statement of their Origin.

„ 711. Floral Designs, &c.—Cut Flowers, Bouquets, Dried Flowers, Leaves, Seaweeds, &c.

Illustrations of Plants and Flowers.

Materials for Floral Designs.

Bouquet Materials, Bouquet Holders, Bouquet Papers, Models of Fruits, Vegetables, and Flowers.

SECTION C.—*Hothouses, Conservatories, Graperies, and their Management.*

Class 712. Hothouse and Conservatory Plants.

„ 713. Orchids and Parasitic Plants.

„ 714. Aquatic Plants under glass, or in aquaria, &c.

„ 715. Horticultural Buildings.—Propagating Houses, Hotbeds, &c., and Modes of Heating them. Structures for Propagating and Forcing Small Fruits.

„ 716. Portable or Movable Orchard Houses and Graperies, without artificial heat; Frames, Beds.

SECTION D.—*Garden Tools, Accessories of Gardening.*

Class 717. Tools and Implements.—Machines for Transplanting Trees, Shrubs, &c.; Portable, Forcing Pumps for Watering Plants in Greenhouses, and Methods of Watering the Garden and Lawn, &c.

„ 718. Receptacles for Plants.—Flowerpots, Plantboxes, Tubs, Ferncases, Wardian Cases, Jardinieres, &c. Window Gardening—Plant and Flower Stands, Ornate designs in Iron, Wood, and Wire.

„ 719. Ornamental Wirework, *viz.*:—Fences, Gates, Trellis. Bordering of Flower Beds. Park Seats, Chairs, Garden Statuary, Vases, Fountains, &c.; Designations, Labels, Numbers.

SECTION E.—*Garden Designing, Construction, and Management.*

Class 720. Laying out Gardens.—Designs for the laying out of Gardens and the improvement of Private Residences; Designs for Commercial Gardens, Nurseries, Graperies; Designs for the Parterre; Books on Gardening.

„ 721. Treatment of Water for Ornamental Purposes, Cascades, Fountains, Reservoirs, Lakes, and for Irrigation.

„ 722. Garden Construction, Buildings, &c.—Rockwork, Grottoes, Rustic Construction and Adornments, for Private Gardens and Public Gardens.

Memorandum.—Should any proposed exhibit be unprovided for in the foregoing classificaion, entries may be made under the head of "Unenumerated."

The above Synopsis and General Classification of Exhibits was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters, held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition, 1887.

SYSTEM OF AWARDS.

Judges shall be appointed—One-half of whom may be nominated by the official representatives of the foreign countries and colonies exhibiting, acting in conjunction with the Executive Committee.

Judges will be selected for their qualifications in relation to the special class of work assigned to them, and will be chosen from the best sources available, and will impartially recognise merit without regard to nationality.

The Executive Committee will appoint a sufficient number of Judges to each group of classes.

The Executive Committee will appoint Judges for collective exhibits.

The Executive Committee will appoint a Superintendent of Juries and Awards to frame rules for the guidance of Judges, to regulate their meetings and facilitate their work, and otherwise carry out the instructions of the Juries and Awards Committee.

Judges absent from three consecutive meetings, unless by written permission of the Superintendent of Juries and Awards, will be held to have surrendered their posts.

A vacancy in any body of Judges shall at once be reported by the said Superintendent of the Juries and Awards, and such place declared vacant, and such vacancy shall forthwith be filled by the Executive Committee.

Experts may be called in by a majority of any jury, their names having been previously submitted to and approved by the Juries and Awards Committee.

No exhibitor, nor his agent, shall be a Judge in any class in which he exhibits.

An Exhibitor who is not the manufacturer or producer of the article exhibited shall not be entitled to an award. (Fine Arts and Live Stock excepted.)

Awards shall consist of three classes, *viz.*:—

1st Class.—Diploma of First Order of Merit and Medal.

2nd Class.—Diploma of Second Order of Merit.

3rd Class—Diploma of Third Order of Merit.

Awards to be based on reports, made in writing by the Judges and attested by their signatures, setting forth the merits of the product adjudged, which have formed the ground of the award; and the awards so made shall be forthwith forwarded to the Superintendent of Juries and Awards, to whom the records of Juries shall be open for inspection.

The elements of merit shall include originality, invention, discovery, utility, quality, skill, workmanship, fitness for the purposes intended, adaptation to public wants, economy, and cost.

The promoters hope to be able to secure additional valuable awards for exhibits of a special character.

All decisions of Juries must be returned to the Superintendent of Juries and Awards on or before a date to be declared by the Juries and Awards Committee, unless special written permission for an extended time shall have been granted by such Committee.

The Juries and Awards Committee will constitute a Court of Appeal.

In case of appeal, a fee of £2 2*s.* must be deposited with the Superintendent of Juries and Awards; if appeal allowed the fee will be returned.

The reports of the Judges recommending awards shall be forwarded by the Juries and Awards Committee to the Executive Committee by whom awards will be finally decreed.

The above System of Awards was adopted at a meeting of the Promoters held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

ADELAIDE.

JUBILEE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION,

1887.

Regulations for Exhibitors.

1. Early application for space is requested to be made to the Secretary, in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the London Commission. Applications must be made through the Commission or other official representative of the country or colony to which the applicant belongs, but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above. No applications for space will be received later than the 1st January 1887. The form (A) of application is appended hereto.

2. All space exceeding twenty square feet will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per foot for floor space, and six pence per foot for wall space, excepting sculpture and paintings approved by the Fine Arts Committee, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may be made by the Executive Committee for the charge for space for machinery, agricultural implements, and other bulky goods.

3. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than the 1st January 1887.

4. The Exhibition Buildings will be constituted a Bonded Store; but exhibits sold will be subject to duty.

5. Articles manufactured in the Exhibition buildings may be sold and removed with the consent of the Executive Commissioners. Exhibits may be sold during the Exhibition, but may not be removed until its close, unless by special written permission of the Executive Commissioner.

6. An Act of the Legislature protects inventors provided that application for a patent is lodged within six months of first exhibition.

7. The Commission may refuse entry to articles they consider of a dangerous or offensive character.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the first day of March 1887, and not later than the twentieth day of May 1887, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

9. Space allotted to countries, and colonies, and not occupied by the twentieth day of May 1887, will revert to the Commission for re-assignment.

10. The Commission will take precautions for the due protection of all objects in the Exhibition, but will in no way be responsible for damage or loss of any kind.

11. Subject to the approval of the Executive Commissioner, Exhibitors may appoint their own watchmen during the hours the Exhibition is open to the public.

12. Arrangements will be made for the supply of steam power, by the Executive Committee, at the expense of the Exhibitors, but Exhibitors must make application for the power required, and will be charged in proportion for the power used.

13. If Exhibits are not intended for competition, such fact should be distinctly stated when making the entry.

14. Exhibitors will be required to furnish and decorate their own courts or lesser constructions at their own cost, in conformity with the general plans adopted by the Executive Committee.

15. Special constructions may be made by Exhibitors, in the building or on the grounds, after receiving the approval, in writing, of the Executive Commissioner.

16. Exhibitors or their agents shall be responsible for the receiving, unpacking and arrangement of objects, as well as for their removal at the close of the Exhibition.

17. The transportation, unpacking, and the arrangement of the Exhibits will be at the expense of the Exhibitor.

18. Commissioners representing countries or colonies and private exhibitors may adopt one of two courses, namely,—

(a) They may ship their exhibits to Adelaide, and make their own arrangements for their reception and exhibition ; or,

(b) If consigned to the Exhibition, they should be addressed as follows :—

To the Commissioner for [*here specify country or colony*],
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Adelaide,
South Australia ;

and, if from Foreign Countries, or other Colonies, should have two labels bearing the flag of the country to which the Exhibitor belongs, or, where no representative has been appointed—

To the Executive Commissioner,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Adelaide,
South Australia.

Two labels must also be affixed to different but not opposite sides of the package, giving the following information :

I. The country from which it comes.

II. Name or firm of Exhibitor.

III. Residence of Exhibitor.

IV. Department, section, and class to which the Exhibit belongs.

V. Total number of packages sent by same Exhibitor.

VI. Serial number of that particular package.

Each package must have prominently painted on it outside the distinctive mark—



19. If no authorised person be at hand to receive goods sent to the Exhibition, they will be removed and stored by the Executive Commissioner, at the cost and risk of the Exhibitor.

20. Immediately after the close of the Exhibition, Exhibitors must remove their Exhibits and complete such removal within one month from the close of the Exhibition, unless further time be allowed by the Executive Committee.

21. Goods not removed in accordance with Regulation No. 20 may be removed by the Executive Committee and sold to defray expenses, or be otherwise disposed of as they may think fit.

22. An official catalogue will be published in English, the sale of which is reserved by the Executive Committee.

23. No work of art or any article whatever exhibited in the buildings or on the ground of the Exhibition may be drawn, copied, or reproduced in any manner whatever without the joint consent of the Exhibitor and the Executive Commissioner.

24. The Executive Committee reserves the right to explain, amend, or extend these regulations whenever it may be deemed necessary in the interests of the Exhibition.

25. Communications concerning the Exhibition should be addressed—

To the Secretary,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Adelaide,
South Australia,

Or, To the Secretary to the London Commission,
Adelaide Jubilee International Exhibition,
Office of the Agent-General,
8, Victoria Chambers, Westminster,
London.

26. No Exhibitor will be permitted to display exhibits in such a manner as to obstruct the light or impede the view along the open spaces, or to occasion inconvenience or injury to or otherwise affect the display of other exhibitors.

27. With respect to Live Stock (Classes 648 to 659), should the Promoters determine to accept such exhibits, full Programmes and further Regulations will be published hereafter.

28. The right is reserved of keeping the Exhibition open for two evenings during each week should the Executive Committee deem it desirable.

29. Each person who becomes an Exhibitor thereby acknowledges and undertakes to keep the rules and regulations established for the government of the Exhibition.

No.———

FORM A.

Exhibitor's Application for Space.

Date.	Description of Exhibit.	Space Required.				For Exhibition in			Remarks.
		Length.	Breadth.	Area in Sqr. Feet.	Kind of Space.	Department.	Section.	Class.	

Signature of Exhibitor——— ———Name of Agent (if any).

Address { ——— ——— } Address.

N.B.—Any other special information required for the due location of Exhibits should be given below, including, as far as practicable, approximate plans of the proposed occupation of the space.

REMARKS.

The above Regulations and Form of Application for Space were adopted by the Promoters at a meeting held at Adelaide on the 2nd day of March 1886.

JOHN FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF PROMOTERS.

Adelaide, 17th March, 1886.

To the Honourable the Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

SIR,

I have the honour, by direction, respectfully to request that the Government will bring under the attention of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies the fact that an International Exhibition will be held in Adelaide in the year 1887, to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of the Province of South Australia and the completion of the fiftieth year of the reign of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, with a view to an official intimation being made to the Governments of foreign countries of the holding of such an Exhibition, and an invitation being given to such Governments to participate in the Exhibition.

In making the request I have to ask that immediate communications may be opened up with the Secretary of State, and also with the various Governments (including the Governments of India, China, and Japan); and in your despatch I am to beg that you will be good enough to give prominence to the following points :—

1. That Parliament has set apart land for the Exhibition, and contributed £32,000 towards the erection of a permanent Exhibition Building and the laying out of the Exhibition grounds.

2. That, although the Exhibition has been set on foot by private individuals, His Excellency the Governor is President of the Exhibition, and his Excellency's Ministers are associated with him in the Executive management of it.

3. That H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and T.R.H. the Princes Edward and George of Wales have generously accorded to the Exhibition their royal patronage.

4. That it is proposed to open the Exhibition on the 20th June, 1887.

5. That applications for space must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Exhibition in Adelaide, or to the Secretary to the Commission in London, not later than 1st January, 1887. Applications must be made through the Commission or other official representative of the country or colony to which the applicant belongs, but in the event of no such representative existing, intending exhibitors can communicate direct as above.

6. Space up to 20 square feet will be free, but any excess of that quantity will be charged for at the rate of one shilling per foot for floor space, and sixpence per foot for wall space, excepting sculpture and paintings approved by the Fine Arts Committee, which will be admitted free. Special arrangements may, however, be made for machinery and bulky goods.

7. Governments intending to take part in this Exhibition are requested to forward an intimation to that effect not later than 1st January, 1887.

8. Articles intended for exhibition will be received on or after the 1st day of March, 1887, and not later than 20th day of May, 1887, unless further time is allowed by the Executive Committee.

9. Copies of the Proclamation of the Exhibition, together with the Sectional Committee's Classification of Exhibits, and General Regulations are forwarded herewith for the information of the respective Governments.

It will be a source of great satisfaction to the promoters and the colonists generally to learn that the European and American Governments, as well as the Eastern countries, will be represented at the Exhibition.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient Servant,

JNO. FAIRFAX CONIGRAVE,

Secretary.

The Hon'ble the Chief Secretary, Adelaide.

Government of Madras.
" Bombay.
" Bengal.
" N. W. Provinces and Oudh.
Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces.
" " Burma.
" " Assam.
" " Coorg.
Resident at Hyderabad.

ORDER.—Ordered that the papers read above be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India* for general information; and that a copy be sent to the Local Governments and Administrations noted on the margin for information, with a request that the papers may be published in the Local Gazette.

C. J. LYALL,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ANNUAL RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON STORES FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. 275, dated 4th September, 1886.

From—The Government of India,

To—The Secretary of State for India.

In continuation of our Despatch No. 170, dated 20th June 1885, we have the honour to forward, in original, returns showing the expenditure on stores for the year 1884-85.

2. A classified abstract compiled from these returns is appended to this despatch. The figures for the two previous years have also been shown in the abstract.

3. The aggregate expenditure on stores during the year 1884-85 compares with that for the years 1882-83 and 1883-84 as follows:—

Years.	Stores imported through the Secretary of State.	European stores purchased in India.	Stores made in India and substituted for stores procured through Secretary of State.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1882-83	1,43,90,334	40,86,796	39,42,421
1883-84	1,90,79,150	65,18,916	70,71,667
1884-85	1,62,01,606	40,89,482	52,87,203

4. The expenditure under all the three heads shows a decrease in 1884-85, compared with the figures for the year 1883-84, of 15 per cent. under the first head, 37 per cent. under the second, and 25 per cent. under the third. The reduction under the second may be regarded as satisfactory, but, as we pointed out in our despatch of the 20th June 1885, the figures in these returns are open to question, and we have arranged on a reference from the Committee for the Reduction of Expenditure, which is now sitting, to subject them to a careful test. Even as they stand, it seems that purchases of European stores made in the local markets involve a loss in the aggregate of about 20 per cent., comparing the cost with that at which similar stores can be obtained from England through the India Office.

On this point we defer further remark pending the consideration of proposals made to us by the Committee for the regulation and control of such purchases in future, and we confine our observations in the present letter to comments on the particulars given in the returns now forwarded.

5. The principal articles of European manufacture purchased locally, and of Indian manufacture substituted for European goods, are noticed below. In most cases where large purchases were made in the local market of European goods, the reasons are explained in the papers which accompany this letter.

Building and Engineering Materials.—Cement and fire bricks form the principal item under this head. The large purchases of imported cement and the falling off in the purchase of cement made in India were due to the failure of the Company which started local manufacture.

Chemical Products and Drugs and Medicines.—Purchases in India of European medicines, &c., amounted in the aggregate to Rs. 13,870, while purchases of locally-made articles were made to the extent of Rs. 77,503. The substitutes for imported articles consisted of chinchona febrifuge, morphia, opium, spirits of wine, castor oil, yellow wax, simple ointment, soap liniment, and certain descriptions of surgical instruments. As in the previous year, a large saving resulted from the substitution of chinchona febrifuge for quinine.

Coal and Coke.—Imported coal to the value of Rs. 4,87,733 and Indian coal to the value of Rs. 3,75,340 were purchased during the year. Rs. 2,49,323 worth of imported coal (fuel) was purchased by the Burma State Railway. It is stated that as coal is imported into Burma as ballast, it can be bought there at a lower cost than coal obtained through the India Office.

Cordage and Rope.—The aggregate purchases under this head of European goods amount to Rs. 15,398, and of Indian articles to Rs. 36,874. In the Marine and Public Works and Railway Departments country-made rope was largely used.

Cotton, Linen, and Silk Goods.—The principal consumers under this head are :—

	European goods.	Indian goods.
	Rs.	Rs.
Port Blair and Nicobars	693	20,525
Government of Madras	37,573	...
Ditto Bengal	33,245	4,764
Commissariat Department, Bengal ..	...	42,749
Ditto ditto Madras ...	1,245	17,147
Army Clothing Agency, Madras ...	1,09,697	...
Ditto Bombay ...	22,788	...

By the use of country-made sheeting there was a saving of Rs. 37,000 in Bengal and Rs. 1,985 in Madras. Khaki drills made by the Carnatic Mills Company are now being supplied to the Madras Army. It is in contemplation to extend its use to the other presidencies. Cloth made in Cawnpore is also being tried.

The large purchases of European stores in the local market were due to the Zhob, Zaila, and Suakin expeditions.

Leather and manufactures of Leather.—The Army Clothing Department, Bengal, purchased boots made at Cawnpore of the value of Rs. 1,58,808, which resulted in a saving of about Rs. 34,238, as shown below—

	Cost in India.	Estimated cost if procured from England.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ankle	1,15,219	1,40,266
Knee	15,565	19,810
Wellington	28,024	32,970
Total ...	1,58,808	1,93,046

Arrangements are being made for the supply of these boots to the Army in Madras.

Malt Liquor.—Imported beer was not purchased locally in any quantity. By the use of country-brewed beer of the value of Rs. 20,53,302, a saving of Rs. 1,93,314 was effected.

Machinery.—Rs. 2,16,640 worth of imported machinery was purchased in the local market, mostly by the Railways.

Metals.—Under this head stores of European manufacture were locally purchased chiefly by the Public Works Department and the Railway Department. Of the articles of Indian manufacture substituted for imported stores, the following are the most important items :—

			Rs.
Bombay Dockyard	Pig iron		5,071
Public Works Department, Port Blair.	Columns and nails		5,067
Public Works Department, Burma	Girders, railings, bridgework, piles and plates, &c.		1,30,818
Nizam's State Railway ...	Iron fish-plates, bolts, fittings for wagons.		9,970
		Rs.	
Cawnpore-Kalpi Railway ...	Cast-iron sleepers ...	3,36,175	
	Well curbs, wrought-iron.	59,323	
	Ditto ...	8,300	
	Iron rods and other works of iron.	38,173	4,41,971
Punjab Northern State Railway	Hook bolts for holding down sleepers.		3,989
Tirhoot State Railway ...	Cylinder		26,215
	Iron pipes		14,790
Nalhati State Railway ...	Tiebars and sleepers, cast-iron ...		19,041
Telegraph Department ...	Cast and wrought-iron articles ...		86,009
Public Works Department, Bombay.	Ditto ditto ...		59,857
Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces.	Iron rails, girder, joists, bolts, and nuts.		57,721
	Lead, pig		6,599
Ditto Bengal ..	Iron castings, joists, cast-iron columns.		20,866
Ditto Central Provinces	Iron road rollers		2,617
Ordnance Department, Bengal ...	Block tin		13,487

Paper and Pasteboard.—The Stationery Office, Calcutta, purchased in the local market imported pasteboard of the value of Rs. 19,136, involving a stated loss of nearly Rs. 7,800, but from recent correspondence it appears that the loss was overestimated, and that the actual loss was about Rs. 3,100. Endeavours are being made to procure pasteboard of local manufacture. Country-made printing paper and blotting paper are now being largely used everywhere. In Bengal the purchases amounted to Rs. 4,58,291, with an estimated average saving of Rs. 4,856.

A saving of Rs. 12,261 was effected by the use in Madras of Indian (Bally Mill) watermarked paper stamped for payment of copying fees in the Courts. The use of this paper, however, had to be abandoned in consequence of the terms of the contract with Messrs. De La Rue & Co., which rendered it imperative on the Government to obtain all descriptions of stamped papers from that firm. The question of revising the contracts with Messrs. De La Rue & Co. is now under consideration with reference to the telegram from the Secretary of State, dated 7th May last.

Scientific Instruments and Apparatus.—The local purchase of European stores coming under this head amounted to Rs. 14,975, while the value of stores manufactured in India amounted to Rs. 65,295. The principal consumers were—

	Rs.
Mathematical Instrument Department	22,164
Medical Department	40,938
	63,102

Soap.—Nearly Rs. 5,000 worth of country-made soap was used by the Ordnance and Commissariat Department.

Tools and Plant.—The most important items are :—

	Imported stores. Rs.	Country stores. Rs.
Public Works Department, Madras	3,358	5,358
Ditto ditto Bengal	8,659	19,073
Ditto ditto Burma	7,289	3,219
Ditto ditto Hyderabad ...	4,249	898
Bilaspur-Etawah Railway	13,184	...
Assam-Behar State Railway	11,188	...
Jhansi-Manikpur State Railway	13,248	25,535
Bellary-Kistna State Railway	60,753	66,819
Punjab Military Works Department	11,049	1,923

Woollen Goods.—The local purchases under this head were :—

	Imported stores. Rs.	Country stores. Rs.
Military Department, Bengal	1,21,590	61,531
Ditto Madras	2,250	29,532
Ditto Bombay	3,976	80,072
Punjab Police	...	22,456
Port Blair and Nicobars	...	22,954

The large purchases of imported stores in the Military Department were due to the Zhob and Suakin expeditions. The financial result was a loss of Rs. 22,751 in Bengal and Rs. 422 in Madras.

By the substitution of country-made blankets there was a saving of Rs. 14,170 in Bengal, Rs. 2,885 in Madras, and Rs. 29,956 in Bombay.

Abstract statement compiled from the annual returns of expenditure on stores for the year 1884-85 referred to in paragraph 21 of Financial Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883.

1	2			3			4		
Description or class of stores.	Value of stores imported through the Secretary of State.			Value of European stores purchased in India under paragraph 3 of Resolution No. 185, dated 10th January 1883			Value of stores manufactured in India and substituted for stores hitherto imported through the Secretary of State.		
	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Agricultural implements ...	..	1,730	1,094	10,560	9,764	17,994	...	5,155	2,201
Apparel	5,21,717	38,230	28,030	3,878	8,071	2,624	...	684	1,878
Arms	1,81,773	4,46,267	2,85,405	5,812	..	2,370	...	...	3,923
Building and engineering materials	45,290	4,201	36,030	1,21,830	2,41,607	2,64,142	83,018	44,474	33,340
Cabinetware and furniture ...		9,201	897	..	16,302	5,036	...	26,271	14,311
Canvas	72,961	41,923	46,305	1,10,683	31,296	35,607	1,270	78,211	4,287
Chemical products and drugs and medicines.	1,77,795	1,82,251	4,89,053	13,905	13,528	13,871	97,251	1,08,303	77,503
Coal and coke, &c.	64,048	49,660	1,19,032	5,10,246	12,44,995	4,87,733	3,54,824	15,86,047	3,75,346
Cordage and rope	1,512	..	2,251	36,894	10,104	15,398	14,517	38,598	30,874
Cotton, linen, and silk goods ...	59,198	1,75,147	1,86,901	89,723	2,12,242	2,17,615	75,927	1,26,281	91,721
Earthenware and porcelain ...	1,04,171	60,728	64,383	2,243	1,081	4,791	2,351	4,258	13
Glass and glassware ...	12,591	31,298	6,915	8,510	12,321	5,222	1,002	10	..
Hardware and cutlery*	1,10,445	65,900	95,034	1,78,714	1,19,364	1,13,299	60,459	56,293	27,422
Hemp		287	...	5,998	1,100	...	5,078	4,070	..
Hides and skins	4,419	6,874	11,800	4,615	13,797	5,191	2,795	2,970	1,812
Instruments and apparatus:									
Musical	...	.	9,821	...	..	1,744	...	...	..
Scientific	2,18,308	2,87,636	2,42,523	38,630	17,326	14,075	1,12,598	84,009	65,295
Leather and manufactures of leather	2,79,508	8,30,015	8,96,981	7,530	26,027	27,303	20,289	1,75,207	1,93,775
Liquors—									
Malt liquor	9,79,408	5,89,600*	7,81,698*	.	5,273	..	18,24,835	20,98,676	20,53,362
Wines and spirits	5,531	3,727	1,247	...	9,908	6,001	.	73	1,030
Machinery	18,60,668	18,19,318	14,12,063	1,09,021	2,17,891	2,16,640	15,091	22,960	2,819
Metals—									
Brass	4,815	55,000	55,500	3,601	9,627	12,162	1,25,057	68,462	160
Copper	5,064	41,070	25,505	61,919	69,782	43,436	19,077	5,059	133
Iron	33,50,063	30,37,792	43,33,011	12,00,439	17,06,285	10,82,025	3,30,676	5,06,810	9,18,906
Lead	8,768	618	1,168	1,069	17,242	36,025	...	20	6,599
Steel	13,59,795	30,90,669	8,65,751	9,16,616	5,27,531	22,861	...	...	397
Tin	.	9,282	1,519	41,232	10,896	4,732	...	23	13,563
Zinc	9,001	20,945	3	18,237	7,531	7,198	...	416	...
Undistinguished	4,06,172	7,22,502	8,45,100	...	1,25,983	87,505	...	15,810	4,595
Oils—	4,719	11,300	7,032	32,066	40,461	20,097	17,331	1,50,003	34,018
Paints and colours	14,698	1,54,207	17,933	49,448	1,21,619	96,880	...	10,031	4,897
Paper and pasteboard	9,73,308	18,22,396	9,60,308	1,04,102	92,767	32,456	3,06,842	3,79,060	4,88,528
Pitch and tar	...	1,309	...	4,749	18,510	8,515	...	9,327	2,390
Printing and lithographing materials.	64,828	1,22,055	1,23,216	7,231	64,061	15,073	...	5,477	3,479
Provisions	51,314	59,628	11,145	...	3,575	14	...	...	111
Soap	...	...	...	...	...	3,729	2,787	8,590	4,929
Stationery	3,81,063	3,30,730	5,09,005	...	9,764	20,100	...	4,940	16,536
Stone and marble	...	...	...	...	25,250	1,702	...	7,436	2
Tallow	...	..	...	2,374	6,253	3,149	7,005	8,188	2,767
Tools and plant	...	3,13,506	2,20,026	...	4,00,472	2,05,800	...	2,33,811	1,55,509
Wax	...	.	..	3,603	1,846	1,444	...	16	2,437
Wire, iron	6,28,735	2,37,851	4,87,720	5,252	31,179	23,305	...	...	...
Wire, steel	1,560	15,864	...	6,740	7,561	3,517	1,503	...	...
Wood: articles of—	44,685	1,64,554	54,476	51,881	52,692	21,855	2,63,466	9,85,217	1,75,084
Woollen goods	7,29,278	16,77,080	7,76,107	1,02,276	60,828	1,51,768	82,850	1,01,854	2,19,763
Other stores not specified ...	16,19,113	16,14,909	22,20,721	1,67,047	8,14,721	5,08,569	44,084	1,08,486	2,48,545
Total .	1,43,9?,3?4	1,60,79,150	1,62,94,606	40,86,700	65,18,916	40,89,482	30,42,421	70,71,067	52,87,203

* These include Rs. 3,33,789 for 1883-84 and Rs. 3,47,2?? for 1884-85 returned by the Commissariat Department, Bombay, under "Liquors, &c.," without distinguishing the figures for malt liquors and wines, &c.

LIST OF PAPERS.

Annual returns of Expenditure on Stores for the year 1884-85 in

1. Ajmere.
2. Port Blair and Nicobars.
3. Punjab.
4. Coorg.
5. Bombay.
6. Assam.
7. British Burma.
8. North-Western Provinces and Oudh.
9. Madras.
10. Bengal.
11. Calcutta Mint.
12. Bombay Mint.
13. Survey Department, Trigonometrical Branch Office, Dehra Dun.
14. Ditto ditto for Solar Photography.
15. Ditto Mathematical Instrument Office.
16. Ditto Photographic Office.
17. Ditto Lithographic Office.
18. Meteorological Department.
19. Ordnance Department, Bengal.
20. Army Clothing Department, Bengal.
21. Medical Department, Bengal.
22. Commissariat Department, Bengal.
23. Marine Department (Kidderpore and Bombay Dockyards).
24. Ordnance Department, Madras.
25. Army Clothing Department, Madras.
26. Medical Department, Madras.
27. Commissariat Department, Madras.
28. Ordnance Department, Bombay.
29. Army Clothing Department, Bombay.
30. Medical Department, Bombay.
31. Commissariat Department, Bombay.
32. Lawrence Military Asylum, Sanawar, Punjab.
33. Telegraph Department.
34. Public Works Department, Madras.
35. Madras Harbour Works.
36. Public Works Department, Coorg.
37. Ditto Rajputana.
38. Ditto Hyderabad.
39. Ditto Port Blair and Nicobars.
40. Ditto British Burma.
41. Ditto Bombay.
42. Simla Imperial Circle
43. Public Works Department, Punjab, Irrigation Branch.
44. Ditto Punjab, General Branch.
45. Public Works Department, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Irrigation and Buildings and Roads Branches.
46. Public Works Department, Assam.
47. Ditto Central India.
48. Military Works Department.
49. Public Works Department, Bengal.
50. Ditto Central Provinces.
51. Nizam's State Railway.
52. Mysore State Railway.
53. Nagpur-Bengal State Railway.

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54. **Amritsar-Pathankote State Railway.**
55. **Cawnpore-Achnera State Railway.**
56. **Bareilly-Pilibhit State Railway.**
57. **Cawnpore-Kalpi State Railway.**
58. **Lucknow-Sitapur-Kheri State Railway.**
59. **Punjab Northern State Railway.**
60. **Ferozepore Bridge Division.**
61. **Bilaspur-Etawah State Railway.**
62. **Bhopal State Railway.**
63. **Sind-Sagar State Railway.**
64. **Wardah Coal State Railway.**
65. **Northern Bengal State Railway.**
66. **Tirhoot State Railway.**
67. **Nalhati State Railway.**
68. **Naraingunge-Dacca-Mymensingh State Railway.**
69. **Assam-Behar State Railway.**
70. **Eastern Bengal State Railway.**
71. **Bhavnagar-Gondal State Railway.**
72. **Dhond and Manmad State Railway.**
73. **Burma State Railway.**
74. **Nagpur-Chhattisgarh State Railway.**
75. **Indus Valley State Railway.**
76. **Cuddapah-Nellore State Railway.**
77. **Bellary-Kistna State Railway.**
78. **Jhansi-Manickpur State Railway.**

Abstract statement compiled from the above mentioned returns.

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XIX of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date,*" audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 15th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 14th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 15th August 1885. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 14th August 1886. Total.	Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
21st August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	668	71,994	118	680	93,366	137	22,57,607	1[illegible]	26,1[illegible],384	198	3,58,777	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,31,243	152	831	1,23,033	148	27,59,474	164	28,79,383	173	1,19,909	...
14th ditto	South Indian	654	79,153	121	654	94,[illegible]	1[illegible]	17,26,966	135	19,44,720	153	2,17,754	...
21st ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,93,428	263	1,497	5,74,821	384	1,36,17,220	5[illegible]	1,56,12,887	537	19,95,667	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,66,226	361	461	1,88,000	408	51,44,048	57[illegible]	55,59,574	621	4,14,926	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,42,044	206	4,123	10,73,286	260	2,55,05,915	316	2,86,12,048	355	31,07,633	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
21st August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,81,451	450	1,515	7,77,832	513	1,80,79,578	610	1,76,36,638	500	...	4,42,94[illegible]
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	7,598	133	57	7,384	129	1,78,037	150	1,82,868	165	4,831	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	504	42	12	685	57	20,341	87	22,327	96	1,986	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	4,599	61	75	7,340	98	1,29,129	88	1,37,828	95	8,699	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	2,81,237	199	1,411	2,77,000	196	61,01,901	221	65,55,092	230	4,53,191	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	19,836	63	315	32,403	103	2,93,183	60	6,68,232	109	3,75,049	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,732	41	...	...	38,909	48	38,909	...
	TOTAL	3,385	9,95,225	204	3,427	11,04,477	322	2,48,02,169	382	2,52,41,894	379	4,39,725	[illegible]
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	74,988	322	257	93,708	364	15,70,123	344	16,24,208	354	54,085	...
Ditto	Nalhati	27	1,037	38	27	1,760	65	26,281	49	33,135	62	6,854	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	240	32,037	129	240	33,130	133	6,97,326	143	8,45,656	175	1,48,330	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,603	43	37	1,571	42	49,187	68	40,472	56	...	8,7[illegible]
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,576	87	246	21,732	88	5,68,998	115	5,07,868	125	88,870	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	14,628	59	253	18,335	72	3,14,553	65	3,97,014	81	82,461	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	8,484	189	45	11,191	249	1,82,541	207	2,61,533	299	78,992	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	10,901	73	149	11,457	77	5,69,665	195	5,68,535	106	...	1,1[illegible]
14th ditto	Burma	327	29,720	90	327	48,532	148	8,14,701	151	8,37,833	132	23,132	...
31st July 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	..	(a)	...	...	...	(b) 150	2	150	...
21st August 1886	North-Western	1,803	3,76,316	209	1,803	4,73,626	263	1,14,08,000	343	95,49,835	272	...	18,58,1[illegible]
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	5,676	86	66	4,079	62	1,16,393	90	1,08,498	85	...	7,8[illegible]
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	1,273	35	36	1,339	37	27,635	39	36,989	53	9,354	...
Ditto	Dacca	86	803	9	86	3,270	38	32,476	49	94,480	55	62,024	...
14th ditto	Jorhat	25	1,121	45	30	704	25	11,899	25	13,003	22	1,104	...
	TOTAL	3,558	5,78,199	163	3,611	7,24,300	201	1,63,29,767	241	1,50,09,209	214	..	13,20,[illegible]
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	24,15,468	219	11,101	29,02,058	260	6,66,37,851	314	6,88,64,051	317	22,26,200	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		.	...	...	...	...	...	3,18,30,597	150	3,46,91,748	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	.	..	...	.		3,47,07,254	164	3,41,72,303	157	...	6,34[illegible]
	Assisted Companies.												
21st August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	8,616	68	126	8,268	66	2,24,952	91	2,34,365	96	9,413	...
Ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,750	56	67	4,976	74	94,827	72	1,26,725	97	31,898	...
7th ditto	Assam	...	(a)	...	...	(a)	..	(c) 79,930	55	(d) 1,19,681	83	39,751	...
21st ditto	Bengal and North-Western	30	22,716	75	303	32,030	106	4,78,044	81	8,04,820	137	3,26,776	...
Ditto	Tarakessur	22	4,474	203	22	4,034	183	1,04,012	242	1,02,778	238	...	1,2[illegible]
	TOTAL	518	39,556	76	518	49,338	95	9,81,765	84	13,88,369	120	4,06,604	...
	Native States.												
21st August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	12,062	62	193	12,387	64	4,78,131	113	4,74,690	113	...	3,4[illegible]
Ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,923	61	64	3,110	49	63,175	50	74,375	60	11,200	...
14th ditto	Nizam's	121	14,138	117	208	30,087	145	4,38,177	183	4,74,152	118	35,975	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,235	52	140	8,007	57	1,53,900	56	1,61,100	59	7,[illegible]96	...
21st ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	719	45	16	689	43	15,113	43	23,043	74	7,930	...
Ditto	Morvi	...	.	...	35	262	7	...	...	18,818	28	18,818	...
	TOTAL	534	38,077	71	656	54,512	83	10,98,496	105	11,76,274	92	77,778	...

(a) Return not received.
(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st July 1886.
(c) Total receipts from 1st April to 8th August 1885.
(d) Total receipts from 1st April to 7th August 1886.

SIMLA,
The 8th September, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,
Under Secretary.

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Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 16th September, 1886.

No. 14.—The Governor-General under the authority vested in him by the Statute 24 and 25 Vic., Cap. 67, Section 10, has been pleased to reappoint the Hon'ble Babu Peari Mohan Mukerji to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor-General for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations, with effect from the 12th instant.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS—JUDICIAL.

Simla, the 16th September, 1886.

No. 1374.—The services of Mr. J. P. Grant, Bengal Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Bengal, with effect from the 13th instant.

PORT BLAIR.

The 13th September, 1886.

No. 620.—Mr. M. V. Portman, Extra Assistant Superintendent, 1st Class, Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted furlough for one year, with effect from 1st November, 1886, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The 16th September, 1886.

No. 633.—Colonel T. Cadell, V.C., Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, is granted privilege leave of absence for a period of three months, with effect from the 5th November, 1886, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. J. Wimberley, Deputy Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, to officiate as Chief Commissioner of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Superintendent of Port Blair and the Nicobars, during the absence of Colonel Cadell on leave, or until further orders.

EDUCATION.

The 17th September, 1886.

No. 332.—*Appointment.*—Mr. Vishnu Moreshwar Mahajani, M.A., officiating Head Master of the Akola High School, to be Educational Inspector, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, *vice* Mr. Bajaba Ramchandra Pradhan, deceased.

PATENTS.

The 13th September, 1886.

No. 1140.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 129 *of* 1886.—Arthur Ross Wilson, Associate Member of the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, at present residing at Balawalee, Bijnour District, in the North-West Provinces of India, for the dredging and excavating of sand, stones and other material out of harbours, rivers, wells, or other foundations of bridges, dock-walls and other works.

No. 144 *of* 1886.—William Knowles, of Hartford Mill, Great Lever, and Round Hill Mills, Bolton, both in the County of Lancaster, England, for automatically opening and closing drain taps or valves employed in cylinders of steam engines.

No. 150 *of* 1886.—William Tosh, British Engineer, at present residing at the Great Western Hotel, Bombay, but ordinarily residing at Glasgow in Scotland, for packing for the stuffing boxes of Piston Rods and of other Rods requiring packing of a similar nature.

No. 153 *of* 1886.—John Glass Sandeman, Gentleman, and Percival Everitt, Engineer, both of London, England, for improved apparatus for delivering prepaid goods.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September, 1886.

No. 1804 *G.*—Colonel H. M. B. Burlton, lately officiating Cantonment Magistrate, Neemuch, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs, with effect from the 4th July to the 30th November, 1886, under Sections 2 and 78 of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 1807 *G.*—Major A. H. S. Neill, Second-in-Command, 2nd Regiment, Central India Horse, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, Western Malwa, in addition to his other duties, during the absence on one month's privilege leave, of Colonel C. Martin, C.B., or until further orders.

The 16th September, 1886.

No. 1815 *G.*—The following Extract from Force Orders, issued on the 20th August, 1886, by Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant of the Deoli Irregular Force, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant G. S. Jones, officiating Adjutant, officiates as Second-in-Command and Squadron Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Greenfield, proceeded on furlough, from this date, in addition to his own duties.

No. 1817 *G.*—The following Extract from Regimental Orders, issued on the 24th August, 1886, by Major O'M. Creagh, V.C., Commandant of the Merwara Battalion, is confirmed :—

Lieutenant J. A. Bell, officiating Second-in-Command, having this day reported his departure to join the Deoli Irregular Force as Second-in-Command, agreeably to *Gazette of India*, Part I, Foreign Department Notification, No. 1655G., dated 19th August, 1886, Lieutenant G. H. J. Moore will perform the duties of Second-in-Command, in addition to his own, or until the arrival of Captain Collins.

The 17th September, 1886.

No. 1827 *G.*—Mr. E. G. Colvin, C. S., Political Assistant of the 2nd Class, sub. *pro tem.*, is appointed to be First Assistant to the Governor-General's Agent in Rajputana.

The 16th September, 1886.

No. 3329 *I.*—In continuation of Foreign Department Notification No. 4070I., dated the 15th December, 1885, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the provisions of Act II of 1885 (An Act to amend the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881) to the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore.

No. 3331 *I.*—Under the provisions of Section 138 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, XXVI of 1881 (as amended by Act II of 1885), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned persons to perform the functions of Notaries Public under that Act within the limits of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore :—

Mr. G. Madden, Agent, Bank of Madras, Bangalore.

Mr. J. W. Hayes, (Senior) Advocate, Bangalore.

The 17th September, 1886.

No. 3358 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, IX of 1882, to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, with effect from the 1st January, 1883, subject to the following modifications :—

In Section 1, *for* "British India," *read* "the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

In Section 2, *for* "British India," *read* the Hyderabad Assigned Districts," and *for* "Local Government," in both places in which those words occur, *read* "Resident at Hyderabad."

No. 3360 *I.*—(1) Under Section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, V of 1871, as modified by the Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, IX of 1882, and as extended to the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Central Jail at Akola to be a place to which prisoners sentenced in these districts to transportation shall be sent.

(2) This Notification shall be deemed to have had effect from the 1st January, 1883.

No. 3362 I.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend the Prisoners' Act, V of 1871, as amended by Acts IX of 1882 and X of 1886, Section 25, and so far as it may be applicable, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, with effect from the 1st January, 1883.

No. 3364 I.—(1) Under Section 33 of the Prisoners' Act, V of 1871, as modified by the Prisoners' Act Amendment Act, IX of 1882, and as extended to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Central Jail at Akola to be a place to which prisoners sentenced in the Cantonment of Secunderabad to transportation shall be sent.

(2) This Notification shall be deemed to have had effect from the 1st January, 1883.

The 17th September, 1886.

No. 2164 E.—The following Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation between Her Majesty and the Republic of the Equator is published for general information:—

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, COMMERCE, AND NAVIGATION BETWEEN HER MAJESTY AND THE REPUBLIC OF THE EQUATOR.

SIGNED AT QUITO, OCTOBER 18, 1880.

[*Ratifications exchanged at Quito, February* 19, 1886.]

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and the Republic of the Equator, being desirous of extending and facilitating the relations of commerce between their respective territories and subjects and citizens, have resolved to conclude a Treaty for that purpose, and have named as their respective Plenipotentiaries, that is to say:

Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland,—Frederic Douglas Hamilton, Esquire, Her Minister Resident to the Republic of the Equator;

And his Excellency the President of the Republic of the Equator,—General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Minister of Foreign Affairs;

Who, after having communicated to each other their respective full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon and concluded the following Articles:—

ARTICLE I.

There shall be perpetual friendship between the dominions and subjects of Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, her heirs and successors, and the Republic of the Equator and its citizens.

ARTICLE II.

There shall be between all the dominions and possessions of the two High Contracting Parties reciprocal freedom of commerce and navigation. The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties, respectively, shall have liberty freely and securely to come, with their ships and cargoes, to all places, ports, and rivers in the dominions and possessions of the other to which other foreigners are, or may be, permitted to come, and shall, throughout the whole extent of the dominions and possessions of the other, enjoy the same rights, privileges, liberties, favours, immunities, and exemptions in matters of commerce and navigation which are or may be enjoyed by native subjects or citizens generally.

ARTICLE III.

No other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of the Republic of the Equator,

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretana é Irlanda, y la República del Ecuador, deseando extender y facilitar las relaciones de comercio entre sus respectivos territorios y súbditos y ciudadanos, han resuelto concluir un Tratado para aquel efecto, y han nombrado como sus respectivos Plenipotenciarios, á saber:

Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretana é Irlanda, al Señor Federico Douglas Hamilton, Escudero, su Ministro Residente en la República del Ecuador; y

Su Excelencia el Presidente de la República del Ecuador, al Señor General Cornelio E. Vernaza, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores;

Quienes, despues de comunicarse sus respectivos plenos poderes, hallándolos en buena y debida forma, han convenido y concluido los siguientes Artículos:—

ARTICULO I.

Habrá perfecta amistad entre la República del Ecuador y sus ciudadanos y los dominios y súbditos de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretana é Irlanda, sus herederos y sucesores.

ARTICULO II.

Habrá entre todos los dominios y posesiones de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes recíproca libertad de comercio y navegacion. Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las Partes Contratantes respectivamente tendrán libertad para entrar libre- y seguramente con sus buques y cargamentos á todos los parajes, puertos y rios de las posesiones y dominios de la otra, á los cuales se permite ó se permitiere entrar á otros extranjeros, y gozarán en toda la extencion de las posesiones y dominios antedichos, en materia de comercio y navegacion, de los mismos derechos, privilejios, libertades, favores, inmunidades, exenciones que generalmente gozan ó gozaren los nacionales.

ARTICULO III.

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los dominios y posesiones de la República del Ecuador de cualesquiera artículos naturales ó manufacturados de los dominios y posesiones de Su Majestad Británica,

from whatever place arriving, and no other or higher duties shall be imposed on the importation into the dominions and possessions of the Republic of the Equator of any article the produce or manufacture of Her Britannic Majesty's dominions and possessions, from whatever place arriving, than are or shall be payable on the like article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the importation of any article the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties into the dominions and possessions of the other, which shall not equally extend to the importation of the like articles being the produce or manufacture of any other country.

de cualquier paraje que llegaren, que los que se pagan ó pagaren por semejantes artículos, cuando sean productos naturales ó manufacturados de cualquier otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos á la importacion en los dominios y posesiones de Su Majestad Británica, de cualesquieras artículos naturales ó manufacturados de los dominios y posesiones de la República del Ecuador, de cualquier paraje que llegaren, que los que pagan ó pagaren por semejantes artículos cuando sean productos naturales ó manufacturados de cualquier otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la importacion de los productos naturales ó manufacturados de los dominios y posesiones de una de las dos Partes Contratantes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra, que no se extiendan á la importacion de iguales artículos cuando sean productos naturales ó manufacturados de cualquiera otro pais.

ARTICLE IV.

No other or higher duties or charges shall be imposed in the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties on the exportation of any article to the dominions and possessions of the other, than such as are or may be payable on the exportation of the like article to any other foreign country; nor shall any prohibition be imposed on the exportation of any article from the dominions and possessions of either of the two Contracting Parties to the dominions and possessions of the other which shall not equally extend to the exportation of the like article to any other country.

ARTICULO IV.

No se impondrán otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos en los dominios y posesiones de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes, á la exportacion de cualesquiera artículos para los dominios y posesiones dela otra, que los que pagan ó pagaren por la exportacion de iguales artículos para cualquier otro pais extranjero; ni se impondrá prohibicion alguna á la exportacion de cualesquiera artículos de los dominios y posesiones de cualquiera de las dos Partes Contratantes á los dominios y posesiones de la otra que no se extiendan igualmente á la exportacion de iguales artículos para cualquiera otra nacion.

ARTICLE V.

Goods, in respect of which import duties shall have been paid upon the importation thereof by a subject or citizen of either country at a port of the United Kingdom or the Republic of the Equator, shall not be liable to the payment of any further import duty, in the event of such goods being conveyed by sea to any other port of the United Kingdom or Republic; provided, always, that both in the United Kingdom and in the Republic of the Equator such reshipments shall have been made in conformity with the laws of the two countries respectively for the regulation of the coasting trade.

ARTICULO V.

Las mercaderías respecto de las cuales se hubiesen pagado derechos de entrada sobre su importacion por un súbdito ó ciudadano de cualquier pais en un puerto del Reino Unido ó de la República del Ecuador, no estarán sujetas al pago de otro derecho de entrada, en el caso de que tales mercaderías se conduzcan por mar á cualquier otro puerto de la República ó del Reino Unido; siempre que, tanto en la República del Ecuador como en el Reino Unido, se hubiesen hecho los reembarques en conformidad de las leyes que respectivamente hubiesen dado los dos paises para el arreglo del comercio de cabotaje.

ARTICLE VI.

Equality of treatment in regard to warehousing and to the transit trade, and also in regard to bounties, facilities, and drawbacks, shall be enjoyed by the subjects and citizens of the High Contracting Parties reciprocally.

ARTICULO VI.

Los ciudadanos y súbditos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes gozarán de recíproca igualdad de trato en lo concerniente al depósito de mercaderías y al comercio de tránsito, y tambien en lo relativo á franquicias, abonos y descuentos de derechos de aduana.

ARTICLE VII.

All articles the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty in British vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in Equatorian vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in British vessels; and, reciprocally, all articles

ARTICULO VII.

Todos los artículos naturales ó manufacturados de los dominios y posesiones de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes ó de cualquier otro pais que sean ó llegaren á ser legalmente importables en los puertos de los dominios y posesiones de la República del Ecuador en buques Ecuatorianos, podrán importarse tambien en dichos puertos en buques Británicos, sin que estén sujetos á otros ó mas altos derechos ó impuestos de cualquiera denominacion que los que se pagan ó pagaren por tales

the produce or manufacture of the dominions and possessions of either of the Contracting Parties, or of any other country, which are or may be legally importable into the ports of the dominions and possessions of the Republic of the Equator in Equatorian vessels, may likewise be imported into those ports in British vessels, without being liable to any other or higher duties or charges, of whatever denomination, than if such articles were imported in Equatorian vessels. Such reciprocal equality of treatment shall take effect without distinction, whether such articles come directly from the place of origin or from any other place.

In the same manner there shall be perfect equality of treatment in regard to exportation; so that the same export duties shall be paid, and the same bounties and drawbacks allowed, in the dominions and possessions of either of the High Contracting Parties, on the exportation of any article which is or may be legally exportable therefrom, without distinction whether such exportation shall take place in British or in Equatorian vessels, and whatever may be the place of destination, whether a port of either of the Contracting Parties or of any third Power.

ARTICLE VIII.

No duties of tonnage, harbour, pilotage, lighthouse, quarantine, or other similar or corresponding duties of whatever nature, or under whatever denomination, levied in the name or for the profit of Government, public functionaries, private individuals, corporations, or establishments of any kind, shall be imposed in the ports of the dominions and possessions of either country which shall not equally and under the same conditions be imposed in the like cases on the vessels of other nations.

Such equality of treatment shall apply reciprocally to the respective vessels, from whatever port or place they may arrive, and whatever may be their place of destination.

ARTICLE IX.

It being understood that the general liberty of commercial communication conceded by both Contracting Parties to one another by the preceding Articles Nos. V, VI, and VII, shall in no way extend to the coasting trade of the two respective nations.

ARTICLE X.

In all that regards the stationing, loading and unloading of vessels in the ports, basins, docks, roadsteads, harbours, or rivers of the dominions and possessions of the two countries, the same privileges and immunities shall be conceded which have been conceded to the most-favoured nation.

ARTICLE XI.

All vessels which according to British law are to be deemed British vessels, and all vessels which according to Equatorian law are to be deemed Equatorian vessels, shall, for the purposes of this Treaty, be deemed British and Equatorian vessel. respectively.

artículos siendo importados en buques Ecuatorianos; y recíprocamente los artículos naturales ó manufacturados de los dominios y posesiones de cualesquiera de las Partes Contratantes; ó de cualquiera otro país, que sean ó llegaren á ser legalmente importables en los puertos de los dominios y posesiones de Su Majestad Británica en buques Británicos podrán importarse tambien en dichos puertos en buques Ecuatorianos, sin que estén sujetos á otros ni mas altos derechos ó impuestos de cualquiera denominacion que los que se pagan ó pagaren por tales artículos importados en buques Británicos. Esta recíproca igualdad de trato se efectuará sin distincion, sea que tales artículos vayan directamente del lugar de su orígen ó de cualquier otro.

Habrá, de la misma manera, perfecta igualdad de trato respecto de la exportacion; de suerte que se pagarán los mismos derechos y se permitirán las mismas franquicias y descuentos en los dominios y posesiones de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes por la exportacion de cualesquiera artículos que sean ó llegaren á ser legalmente exportables en los dichos dominios y posesiones sin distincion, sea que la exportacion se haga en buques Ecuatorianos ó Británicos, y cualquiera que sea el lugar del destino, esto es, que sea un puerto de cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes ó de una tercera Potencia.

ARTICULO VIII.

Ningun derecho de tonelada, puerto, pilotaje, faro, cuarentena ú otros correspondientes á semejantes derechos de cualquiera naturaleza, bajo cualquiera denominacion que se exijan á nombre ó en beneficio de los funcionarios públicos, individuos particulares, corporaciones de cualquiera especie, se impondrán en los puertos de los dominios y posesiones de una de las dos partes sobre los buques del otro pais, que no se impongan igualmente y bajo las mismas condiciones, en casos semejantes á los buques de otras naciones.

Tal igualdad de trato se aplicará recíprocamente á los respectivos buques, de cualquiera puerto o paraje que arribaren, y sea cualquiera el lugar del destino.

ARTICULO IX.

Estando entendido que la libertad general de comunicacion comercial concedida por ambas Partes Contratantes de la una á la otra por los precedentes Artículos V, VI, VII, no se estenderá por ninguna parte al cabotaje de las dos respectivas naciones.

ARTICULO X.

En todo lo concerniente á la parada, carga y descarga de buques en los puertos, bahias, diques, surjideros ó rios de los dominios y posesiones de los dos paises, se concederán los mismos privilejios é inmunidades que se hayan concedido á la nacion mas favorecida.

ARTICULO XI.

Todos los buques que segun las leyes Ecuatorianos deben ser considerados como buques Ecuatorianos, y todos los buques que segun las leyes Británicos deben ser considerados como buques Británicos, serán considerados come buques Ecuatorianos ó Británicos respectivamente para los efectos de este Tratado.

ARTICLE XII.

The High Contracting Parties agree that in all matters relating to commerce and navigation, any privilege, favour, or immunity whatever, which either Contracting Party has actually granted, or may hereafter grant, to the subjects or citizens of any other State, shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the subjects or citizens of the other Contracting Party; it being their intention that the trade of each country shall be placed in all respects by the other on the footing of the most-favoured nation.

ARTICULO XII.

Las Altas Partes Contratantes convienen en que en todas las materias relativas al comercio y navegacion, cualquier privilejio, favor ó inmunidad que una de las dos Partes Contratantes ha concedido en la actualidad ó pueda conceder en adelante á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cualquier otro Estado, se extenderán inmediatamente y sin condicion á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de la otra Parte Contratante; siendo su intencion que el comercio de cada una de los dos paises se pondrá, en todos respectos, como él de la nacion mas favorecida.

ARTICLE XIII.

The subjects or citizens of each of the Contracting Parties shall have, in the dominions and possessions of the other, the same rights as native subjects or citizens in regard to trade-marks and designs of every description applicable to articles of manufacture.

ARTICULO XIII.

Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cada una de las Partes Contratantes tendrán en los dominios y posesiones de la otra los mismos derechos que los nacionales respecto á las marcas de comercio, diseños de todo género aplicables á los artículos de manufactura.

ARTICLE XIV.

It shall be free for each of the two High Contracting Parties to appoint Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, to reside in the towns and ports of the dominions and possessions of the other.

Such Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents, however, shall not enter upon their functions until after they shall have been approved and admitted, in the usual form, by the Government to which they are sent.

They shall exercise whatever functions, and enjoy whatever privileges, exemptions, and immunities are, or shall be, granted there to Consuls of the most favoured nation.

ARTICULO XIV.

Será libre á cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes el nombrar Cónsules-Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules, y Agentes Consulares, que residan en las ciudades y puertos de los dominios y posesiones de la otra.

Sin embargo, tales Cónsules-Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules, y Agentes Consulares no entrarán al ejercicio de sus funciones mientras no hubieren sido aprobados y admitidos en la forma acostumbrada por el Gobierno al cual feuren enviados.

Los enunciados funcionarios ejercerán todas sus funciones y gozarán de todos los privilejios, exenciones, é inmunidades que esten concedidas ó que se concedieren á los Cónsules de la nación mas favorecida.

ARTICLE XV.

The subjects or citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties, conforming themselves to the laws of the country—

1. Shall have full liberty, with their families, to enter, travel, or reside in any part of the dominions and possessions of the other Contracting Party.

2. They shall be permitted to hire or possess the houses, manufactories, ware-houses, shops, and premises, which may be necessary for them.

3. They may carry on their commerce by wholesale or retail, either in person or by any agents whom they may think fit to employ.

4. They shall not be subject, in respect of their persons or property, or in respect of passports, licences, for residence or establishment, nor in respect of their commerce or industry, to any taxes, whether general or local, nor to imposts or obligations of any kind whatever, other or greater than those which are or shall be imposed upon native subjects.

ARTICULO XV.

Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de las dos Partes Contratantes, conformándose á las leyes del pais—

1. Tendrán plena libertad, lo mismo que sus familias, para entrar, viajar, ó residir en cualquiera parte de los dominios y posesiones de la otra Parte Contratante.

2. Se les permitirá alquilar, ocupar las casas, manufactorias, almacenes, tiendas, y posesiones que puedan ser les necesarios.

3. Podrán ejercer su comercio por mayor ó menor, ya sea por si ó por medio de cualesquiera agentes que crean conveniente emplear.

4. Nó estarán sujetos respecto de sus personas ó propiedades, ó respecto de pasaportes, licencias para residencia ó establecimiento, ni respecto de su comercio ó industria, á contribuciones algunas, sean generales ó locales, ni á impuestos ó cargas de cualquiera naturaleza, mas altas que las que paguen ó pagaren los nacionales.

ARTICLE XVI.

The citizens of the Equator shall enjoy in all the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty complete and unlimited liberty of conscience, and shall exercise their religion publicly or privately in their own dwelling-houses, or in the chapels or places of worship, appointed for that purpose in conformity with the system of toleration established in the dominions and possessions of Her Britannic Majesty.

ARTICULO XVI.

Los ciudadanos del Ecuador gozarán en todos los dominios y posesiones de Su Majestad Británica de una perfecta é ilimitada libertad de conciencia, y ejer citarán su relijion, pública ó privadamente, dentro de sus casas particulares, ó en las capillas ó lugares del culto destinados para aquel objeto, conforme al sistema de tolerancia establecido en los dominios y posesiones de Su Majestad Británica.

The subjects of Her Britannic Majesty residing in the dominions and possessions of the Equator shall enjoy the most perfect and entire security of conscience, without being annoyed or disturbed on account of their religious belief, provided that this takes place with the decorum due to Divine worship, and with due respect to the established laws, usages, and customs.

They shall have entire liberty to bury their dead, in accordance with the religious ceremonies practised in their country, in the sepulchres and cemeteries already established, or which may be hereafter established and appointed for that purpose, and the sepulchres of the dead, in conformity with the old and existing practice, shall not be profaned in any wise nor upon any account; subjecting themselves, however, with regard to the places of burial, to the laws for the preservation of public health which are or may be in vigour in the Equator.

Los súbditos de Su Majestad Británica residentes en los dominios y posesiones del Ecuador gozarán de la mas perfecta y entera seguridad de conciencia, sin quedar por ello espuestos á ser molestados, inquietados, ni perturbados en razon de su creencia relijiosa, contal que lo hagan con el decoro debido al culto divino, respetando las leyes, usos y costumbres establecidas.

Tendrán tambien plena libertad para enterrar á sus muertos en la manera y con las ceremonias acostumbradas en su pais y en las sepulturas y cementerios que se hallasen ó quedesen en adelante establecidos y preparados para tal objeto, y los sepulcros de los muertos, en conformidad á la practica antigua y actual, no serán profanados de modo alguno ni por ningun motivo; sujetándose, sin embargo, por lo que hace á los lugares de entierro, a las leyes sobre preservacion de la salud pública que estén ó puedan estar vigentes en el Ecuador.

ARTICLE XVII.

The subjects and citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be exempted from all compulsory military service whatever, whether in the army, navy, or national guard, or militia. They shall be equally exempted from all judicial and municipal charges and functions whatever, as well as from all contributions, whether pecuniary or in kind, imposed as a compensation for personal service; and, finally, from forced loans and military exactions or requisitions.

In regard, however, to judicial and municipal charges and functions, those shall be excepted which are consequent upon the possession of real property or of a lease; and in regard to military exactions and requisitions, those which all subjects of the country are or shall be liable to as landed proprietors, or as farmers, or as tenants or occupiers of public-houses, or houses of a similar character.

ARTICULO XVII.

Los ciudadanos ó súbditos de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra estarán exentos de todo servicio militar compulsorio de cualquiera naturaleza, sea en el ejército, marina, guardia nacional ó milicia. Estarán tambien exentos de todos los cargos y funciones judiciales ó municipales de cualquiera especie, como tambien de todas las contribuciones, sean pecuniarias ó en especie, impuestas como compensacion del servicio personal; y finalmente, de préstamos forzosos y exacciones y requisiciones militares.

Sin embargo, respecto de los cargos y funciones judiciales ó municipales, se exceptuan los que sean efecto de la posesion de bienes raices ó de arrendamientos; y respecto de las exacciones y requisiciones militares, aquellos á que todos los nacionales estén ó estuvieren sujetos como propietarios de tierras ó como arrendatarios, ó como inquilinos, ú ocupantes de posadas ó de otras cosas semejantes.

ARTICLE XVIII.

The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall be at full liberty to acquire, possess, and dispose of every description of property which the laws of the country may permit any foreigners, of whatsoever nation, to acquire and possess. They may acquire and dispose of the same, whether by purchase, sale, donation, exchange, marriage, testament, succession *ab intestato*, or in any other manner, under the same conditions as are established by the laws of the country for all foreigners. Their heirs and representatives may succeed to and take possession of such property, either in person or by agents acting on their behalf, in the same manner and in the same legal forms as subjects or citizens of the country. In the absence of heirs and representatives the property shall be treated in the same manner as the like property belonging to a subject of the country under similar circumstances.

In none of these respects shall they pay upon the value of such property any other or higher impost, duty, or charge, than is payable by subjects of the country. In every case the subjects and citizens of the Contracting Parties shall be permitted to export their property, or the proceeds thereof if sold, freely, and without being

ARTICULO XVIII.

Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las Partes Contratantes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra tendrán plena libertad para adquirir y poseer toda especie de propiedades que las leyes del pais permitan adquirir á los estranjeros de otra nacion cualquiera, sea por compra, donacion, combio, matrimonio, testamento, sucesion *ab intestato*, ó de cualquiera otra manera, y dispondrán de ellas bajo las mismas condiciones establecidas por las leyes del pais para todos los estranjeros.

Sus herederos ó representantes pueden suceder en tales propiedades y tomar posesion de ellas, ya sea en persona ó por medio de agentes que o'ren en su favor en la misma manera y en las mismas formas legales que los macionales. En falta de herederos y representantes, las propiedades se tratarán como las de un nacional en iguales circunstancias.

En ninguno de estas respectos pagarán por el valor de tales propiedades, otros ó mas altos impuestos, derechos ó gastos que los que pagan los nacionales. En todo caso se permitirá á los ciudadanos y súbditos de las Partes Contratantes el que puedan exportar su propiedad ó los productos de ella si hubiese sido vendida,

subjected on such exportation to pay any duty as foreigners, or any other or higher duties than those to which subjects of the country are liable under similar circumstances.

If any subject or citizen of either of the two High Contracting Parties shall die without will or testament in any of the territories, dominions or settlements of the other, the Consul-General or Consul of the nation to which the deceased belonged, or the representative of such Consul-General or Consul, in his absence, shall have the right to nominate curators to take charge of the property of deceased, so far as the laws of the country will permit, for the benefit of the lawful heirs and creditors of the deceased; giving proper notice of such nomination to the authorities of the country.

libremente, y sin estar sujetos por tal exportacion á pagar derecho alguno como extranjeros, ó cualesquiera otros ó mas altos derechos que aquellos á que estén sujetos los nacionales en circunstancias semejantes.

Si muriese algun ciudadano ó súbdito de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, sin otorgar testamento en los dominios y posesiones de la otra, el Cónsul-General ó Cónsul de la nacion á que perteneció el difunto, ó el representante del Cónsul-General ó Cónsul en su falta, tendrá derecho para nombrar curadores que se encarguen de las propiedades del fallecido, en cuanto lo permitan las leyes del pais, en beneficio de los herederos legítimos y de los acreedores del difunto, dando noticia oportuna de tal nombramiento á las autoridades del pais.

ARTICLE XIX.

The dwellings, manufactories, warehouses, and shops of the subjects and citizens of each of the two High Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other, and all premises appertaining thereto, destined for purposes of residence or commerce, shall be respected. If there should be occasion to make a search of, or a domiciliary visit to, such dwellings and premises, or to examine or inspect books, papers, or accounts, such measure shall be executed only in conformity with the legal warrant or order, in writing, of a Tribunal, or of the competent authority.

The subjects and citizens of each of the two Contracting Parties in the dominions and possessions of the other shall have free access to the Courts of Justice for the prosecution and defence of their rights. They shall enjoy, in this respect, the same rights and privileges as subjects or citizens of the country, and shall, like them, be at liberty to employ, in all causes, their advocates, attorneys, or agents from among the persons admitted to the exercise of those professions, according to the laws of the country.

ARTICULO XIX.

Las habitaciones, manufactorias, almacenes y tiendas de los ciudadanos y subditos de cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra, y todos los predios pertenecientes á ellos destinados para residencia ó comercio, serán respetados. Si hubiera necesidad de rejistro ó de una visita domiciliaria en todas las habitaciones y posesiones, ó de examinar ó inspeccionar libros, papeles ó cuentas dichas medidas se ejecutaran en conformidad de la boleta ú órden legal dada por escrito por un Tribunal ó por la autoridad competente.

Los ciudadanos y súbditos de cada una de las dos Partes Contratantes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra tendrán libre acceso á las Cortes de Justicia para la prosecucion de sus causas y defenza de sus derechos, Gozarán en este respecto de los mismos derechos y privilejios que los nacionales, y tendrán tambien libertad para emplear en todas las causas á sus abogados, procuradores ó agentes de entre las personas admitidas al ejercicio de tales profesiones, segun las leyes del pais.

ARTICLE XX.

Any ship of war or merchant-vessel of either of the High Contracting Parties which may be compelled by stress of weather or by accident to take shelter in a port of the other, shall be at liberty to refit therein, to procure all necessary stores, and to put to sea again, without paying any dues other than such as would be payable in a similar case by a national vessel. In case, however, the master of a merchant-vessel should be under the necessity of disposing of a part of his merchandize, in order to defray his expenses, he shall be bound to conform to the regulations and tariffs of the place to which he may have come.

If any ship of war or merchant-vessel of one of the High Contracting Parties should run aground or be wrecked upon the coasts of the other, such ship or vessel, and all parts thereof, and all furniture and appurtenances belonging thereunto, and all goods and merchandize saved therefrom, including any which may have been cast into the sea, or the proceeds thereof, if sold, as well as all papers found on board such stranded or wrecked ship or vessel, shall be given up to their owners, or their agents, when claimed by them from the officers, British or Equatorian, as the case may be, who are by the laws or Government of their respective countries

ARTICULO XX.

Cualquier buque de guerra ó mercante de una de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes que hubiere sido compelido por causa de temporal ú otro accidente fortuito á refugiarse en un puerto de la otra, podrá ser libremente reparado en dicho puerto y provisto de lo necesario y largado otra vez al mar, sin pagar otros derechos que los que se paguen en casos semejantes por un buque nacional. Sin embargo si el comandante de un buque mercante se viese en la necesidad de disponer de una parte de sus mercaderías para atender á sus expensas, estará obligado á conformarse á las regulaciones y tarifas del lugar á que hubiese entrodo.

Si algun buque de guerra ó nave mercante de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes escollase ó naufragase en las costas de la otra, tal buque ó nave y todas sus partes y todo su moviliario y pertenencias, y todas las mercaderías que hubieren sido salvadas, incluyéndose las que hubiesen sido arrojadas al mar ó los productos de ellas, si hubiesen sido vendidas, como tambien los papeles encontrados á bordo de tales buques encallados ó naufragos, serán entregados á sus dueños ó á sus agentes, así que los reclamen de los empleados Ecuatorianos ó Británicos, segun el caso, quienes están por las leyes y Gobiernos de los respectivos paises encargados

entrusted with the protection, preservation, and custody of shipwrecked property; and if there are no such owners or agents on the spot, then the same shall be delivered by the above named officers to the British or Equatorian Consul-General, Consul, or Vice-Consul, in whose district the wreck or stranding may have taken place, upon being claimed by him within the period fixed by the laws of the country; and such Consuls, owners, or agents, shall pay only the expenses incurred in the preservation of the property, together with the salvage, or other expenses, which would have been payable in the like case of a wreck of a national vessel.

The goods and merchandize saved from the wreck shall be exempt from all duties of Customs, unless cleared for consumption, in which case they shall pay the same rate of duty as if they had been imported in a national vessel.

In the case either of a vessel being driven in by stress of water, run aground, or wrecked, the respective Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents shall, if the owner or master, or other agent of the owner, is not present, or is present and requires it, be authorized to interpose, in order to afford the necessary assistance to their fellow-countrymen.

de la proteccion, preservacion, y custodia de la propiedad naufraga. Y si no estuviesen en el lugar los tales dueños ó agentes, la entrega se hará por los supradichos empleados al Cónsul-General, Cónsul, ó Vice-Cónsul Ecuatoriano ó Británico, en cuyo distrito hubiese tenido lugar el naufragio ó baramiento, siendo reclamada dentro del plazo señalado por las leyes del pais; y los tales Cónsules, dueños, ó agentes, pagarán solamente las expensas causadas en la preservacion de la propiedad, junto con el precio de salvamento ú otras expensas que hubiesen sido pagables en caso igual de naufrajio de un buque nacional.

Los géneros y mercaderías salvados de naufrajio estarán exentos de todo derecho de aduanas, á no ser que se hubieren despachado para el consumo, en cuyo caso pagarán los derechos correspondientes como si hubieran sido importados en el buque nacional.

En el caso en que un buque hubiese entrado en peligro por causa de temporal, ó que hubiese encallado ó naufragado, los respectivos Cónsules-Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules, y Agentes Cónsulares, estarán autorizados para interponer su autoridad, á fin de que se franquee á sus conciudadanos la asistencia necesaria, bien sea que el dueño ó comandante ú otro agente del dueño no esté presente, ó bien si estándolo, la solicita.

ARTICLE XXI.

The Consuls-General, Consuls, Vice-Consuls, and Consular Agents of each of the High Contracting Parties residing in the dominions and possessions of the other, shall receive from the local authorities such assistance as can by law be given to them for the recovery of deserters from the merchant-vessels of their respective countries.

ARTICULO XXI.

Los Cónsules-Generales, Cónsules, Vice-Cónsules, y Agentes Cónsulares de una de las Altas Partes Contratantes, residentes en los dominios y posesiones de la otra, recibirán de las autoridades locales el auxilio que puedan darles por la ley para la recuperacion de desertores de los buques mercantes de sus respectivos paises.

ARTICLE XXII.

For the better security of commerce between the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty and the citizens of the Republic of the Equator, it is agreed that, if at any time any interruption of friendly intercourse or any rupture should unfortunately take place between the two Contracting Parties, the subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties residing upon the coast shall be allowed six months, and those residing in the interior a year, to wind up their accounts and dispose of their property; and a safe conduct shall be given them to embark at the port which they shall themselves select. All subjects or citizens of either of the two Contracting Parties who may be established in the dominions or territories of the other, in the exercise of any trade or special employment, shall have the privilege of remaining and continuing such trade or employment therein, without any manner of interruption, in full enjoyment of their liberty and property, as long as they behave peaceably and commit no offence against the laws; and their goods and effects, of whatever description they may be, whether in their own custody, or entrusted to individuals or to the State, shall not be liable to seizure or sequestration, or to any other charges or demands than those which may be made upon the like effects or property belonging to native subjects or citizens. In the same case, debts between individuals, public funds, and the shares of

ARTICULO XXII.

Para la mejor seguridad del comercio entre los ciudadanos de la República del Ecuador y los súbditos de Su Majestad Británica, se ha convenido que si en algun tiempo, desgraciadamente, sucediere alguna interrupcion de la correspondencia comercial amistosa ó algun rompimiento entre las dos Altas Partes Contratantes, los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cualquiera de las Altas Partes Contratantes residentes en la costa tendrán seis meses para arreglar sus cuentas y disponer de su propiedad, y los que residen en el interior un año; y se les dará un salvoconducto para embarcarse en el puerto que ellos elijieren. Todos los ciudadanos ó súbditos de cualquiera de las dos Altas Partes Contratantes que estuvieren establecidos en los dominios ó territorios de la otra, en el ejercicio de algun tráfico ú ocupacion especial, tendrá el privilejio de permanecer allí y de continuar su tráfico ú ocupacion sin ninguna especie de interrupcion, en pleno goce de su libertad y propiedad, mientras se conduzcan pacíficamente y no cometan ofenza contra las leyes; y sus bienes ó efectos de cualquiera denominacion que sean, ya esten bajo su propiedad, custodia o confiados á individuos particulares ó al Estado, no estarán sujetos á ocupacion ó secuestro, ni á ningunas otras cargas ó demandas que las que puedan hacerse sobre iguales efectos ó propiedades pertenecientes á los ciudadanos ó súbditos de la Potencia en que residan. En el mismo

companies, shall never be confiscated, sequestered, or detained.

caso, las deudas entre particulares, las públicas, y las acciones de compañias no serán nunca confiscadas, secuestradas, ó detenidas.

ARTICLE XXIII.

The present Treaty of Commerce and Navigation, when ratified, shall be substituted for the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation concluded between the High Contracting Parties at Quito on the 3rd day of May, 185 . It shall remain in force for ten years from the date of the exchange of the ratifications, and further, until the expiration of twelve months after either of the High Contracting Parties shall have given notice to the other of its intention to terminate the same, each of the High Contracting Parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other at the expiration of the first nine years, or at any time afterwards.

ARTICULO XXIII.

El presente Tratado de Comercio y Navegacion, despues de ratificado, reemplazará al Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegacion concluido en Quito, entre las Altas Partes Contratantes, el dia 3 de Mayo, 1851. Permanecerá en vigor por diez años, contados desde la fecha del cange de las ratificaciones, y, además, hasta un año despues que cualquiera de las Partes Contratantes haya notificado á la otra su intencion de terminarlo, reservándose cada una de las Altas Partes Contratantes el derecho de hacer tal notificacion á la otra, al espirar los primeros nueve años, ó en cualquier tiempo despues.

ARTICLE XXIV.

The present Treaty shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Quito in eight months from this date, or sooner if possible.

In witness whereof the respective Plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seal of their arms.

Done at Quito, the eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

(L.S.) FRE^c. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.
(L.S.) CORNELIO E. VERNAZA.

ARTICULO XXIV.

El presente Tratado será ratificado, y las ratificaciones serán cangeadas en la ciudad de Quito, en el termino de ochos meses contados desde esta fecha, ó ántes si fuere posible.

En testimonio de lo cual los respectivos Plenipotenciarios lo han firmado y sellado con sus sellos.

Fecho en la ciudad de Quito, el dia diez y ocho de Octubre, del año de nostro Señor de mil ochocientos ochenta.

(L.S.) FRE^c. DOUGLAS HAMILTON.
(L.S.) CORNELIO E. VERNAZA.

Protocol.

Having met in the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of Ecuador, the Undersigned, Christian William Lawrence, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Minister Resident, and J. Modesto Espinosa, Minister for Foreign Affairs, authorized by their respective full powers, found in good and due form, in discussing the exchange of the ratifications, of the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, signed in Quito on the 18th of October, 1880, and approved by Her Britannic Majesty and by the Congress of Ecuador, have agreed to the present Protocol :

1. The stipulations of the aforesaid Treaty shall be applicable to all the Colonies and foreign possessions of Her Britannic Majesty, with the exception of those hereinafter named, that is to say:

The Dominion of Canada,
New South Wales,
Victoria,
Tasmania.

2. A paper shall be drawn up in which after comparing the English and Spanish texts, the errors which had been made in copying them shall be corrected.

In witness whereof the Undersigned have signed the present Protocol, and have thereto affixed their seals.

Protocolo.

Reunidos en el Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores del Ecuador, los Infrascritos, Christian W. Lawrence, Ministro Residente de Su Majestad la Reina del Reino Unido de la Gran Bretaña é Irlanda, y J. Modesto Espinosa, Ministro de Relaciones Exteriores, autorizados por los respectivos plenos poderes, que han sido hallados en buena y debida forma, al tratar del cange de las ratificaciones del Tratado de Amistad, Comercio y Navegacion firmado en Quito el dia diez y ocho de Octubre de mil ochocientos ochenta, aprobado por Su Majestad Británica y por el Congreso Ecuatoriano del mismo año, han convenido en el presente Protocolo :—

1. Las estipulaciones del expresado Tratado se aplicarán á todas las Colonias y posesiones extranjeras de Su Majestad Británica, exceptuadas las que en seguida se mencionan, á saber :

El Dominio del Canadá,
La Galia Nueva Del Sud,
La Victoria,
La Tasmania.

2. En extender una acta en la cual se corregirán, comparando los textos Ingles y Castellano, los yerros que se han cometido al copiarlos.

En fé de lo cual los Infrascritos han firmado y sellado el presente Protocolo.

Done at Quito, the seventeenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

Hecho en Quito, á diez y siete de Julio de mil ochocientos ochenta y cinco.

(L.S.) C. W. LAWRENCE. (L.S.) J. MODESTO ESPINOSA.

Protocol.

On account of the disappearance from their respective archives of the Declaration signed on the 4th November, 1880, for the better understanding of the XVIth Article of the Treaty of Friendship and Commerce celebrated on the 18th October of the same year, the Undersigned, Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of Ecuador, having ascertained the terms of said Declaration from official notes and a duly authorized copy, agree to ratify it, reproducing it in the following terms :—

"The Plenipotentiaries of Her Britannic Majesty and of Ecuador declare:

"That the usages, customs, and ceremonies referred to in the third paragraph of the XVIth Article of the Treaty made by them must be understood as applying solely to the interior of the cemeteries which British subjects possess or may acquire, that is to say, that said ceremonies shall not take place except within the walls of the Pantheons or places of burial."

(Signed) "CORNELIO E. VERNAZA.
"FEDERICO DOUGLAS HAMILTON."

In witness whereof the present Protocol was signed in Quito on the 21st day of July, 1885.

(L.S.) C. W. LAWRENCE.
(L.S.) J. MODESTO ESPINOSA.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

Simla, the 16th September, 1886.

No. 3180.—Mr. D. M. Barbour, Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce, having been deputed to Europe on special duty, and Mr. J. F. Finlay having been appointed to officiate for him temporarily, Mr. Barbour made over and Mr. Finlay received charge of the said appointment after noon on the 13th September, 1886.

CODES.

The 11th September, 1886.

No. 3085.

DEFINITIONS.

PAGES XIV, XV.

Insert the following under the definition of "Rule of Proportions," *after the Heading* "Leave under the Rules in Chapters VI and X, Civil Leave Code" :—

"Leave under the Rules of 1886 published in Clause 51 of the India Army Circular of the 30th April, 1886.

All Leave—The whole pensionable service.

(NOTE.—In calculating the charge to be borne by a Foreign Body and the British Government, the period of service, and not the aggregate salary drawn, is taken into account.)"

The 14th September, 1886.

No. 3121.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

PAGE 1.

Section 1.

Substitute the word "Commissioned" *for* "Covenanted" *before* "Medical Officers" *in line 3 of this Section.*

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGES 175, 176, AND 177.

Section 79.

Substitute the word "Commissioned" *for* "Covenanted" *in line 2 of the Note under Rule 2, in line 2 of Rule 13, and in line 4 of Rule 14, under this Section.*

The 16th September, 1886.

No. 3173.

CIVIL LEAVE CODE.

PAGE 164.

Section 61.

Rule 1.

Add the following to this Rule :—

Furlough under Rules XI and XXV of the Military Furlough Rules of 1868 corresponds to special leave under this Section.

The 17th September, 1886.

No. 3237.

CIVIL PENSION CODE.

Erratum.

In the Notification by the Government of India in the Department of Finance and Commerce

No. 2693, dated the 23rd August, 1886, published at page 509 of the *Gazette of India* of the 28th idem, *for* "Tahsildars" *read* "Tahvildars."

PAPER CURRENCY.

The 15th September, 1886.

No. 3202.—*Abstract of the Accounts of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency on the 31st August, 1886, published as required by Section 27 of the Indian Paper Currency Act, XX of 1882.*

CIRCLES OF ISSUE.	Whole amount of Notes in circulation.	RESERVE IN SILVER COIN AND BULLION.		
		Coin.	Bullion.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta	5,60,32,500	1,72,60,237	8,73,973	1,81,34,210
Allahabad	77,38,140	89,02,085	...	89,02,085
Lahore	85,79,560	86,22,890	...	86,22,890
Bombay	4,66,09,350	2,01,28,464	37,08,501	2,38,36,965
Kurrachee	50,69,335	85,71,385	5,500	85,76,885
Madras	1,62,17,650	1,05,17,850	2,30,000	1,07,47,850
Calicut	15,02,520	14,32,280	22,500	14,54,780
Rangoon	26,15,625	41,74,215	...	41,74,215
Total	14,44,44,880	7,96,09,406	48,40,474	8,44,49,880
Price paid for Government Securities of the nominal value of Rs. 6,25,21,700 held under Section 19 of the Act				5,99,95,000
GRAND TOTAL				14,44,44,880

J. F. FINLAY,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 17th September, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 620.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Lieutenant W. W. V. Pakenham, Madras S. C., Wing Officer and officiating Adjutant, 19th Madras Infantry, to be an Assistant Military Accountant, on probation, with effect from the 6th September, 1886, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand, retired.

No. 621.—PERSONAL STAFF—

The following appointment has been made on the Personal Staff of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, with effect from the 23rd July, 1886:—

Lieutenant W. M. Sherston, 2nd Battalion, Rifle Brigade, to be Aide-de-Camp, *vice* Captain R. Owen, 21st Hussars, who relinquishes the appointment.

No. 622.—STAFF CORPS—

Lieutenant Havelock Hudson, Northamptonshire Regiment, Squadron Officer, 19th Bengal Lancers, is admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps from the 4th January, 1885, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State for India.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 623.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty:—

Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. McK. Hon fray, General List, Infantry, (p. a.) for one year.—Pension service,—twenty-six years and 313 days.

No. 624.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India:—

Colonel G. C. DePrée, Bengal S. C., (p. a.) for fifteen days.

Colonel J. Miller, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. Morris, Cavalry, (p. a.) for eighty-eight days.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. E. Wiggens, General List, Infantry, (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant H. Trevor, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Brigade-Surgeon H. Cayley, (m. c.) for three months.

Surgeon-Major W. Finden, (m. c.) for six months.

Honorary-Captain R. G. Davies, Public Works Department, (m. c.) for three months.

No. 625.—Colonel G. J. Pasley, Bengal S. C., is permitted to reside in England under G. G. O. No. 209 of 1882, drawing pay under Rule I of the leave rules for the Staff Corps.—Pension service,—over thirty years.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 626.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval:—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Major.

Captain Alfred George Yaldwyn,—14th September, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major Henry Arthur Fletcher, General List, Cavalry,—4th September, 1886.

No. 627.—NATIVE ARMY—

6th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Iláhi Khán to be Subadar, and Havildar Jahángír Bakhsh to be Jemadar, *vice* Subadar Ali Muhammad Khan, transferred to the Burmah Police,—with effect from the 1st July, 1886.

39th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Mangali to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar-Major Dhani Rám, invalided;

Jemadar Hira Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Mahbúb Bég, invalided;

Jemadar Prithi-pál Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Kalyán, invalided;

Havildar Kogha Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Daúlat Singh, invalided;

Havildar Jhibbú to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Mangali, promoted;

Havildar Máúji to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Hira Singh, promoted.

Havildar Sing Rám to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Prithi-pál Singh, promoted,—

with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Havildar Dúrga Pánde to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Léna Singh, transferred to the Burmah Police,—with effect from the 16th June, 1886.

No. 628.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

The undermentioned Sub-Conductors on probation, are confirmed in their present grade, with effect from the 19th February, 1886 :—

Alexander W. Shepherd.
George Carter.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 629.—Deputy Surgeon-General Alfred James Dale, M.B., has been permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 23rd July, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

No. 630.—Deputy Surgeon-General John Brake is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 2nd September, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 631.—ORDER OF MERIT—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned men to the 3rd Class of the Order of Merit :—

I.—For conspicuous gallantry during a reconnaissance made from Mansa, Upper Burma, on the 8th May, 1886, when suddenly attacked by greatly superior numbers; though two out of the five men of which the party consisted were shot down, they bravely held their ground, and inflicted heavy loss on the enemy—

No. 1569, Lance-Havildar Oomarján.	26th Bengal Infantry.
„ 2817, Sepoy Núr Dín	
„ 2643, Sepoy Mírbáz Shah.	
„ 2653, Sepoy Núr.	

II.—For conspicuous gallantry near Mansa, Upper Burma, on the 8th May, 1886, in defending Lieutenant MacCartie when severely wounded, and in shooting down the man who had wounded that officer—

No. 275, Sepoy Sáid Báz, 26th Bengal Infantry.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

PROMOTIONS.

No. 39.—The following promotions are made in Her Majesty's Indian Marine, with effect from the 1st September, 1886 :

To be 2nd Grade Officers.

3rd Grade Officer Charles Trevor Horan.
„ „ Willoughby George Beauchamp.
„ „ Charles James Cope Kendall.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General,*
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 13th September, 1886.

No. 229.—Under the provisions of Section 4 of the Northern India Ferries Act, No. XVII of 1878, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Bharauli ferry on the River Jumna shall be deemed a public ferry from 1st October, 1886, and that for the purposes of the Act it is situated in the Delhi District of the Punjab.

The 14th September, 1886.

No. 230.—The Railway from Cherrapoonjee *viâ* Therriaghat to Companygung will in future be designated the "Cherra-Companygung State Railway."

The 15th September, 1886.

No. 231.—Mr. E. A. Lee, Deputy Examiner of Accounts, in the Office of the Examiner of Guaranteed Railway Accounts, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Rajputana, during the absence of Mr. W. G. Bayly, on privilege leave, or until further orders.

No. 232.—The services of Lieutenant J. E. Capper, R.E., Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, Central Provinces, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department.

The 16th September, 1886.

No. 233.—Colonel H. A. Brownlow, R.E., Inspector-General of Irrigation and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, is appointed to officiate as Secretary to the Government of India in that Department, during the absence on privilege leave of Colonel W. S. Trevor, V.C., R.E., or until further orders.

No. 234.—With reference to Public Works Department Notification No. 122, dated the 6th May, 1886, Mr. S. Finney, Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, is retransferred to the Establishment under the control of the Director-General of Railways.

W. S. TREVOR, *Colonel, R.E.,*
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information:—

ACT NO. XVII OF 1886.

An Act to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. (1) This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the town and fort of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Maháráját Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands adjacent to the Jhánsí district should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or in those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or in those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law: and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsí Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881.

And whereas the period of limitation prescribed for suits in the territories of His Highness is twelve years, and it is expedient that persons having just claims which, but for the cession of territory, they might have enforced in the Courts of His Highness, should not be debarred from enforcing those claims by reason of a shorter period of limitation being prescribed for any class of suits by the law in force in the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient that suits pending in the Courts of His Highness and left undetermined by those Courts by reason of cession of territory should be continued in the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the effect of the law in force in the Jhánsí district, with respect to registration and stamps, on documents and instruments to which at the time of their execution the law of His Highness applied and the law of British India did not apply;

It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

6. (1) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the first clause of the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

(2) If in any case the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that for special reasons the sanction ought to be withheld or ought to be granted subject to conditions, he may either withhold his sanction or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose; but in either of those cases he shall record the reasons in writing.

(3) The fact that an application is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act. *XV of 1877.*

(4) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

Extension of period of limitation for certain suits.

7. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or in any other enactment, the Deputy Commissioner may, within such term, not exceeding two years from the commencement of this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, admit any suit of a nature cognizable by the Courts of British India, which, if there had not been a cession of territory and the suit had been instituted in a Court of His Highness having jurisdiction with respect thereto, would not be liable to be dismissed by that Court by reason of its being barred by any law of limitation. *XV of 1877.*

(2) In the computation of the period of limitation for a suit referred to in sub-section (1) which the plaintiff has been debarred from instituting by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, there shall be excluded from the period the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

(3) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner admitting or refusing to admit a suit under sub-section (1) shall be final.

Continuance of pending suits.

8. An original suit pending in a Court of His Highness and left undetermined by that Court by reason of cession of territory may, be continued, under the law of limitation applicable to that Court but otherwise in accordance with the law and procedure of British Indian Courts, in any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in that behalf.

Saving in favour of unregistered documents and unstamped instruments.

9. The provisions of the law of British India with respect to the consequences of documents being unregistered or instruments being unstamped shall not apply to any document or instrument which may have been executed before a date to be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to which the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply, at the time of its execution.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended;

It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

10. (*1*) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 66 to 75 (both inclusive) of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or to make to any such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

XV of 1877

(*2*) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (*1*) is instituted or made shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(*3*) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

☞ **Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.**

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886 :—

NO. 21 OF 1886.

A Bill to extend the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, to the Bombay Presidency.

WHEREAS it is expedient that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, should extend to the territories administered by the Governor of Bombay in Council; It is hereby enacted as follows :— XX of 1879.

1. The words "the Governor of Bombay in Council" in section 1 of the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, are hereby repealed. XX of 1879.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

OCCASION having arisen in the Bombay Presidency, as it did in Upper India in 1879, for a law to provide for the better prevention of glanders among horses, the Government of Bombay has expressed a wish that the Glanders and Farcy Act, 1879, may be extended to the Bombay Presidency.

The object of this Bill is to give effect to that wish.

C. P. ILBERT.

The 1st September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Third publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

NO. 22 OF 1886.

A Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to shorten the language used in Acts made by the Governor-General in Council, and to make certain further provisions relating to those Acts; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the General Clauses Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force at once.

PART I.

ADDITIONAL CLAUSES.

Application of this Part.

2. This Part shall apply to this Act and to all Acts made by the Governor-General in Council under the Indian Councils Act, 1861, after the passing of this Act. [24 & 25 Vic., c. 67.]

Definitions.

3. In any Act to which this Part applies, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

[Chapter V. Act XLV, 1860.] XLV of 1860.

(*1*) "abet," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall have the same meaning as in the Indian Penal Code:

[cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (*15*).]

(*2*) "Chapter", "Part" and "schedule" shall denote, respectively, a Chapter and Part of, and schedule to, the Act in which the word occurs:

[cf. Act I, 1868, s. 2 (*15*).]

(*3*) "sub-section" shall denote a sub-section of the section in which the word occurs:

[Act VIII, 1885, s. 1 (*9*).]

(*4*) "commencement", used with reference to an Act, shall mean the day on which the Act comes into force:

[Act I, 1868, s. 2.]

(*5*) "financial year" means the year commencing on the first day of April:

[Act XIII, 1885, s. 1 (*7*).]

(*6*) "local authority" shall mean a municipal committee, district board, body of port commissioners or other authority legally entitled to, or entrusted by the Government with, the control or management of a municipal or local fund:

[Act V, 1883, s. 3.]

(*7*) "master," used with reference to a ship, means any person (except a pilot or harbour-master) having for the time being control or charge of the ship:

[Act X, 1882, s. 4 (*p*).]

(*8*) "offence" shall mean any act or omission made punishable by any law for the time being in force:

[Act XLV, 1860, s. 268.] XLV of 1860.

(*9*) "public nuisance" shall have the meaning assigned to that expression in section 268 of the Indian Penal Code:

[Act VIII, 1885, s. 3 (*18*).]

(*10*) "registered" shall mean registered under the law for the time being in force for the registration of documents:

[Act XIV, 1882, s. 2: Act VI, 1886, s. 3.]

(*11*) "sign", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall, with reference to a person who is unable to write his name, include "mark," with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions:

[Act V, 1883, s. 3.]

(*12*) "ship" includes every description of vessel used in navigation not exclusively propelled by oars:

[cf. 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58, ss. 176 (*1*) and 190 (*6*) and (*8*).] 44 & 45 Vic., c. 58.

(*13*) "soldier" shall mean a person who is a soldier within the meaning of the Army Act, 1881:

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 3 (*8*).]

(*14*) "value", used with reference to a suit, shall mean the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit: and

[Act X, 1882, s. 4 (*s*): and Act XIV, 1882, s. 2.]

(*15*) "write", with its grammatical variations and cognate expressions, shall include "print" and "lithograph", with their grammatical variations and cognate expressions.

Making of rules and issue of orders between passing and commencement of Act.

[Act XVIII, 1884, s. 1 (*4*).]

4. Where, by an Act to which this Part applies and which is not to come into force immediately on the passing thereof, a power is conferred on the Governor-General in Council or on a Local Government or a High Court to make rules, or to issue orders with respect to the application of the Act, or with respect to the establishment of any Court or office

or the appointment of any Judge or officer thereunder, or with respect to the person by whom, or the time when, or the place where, or the manner in which, or the fees for which, anything is to be done under the Act, the power may be exercised at any time after the passing of the Act, but rules or orders so made or issued shall not take effect till the commencement of the Act.

[Act X, 1882, s. 557.] **5.** Any power conferred on the Governor-General in Council or a Local Government by an Act to which this Part applies may be exercised from time to time as occasion requires.

Powers to be exercisable by the Government from time to time.

[cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 26.] **6.** Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, a power to make rules is expressed to be given subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication, the following provisions shall apply, namely:—

Provisions applicable to making of rules after previous publication.

(*1*) The authority having power to make the rules shall, before making them, publish a draft of the proposed rules for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

(*2*) The publication shall be made in such manner as that authority deems to be sufficient, or, if the condition with respect to previous publication so requires, in such manner as the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government prescribes.

(*3*) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.

(*4*) The authority having power to make the rules, and, where the rules are to be made with the sanction, approval or concurrence of another authority, that authority also, shall consider the objection or suggestion which may be received by the authority having power to make the rules from any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(*5*) The publication in an official Gazette of a rule purporting to have been made in exercise of a power to make rules after previous publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been duly made.

[cf. 45 & 46 Vic., c. 50, s. 230.] **7.** (*1*) Where a limited time from any date or from the happening of any event is appointed or allowed, by an Act to which this Part applies, for the doing of any act or the taking of any proceeding in a Court or office, and the last day of the limited time is a day on which the Court or office is closed, then the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

Computation of time.

(*2*) Where, by an Act to which this Part applies, any act or proceeding is directed or allowed to be done or taken in a Court or office on a certain day, then, if the Court or office is closed on that day, the act or proceeding shall be considered as done or taken in due time if it is done or taken on the next day afterwards on which the Court or office is open.

(*3*) This section does not apply to any act or proceeding to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applies. XV of 1877.

8. Where an act or omission constitutes an offence under two or more enactments of which either or any is an Act to which this Part applies, the offender shall be liable to be prosecuted and punished under either or any of those enactments, but shall not be liable to be punished twice for the same offence. [cf. Act XI, 1886, s. 34.]

Provisions as to offences under more than one enactment.

PART II.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS.

9. The words "wholly or partially" shall be inserted before the word "repealed" in clause (*1*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, and shall be deemed to have been there from the commencement of that Act. [cf. 13 & 14 Vic., c. 21, s. 5, and Law Rep. 4 Q. B. 33.] I of 1868.

Amendment of section 3 (*1*), Act I, 1868.

10. In the Cantonments Act, 1880, the word "soldier" shall not include a warrant-officer but shall otherwise have the meaning assigned to it by clause (*13*) of section 3 of this Act. [I. L. R. 3 All. 214.] III of 1880.

Partial application of this Act to Act III, 1880.

11. This Act and the General Clauses Act, 1868, shall apply to all Regulations which may receive the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, section 1, after the commencement of this Act. I of 1868.

Application of this Act and Act I, 1868, to Regulations under 33 Vic., c. 3, s. 1.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THIS Bill is supplementary to the General Clauses Act, 1868, and is designed, as stated in the preamble, to further shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

2. In section 3 there is nothing which calls for remark. The definitions in the section will materially shorten the defining clauses of Acts to be hereafter passed.

3. Section 4 is a repetition of a clause very generally employed by the Council of the Governor-General with the object of enabling the executive authorities, in the interval between the passing of an Act and its coming into force, to make preparations for bringing the Act into full operation as soon as it is legally possible to do so.

4. The English rule that a power given to the Crown by statute, having been once exercised, is exhausted and cannot be exercised again, has been applied by Indian Courts to powers conferred by the Indian legislature on the Governor-General in Council and Local Governments. Section 5 of the Bill is intended to remove the inconvenience resulting from the application of that rule.

5. Provisions in the terms of section 6 have been inserted in no fewer than eighteen Acts during the last three or four years and form part of several pending Bills. Their object is to give persons likely to be affected by statutory rules an opportunity, before the rules are made, of making objections and suggestions with respect to any matter which it is proposed to insert in them.

6. Section 7 is taken from the English Municipal Corporations Act, 1882, and is much needed in this country in the case of acts and proceedings to which the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, does not apply.

7. Section 8 is a repetition of a section which is very frequently inserted in Acts of the Governor-General in Council.

8. Clause (*1*) of section 3 of the General Clauses Act, 1868, has always been construed by the legislature as though the words "wholly or partially" were inserted before the word "repealed." It is proposed by section 9 of the Bill to insert those words in the clause and to require them to be deemed to have been there since the Act of 1868 was passed.

9. Difficulty has been experienced by some Courts in interpreting the word "soldier" in section 14 of the Cantonments Act, III of 1880. With the judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 3 All. 214, to the effect that a warrant-officer is not a soldier within that section, the military authorities are content; but they consider it desirable that the word should have a wider meaning than has recently been assigned to it in Oudh, where the Judicial Commissioner has held a private in an European regiment, employed as a telegraph-signaller, not to be a soldier within the meaning of the section.

10. Section 11 of the Bill applies the General Clauses Act, 1868, and the proposed General Clauses Act, 1886, to Regulations to be hereafter made under the Statute 33 Vic., chapter 3.

The 1st September, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

T OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT.

blication.]

The folllowing Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 1st September, 1886:—

NO. 23 OF 1886.

A Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

XIV of 1882. XV of 1877. WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title and commencement. 1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Civil Procedure Code Amendment Act, 1886; and

(*2*) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887.

Construction. 2. (*1*) In this Act "section" means a section, and "Chapter" a Chapter, of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

(*2*) All references to that Code made in enactments heretofore passed or hereafter to be passed shall be read as if made to that Code as amended by this Act.

[Cf. Act XV, 1882, Schedule I.] Repeal of part of section 8. 3. The second paragraph of section 8 is hereby repealed.

[I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 5 All. 277.] Addition to section 17. 4. In section 17, after Explanation II, the following shall be inserted, namely:—

"EXPLANATION III.—In suits arising out of contract, the cause of action arises within the meaning of this section at any of the following places, namely:—

(i) at the place where the contract was made,

(ii) at the place where the contract was to be performed, and

(iii) at the place where in performance of the contract any money to which the suit relates was expressly or impliedly payable."

[I. L. R. 6 Cal. 870. Cf. Rules under Judicature Acts. XVI, 2.] Amendment of section 27. 5. In section 27, after the words "the Court may" the words "at any time" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 53. 6. In section 53, for the words "at or before the first hearing" the words "at any stage of the suit" shall be substituted. [I. L. R. 9 Cal. 695; 6 Mad. 239; 8 Bom. 609; and 7 All. 7]

Repeal of section 95. 7. Section 95 is hereby repealed. [Government of India (Financial Dept. Resolution No. 225, dated the 12th April, 1882.]

Addition to section 137. 8. In section 137, after the word "pleader" the words "or recognised agent" shall be inserted.

Amendment of section 141. 9. (*1*) For the proviso to section 141 the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"Provided that—

(*a*) if the document is an entry in a shop-book or other book, the party on whose behalf the book is produced may furnish a copy of the entry; and

(*b*) if the document is an entry in a record produced from a public office or by a public officer, or an entry in a book belonging to a person other than a party on whose behalf the book is produced, the Court may require a copy of the entry to be furnished—

(i) where the record or book is produced on behalf of a party, then by that party, or

(ii) where the record or book is produced in obedience to an order of the Court acting of its own motion, then by either or any party;

and the copy of the entry may be endorsed as aforesaid and shall be filed as part of the record, and the Court shall mark the entry and shall then return the book or record to the person producing it."

(*2*) To the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"If a party required under this section to furnish a copy of an entry in a record or book fails to comply with the requisition, the Court may cause the copy to be made and order the cost thereof to be levied by attachment and sale of the moveable property of the defaulting party." [Cf. s. 162 the Code.]

Addition to section 216. 10. To section 216 the following shall be added, namely:— [I. L. R. 6 All. 284.]

"The provisions of this section shall apply whether the set-off is admissible under section 111 or otherwise."

(2) After section 416 the following shall be added, namely :—

"If the next friend is not a guardian appointed or declared by an authority competent in this behalf, and the application under this section is made by a guardian so appointed or declared who desires to be himself appointed in the place of the next friend, the Court shall remove the next friend unless it considers, for reasons to be recorded by it, that the guardian ought not to be appointed the next friend of the minor."

(3) For section 461 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Receipt by next friend or guardian *ad litem* of property under decree for minor.

"461. (1) A next friend or guardian for the suit shall not receive any money or other moveable property under a decree or order in favour of a minor without the leave of the Court.

"(2) Where the next friend or guardian for the suit has not been appointed or declared by competent authority to be guardian of the property of the minor, or, having been so appointed or declared, is not thereby entitled to receive the money or other moveable property under the decree or order, the Court shall, if it grants him leave to receive the property, require such security and give such directions as will, in its opinion, sufficiently protect the property from waste and ensure its proper application."

(4) For section 464 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

Saving of local laws.

"464. Nothing in this Chapter shall be construed to affect, or in any way derogate from, the provisions of any local law for the time being in force relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind."

[Swanst. and I. L. R. 8 Cal 32, 7 All.]

Amendment of section 539.

27. In section 539, for the words "having a direct interest" the words "having an interest" shall be substituted.

[I. L. R. 8 372, 2 Bo. 644, & All. 387.]

Addition to section 540.

28. To section 540 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an original decree passed *ex parte*."

[Act X, s. 561, I. L. R. 8 559 & 218]

Amendment of, and addition to, section 561.

29. (1) For the proviso to the first paragraph of section 561 the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"provided he has, not less than seven days before the hearing, filed the objection in the Appellate Court and left with the chief ministerial officer of the Court a notice of the filing thereof for service on the appellant or his pleader."

[... R 4 ... 30.]

(2) To the same section the following shall be added, namely :—

"The provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal shall apply to the objection and notice under this section."

[... 1877.]

Amendment of section 568.

30. In section 568, clause (*b*), for the word "for" where that word first occurs, the word "or" shall be substituted.

[... R, 2 ... 5.]

Addition to section 584.

31. To section 584 the following shall be added, namely :—

"An appeal may lie under this section from an appellate decree passed *ex parte*.

Amendment of section 588.

32. In section 588, clause (9), for the word "or" the word "for" shall be substituted. [Gazette of India, 19th August, 1882, Part 1, page 355.]

Repeal of section 599 and part of section 601.

33. Section 599, and in section 601 the words "within thirty days from the date of the order", are hereby repealed.

Addition to section 626.

34. To section 626 the following proviso shall be added, namely :—

"and

"(c) an application made under section 624 to the Judge who delivered the judgment may, if that Judge has ordered notice to issue under proviso (*a*) to this section, be disposed of by his successor." [I. L. R. 10 Cal. 80 and 4 All. 274.]

Amendment of, and addition to, section 648.

35. (1) For the third paragraph of section 648 the following shall be substituted :—

"and the Court making an arrest under this section shall send the person arrested to the Court by which the warrant of arrest was issued, unless he shows cause to the satisfaction of the former Court why he should not be sent to the latter Court, or unless he furnishes sufficient security for his appearance before the latter Court or (where the case is one under Chapter XXXIV) for satisfying any decree that may be passed against him by that Court, in either of which cases the Court making the arrest shall release him."

(2) To section 648 the following shall be added, namely :— [Cf. Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, 1885, s. 19.]

"Where a person to be arrested or property to be attached under this section resides or is situate within the local limits of the ordinary original civil jurisdiction of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal or at Madras or Bombay, or of the Recorder of Rangoon, the copy of the warrant of arrest or of the order of attachment, and the probable amount of the costs of the arrest or attachment, shall be sent to the Court of Small Causes of Calcutta, Madras, Bombay or Rangoon, as the case may be, and that Court, on receipt of the copy and amount, shall proceed as if it were the District Court."

Addition to section 652.

36. To section 652 the following shall be added namely :— [New.]

"A High Court not established under the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, chapter 104 (*an Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India*) may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Local Government, make, with respect to any matter other than procedure, any rule which any High Court so established might under section 15 of that Statute make with respect to any such matter for any part of the territories under its jurisdiction which is not included within the limits of a presidency-town. Rules so made shall be published in the same manner, and shall thereupon have the same force, as rules made and published under this section for the regulation of matters connected with procedure."

Amendment of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.

37. (1) Nos. 171, 171A and 171B of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, are hereby repealed. XV of 1877.

(2) In No. 171C of that schedule, for the words "of the same Code" the words and figures "or section 582 of the Code of Civil Procedure" shall be substituted. [Cf. I. L. R. 7 All. 693; Punjab Record, Vol. XXI, No. 7, Civil Judgment No. 81.] XIV of 1882.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to correct certain minor defects in the Code of Civil Procedure which have been brought to the notice of the Government of India during the four years which have elapsed since the Code was passed, and to amend that portion of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, which relates to Chapter XXI of the Code.

The several amendments which it is proposed to make in the Code are noticed in the following remarks in the order in which they occur in the Bill:—

Section 3.—The second paragraph of section 8 of the Code, which, as the second paragraph of section 8 of Act X of 1877, was repealed by the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, XV of 1882, was unintentionally reproduced in Act XIV of 1882. Its place has been taken by section 23 and the second schedule of the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act.

Section 4.—The Explanation which it is proposed to add to section 17 of the Code is suggested by the cases reported at I. L. R. 4 All. 423 and 5 All. 277.

Section 5.—The addition proposed by this section to be made to section 27 of the Code has been suggested by Mr. Justice Plowden of the Punjab Chief Court with reference to the remark of Pontifex J. at I. L. R. 6 Cal. 376.

Section 6.—In proposing to amend section 53 of the Code in the manner set forth in this section, the Government of India has followed the almost unanimous advice of the authorities whom it consulted in its letter Nos. 22-27, dated the 5th January, 1886.

Section 7.—In April, 1882, the Governor-General in Council published a resolution directing that postage-charges on all processes, notices and such other documents as are issued from any Court, and are required to be transmitted by post, should in future be paid by means of service postage-stamps without any additional charge being levied from the parties at whose instance the documents are issued. This resolution practically superseded the section of the Code which it is now proposed to repeal.

Section 8.—The addition to section 137 of the Code has been suggested by Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, the District Judge of Bankoora, on the ground of the difficulty which occurs in obtaining affidavits where the applicant under the section is a *pardánashin* lady.

Section 9.—The object of the amendments proposed to be made in section 141 of the Code is to remove the inconvenience caused to both public officers and private persons by the detention of their records in Civil Courts. The detention of the records of a village-accountant may bring his work to a standstill, and the Hon'ble Mr. Gibbon stated to the Select Committee on the Bengal Tenancy Bill that the inconvenience is quite as great in the case of private as of public records.

Section 10.—The addition to section 216 removes the doubt expressed in the case reported at I. L. R. 7 All. 281.

Section 11.—The circumstances which have suggested clause (*a*) of the proposed proviso to section 245 of the Code have been described in the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Debtors Bill. If the clause becomes part of the Code, the Courts will be competent to require the property of a judgment-debtor to be proceeded against before proceedings are taken against his person.

Section 12.—As clause (*h*) of section 266 is at present drawn, half the salary of a public officer or railway servant in receipt of a monthly salary of twenty-one rupees may be attached. This was not the intention of the legislature.

The primary object of the additional clause (*m*) which it is proposed to insert in the section is to empower the Council of the Governor of Bombay to proceed with a Bill to declare and amend the law relating to *toda girás* allowances.

Section 13.—This section has been introduced at the suggestion of the Advocate General of Bombay, its object being to abolish, as regards the seizure of moveable property, the privilege conferred on debtors by the fourth resolution in Semayne's case (Smith's Leading Cases, Vol I). At present that privilege operates mainly to enable debtors to avoid or delay payment of their just debts.

Section 14.—The necessity for the first of the proposed additions to section 320 of the Code is shown by the Full Bench judgment of the High Court for the North-Western Provinces at I. L. R. 5 All. 314. As regards the second addition, it appears to the Government of India that, if the Collector is to act effectively under section 320 and the following sections of the Code, he ought to be subject to the control of the Civil Court only to the extent expressly provided by the Code, being as to the rest subject only to the control of the higher revenue-authorities.

Section 15.—The addition to section 341 has been proposed by the High Court and Government of Madras with reference to cases which have recently occurred in Southern India. In one of these cases the debtor committed to prison was suffering from leprosy in an advanced

form, and in the other the prisoner was suffering from illness so serious as in the opinion of the medical officer to render it necessary that he should be immediately released from confinement.

Section 16.—The object of sub-sections (*1*) to (*7*) is to assimilate practice under Chapter XX of the Code to that to be prescribed by the proposed Indian Bankruptcy Act.

Sub-section (*8*) is designed to extend the jurisdiction of subordinate Courts in matters of insolvency. Most cases under Chapter XX are of little importance and may properly be disposed of by munsifs. Where any considerable sum is involved, the District Judge, who will have concurrent jurisdiction, can transfer the case to his own Court.

Sections 17 and 37.—The amendments proposed to be made in Chapter XXI of the Code and in the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, have their origin in the complaints of the hardship caused by the rules of limitation required by that Chapter and schedule to be observed in the substitution of legal representatives in the place of deceased parties to suits and appeals. With respect to these portions of the Code and Limitation Act, Mr. Rattigan, the Government Advocate of the Panjab, by whom the form of the amendments has been suggested, has recorded the following remarks :—

"Considerable hardship has been experienced in the Panjab in the working of those sections of the Civil Procedure Code which deal with the procedure to be followed in the case of the death of a plaintiff or defendant. It is of course perfectly correct and desirable that in the case of the death of one of the litigant parties, where the right to sue or be sued still survives, his legal representatives should be brought on the record, for it is clear that without such a process the suit could not validly proceed. But the hardship consists in requiring the legal representatives to apply for the above purpose within a comparatively short period after the death of the deceased plaintiff or defendant. In the Panjab it frequently happens in land-suits that fifty or a hundred persons are obliged, owing to community of interests, to sue or be sued in the one suit. Now, when such a suit comes up eventually to the Chief Court, a date for hearing is fixed which is generally not less than a year, and, at present, owing to the state of the work in the Court, is not unfrequently eighteen months from the date of filing the appeal. Within this period it often happens that one or more of the litigants is or are carried off by death from disease or violence; the representatives of the deceased, or the appellants, being ignorant agriculturists and not knowing the requirements of the law, take no action to put the representatives on the record, and thus, when the appeal finally comes on for hearing, a pleader on the opposite side takes the objection that no application has been made within the prescribed period, and, this being ascertained to be the fact, the appeal abates, and the unfortunate appellants find themselves deprived of all remedy simply in consequence of a harsh limitation law of which they had no knowledge. It is true that sections 368 and 371 allow the Court to extend the period if the plaintiff (or appellant-plaintiff) adduces sufficient cause for not making the required application within the prescribed period. But in nine cases out of ten of the kind I refer to the only cause assignable is ignorance of the requirements of the law—and this of course cannot be deemed to be 'sufficient' within the meaning of the section. So that the law as it stands at present works considerable hardship, and the hardship is irremediable.

"The question therefore arises, whether it is really necessary to prescribe a hard-and-fast period of limitation within which alone an application to put the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant on the record can be entertained.

"For my own part I cannot see that there is any such necessity. If I remember rightly, the rules framed under the English Judicature Acts do not prescribe a period for such applications, and I do not see why the Indian law should do so. It would surely be sufficient to require the legal representatives of a deceased plaintiff or defendant, where the right to sue or be sued survived, to be put on the record; and to leave it to the Court to direct this to be done within such time, and upon such terms as to costs or otherwise, as it thinks fit."

Sub-section (*6*) of section 15 of the Bill is intended to cure the defect noticed at I. L R. 9 Bom. 56.

Section 18.—This section, which would restore the rule of the Code of 1859, has been proposed by Mr. Justice Straight.

Section 19.—The amendment made in section 386 of the Code by Act XII of 1879, whereby commissions to examine witnesses are required to be issued to a Court or a pleader of a High Court, has caused much inconvenience. In remote parts of the country High Court pleaders do not exist, and in few parts have Judges leisure to close their Courts and travel considerable distances for the purpose of taking the evidence of persons who cannot appear before them. Moreover, in some Provinces the Government maintains a staff of officials among whose duties is the execution of these commissions.

Section 20.—The addition which it is proposed to make to section 396 has been suggested by a gentleman of long standing at the Bombay bar. It is based on the Partition Act, 1868 (31 & 32 Vic., c. 40).

Section 21.—A Government Pleader does not exist in every Court.

Section 22.—It has been doubted whether the Government is empowered by section 432 to appoint a person generally to prosecute and defend all suits which it may from time to time be necessary to prosecute or defend on behalf of a Prince or Chief. It is obviously inconvenient that the Government should be compelled to make a special appointment in the case of each particular suit.

Sections 23 and 25.—The object of these sections is (*a*) to define more precisely, with reference to the definition of "Government" in section 2 of the Code, by whom consent to the institution of a suit against a Sovereign Prince, ruling Chief, ambassador or envoy may be given; (*b*) to make the provisions of section 433 more elastic as regards the mode of giving the consent, the

cases in which the consent may be given, and the Courts to which the consent may apply; and (c) to prescribe the name in which a Prince or Chief may sue and is to be sued. To effect this last object it is proposed that a Prince or Chief may sue and shall ordinarily be sued in the name of his State.

Section 24.—Section 434 of the Code, under which execution may be had of a decree in a suit between British subjects, is out of place in a chapter relating to Suits by Aliens and by or against Foreign and Native Rulers. The section may conveniently take the place of section 651, which was repealed in March last by Act X of 1886.

Section 26.—The amendments proposed by this section to be made in Chapter XXXI of the Code are those referred to in paragraph 4 of the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Guardians and Wards Bill. The additions to sections 443 and 445 confer on a guardian who has been appointed, or whose title has been declared, by a Civil Court, Court of Wards or other competent authority, a preferential right to be appointed next friend or guardian for the suit. The amendment of section 461 gives effect to a suggestion by Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, that, when a Court makes over property to a next friend or guardian for the suit who is not a duly constituted guardian of the property of the minor, it should be required to give such directions as, having regard to the nature of the property, may sufficiently protect it from waste and secure its proper application. Section 464, as amended, saves all local laws relating to suits by or against minors or by or against lunatics or other persons of unsound mind.

Section 27.—There are two reported cases, I. L. R. 8 Cal. 32, and I. L. R. 7 All. 178, with respect to the meaning to be assigned to the words "direct interest" in section 539. It appears that the authority for the insertion of the words "having a direct interest in the trust" is *In the matter of the Masters, Governors and Trustees of the Bedford Charity* (2 Swanst. 470). There certain Jews, some being residents of Bedford and others being members of Dutch and German Synagogues in London, sought to establish the title of Jews to the benefit of the Bedford Charity. It was contended that under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act (52 Geo. III, c. 101), on which section 539 of the Code of Civil Procedure is based, *any two or more persons* might be petitioners, and therefore the Jews of the London Synagogues, who, though *not interested*, considered it their duty to support the claims of those of their own persuasion, might be petitioners. With respect to that contention, Lord Eldon, admitting that every person possessing the character of an inhabitant of Bedford and describing himself as an object of the charity was entitled to apply to the Court, asked how he could notice the members of the London Synagogues. "Under Sir Samuel Romilly's Act," he observed, * * * "no person can petition who has not *a direct interest* in the charity. The Act indeed, authorises 'any two or more persons' to present a petition, but I conceive that those words must be understood to mean persons having *an interest*. * * * Those who are *interested* in the fund, provided Sir Samuel Romilly's Act, or the Bedford Charity Act, apply to this case, namely, persons residing in Bedford, are entitled to the summary interference of the Court, but I know not on what ground these gentlemen residing in London can appear as petitioners."

The contention which Lord Eldon overruled was that any one, though he had no interest whatever, might petition. He did, no doubt, remark that "no person can petition who has not a direct interest," but he immediately qualified that remark by adding that the words of the Act "must be understood to mean persons having an interest." The case cannot, therefore, it seems, be taken as an authority for the proposition that the interest of the petitioner must be direct. On the contrary, it may be inferred from the case that an indirect interest would have been deemed sufficient; for, when, in support of the contention that the words "any persons" comprehend persons who may not have an interest, the counsel for the petitioners pointed out that, in the instance of charities for relief of the blind and the poor, it had been the practice to receive the petition of the minister of the parish, Lord Eldon observed that "the petition of the minister of the parish is received, because the poor may be burdensome to him."

It may be doubted whether the case justified the insertion of the word "direct" in the Code, where it assumes a peculiar pointedness and must have some definite meaning assigned to it; and after consultation with the High Courts it has been decided to propose the removal of the word.

Sections 28 and 31.—It is proposed, in accordance with the advice of the great majority of the authorities consulted by the Government of India in its letter of the 5th January last, to declare *ex parte* decrees to be appealable.

Section 29.—Section 561 has been so amended as to require the objection to be filed in the Appellate Court, and notice of the filing thereof to be given to the appellant, and to admit of the objection being filed and the notice given at any time not less than seven days before the actual date of hearing; and, on the suggestion of Bábú Brajendra Coomar Seal, it applies to the objection and notice under the provisions of section 5 of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, applicable to an appeal.

Sections 30 and 32.—The amendments proposed to be made by these sections merely correct typographical errors in sections 568 and 588 of the Code.

Section 33.—Section 599, and the portion of section 601 which it is proposed to repeal, were repealed by Act XV of 1877 and were unintentionally reproduced in the Code of 1882.

Section 34.—This section removes a doubt which has been expressed in the cases noted on the margin of the section with respect to the construction to be placed on the word "made" in section 624.

Section 35.—Sub-section (*1*) of this section has been suggested by the following remarks of the Hon'ble Judges of the High Court at Fort William in their Registrar's reply to the letter of the Government of India of the 5th January last :—

"I am further to request attention to another point in this section (648) which, though not referred to in your letter, seems to the Judges to call for notice. The section gives absolute power to a Court to cause the arrest through another Court of a person summoned as a witness, and so to cause him to be sent under arrest to the Court issuing the process. The Court to which the warrant is sent has no power of hearing the person arrested or of dealing with any question except the giving of security by him. It seems to the Judges that this is a power far too great to be entrusted at any rate to the subordinate Courts in the Mufassal."

Sub-section (*2*) has been transferred to this Bill from the Provincial Small Cause Courts Bill, and will be of general application instead of being applicable to Courts of Small Causes only. With respect to the necessity for this addition to section 648, the District Judge of the 24-Parganas writes as follows :—

"Under section 648 I would also beg to point out that a warrant for the arrest of a person residing within the limits of the original jurisdiction must be executed through the High Court. This is very inconvenient to small suitors, and, in a case which occurred in my Court only a few weeks ago, a defendant preferred abandoning all attempts to get a recusant witness into Court to undergoing the trouble and expense of having a warrant of arrest served through the Original Side of the High Court. I would suggest that the procedure prescribed by section 86 should be made applicable to section 648, and that warrants of arrest which are to be served within the original jurisdiction should be executed by the Small Cause Court."

Section 36.—This section is designed to remove a doubt as to the extent of the powers of unchartered High Courts to make rules on matters not strictly connected with procedure.

The 1st September, 1886. C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA, ASSEMBLED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT 24 & 25 VIC., CAP. 67.

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 15th September, 1886.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., P.C., *presiding*.

His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, LL.D., K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Bart., G.C.B., C.I.E., V.C.

The Hon'ble C. P. Ilbert, C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir T. C. Hope, K.C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Sir A. Colvin, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble Major-General G. T. Chesney, R.E., C.S.I., C.I.E.

The Hon'ble J. W. Quinton.

The Hon'ble Colonel W. G. Davies, C.S.I.

The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur, C.I.E.

ACT XXXVI OF 1858 AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*).

CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE AMENDMENT BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT moved that the Bill to amend the Code of Civil Procedure and the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

GENERAL CLAUSES BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill for further shortening the language used in Acts of the Governor General in Council, and for other purposes, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the Hon'ble Sir S. Bayley, the Hon'ble Mr. Quinton and the Mover.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

JHÁNSÍ AND MORAR BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí district, and for certain other purposes, be taken into consideration. He said that the Bill was of no great importance, it affected a very small number of people and a small quantity of cases, and it had not been considered necessary to refer it to a Select Committee. However, since the date of the introduction of the Bill he had received a few suggestions from persons interested in the measure, and the motions which stood in his name on the list of business were based on those suggestions. He thought it would be found that all the suggestions had been satisfactorily met, with the exception of the suggestion which had been made for giving a right of appeal from decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts to our own Courts. As to this suggestion he agreed with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor that it

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would be inexpedient to interfere in any way with those decrees and orders, and therefore he did not propose to bring forward any amendment on that point.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT then moved that words importing the neighbourhood to the town and fort of Jhánsí of the lands to be ceded by His Highness the Mahárájá Scindia to the British Government and by the British Government to His Highness be omitted from the preamble to, and section 2 of, Part I, and that the words "adjacent to the Jhánsí district" be inserted after the words "certain lands" in the third clause of that preamble. He explained that he asked leave of the Council to make this amendment in a general form, because it would involve a good many verbal modifications. In the Bill as introduced the lands proposed to be given and taken in exchange were described as in Jhánsí, but he now found that the territories which it was proposed to cede to the Mahárájá Scindia lay at a considerable distance from the town of Jhánsí, while some of the lands to be ceded by His Highness were not in the immediate neighbourhood of that town. He proposed therefore to correct the Bill in accordance with those facts.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following clause be added to the preamble to Part II, and the following section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas the period of limitation prescribed for suits in the territories of His Highness is twelve years, and it is expedient that persons having just claims which, but for the cession of territory, they might have enforced in the Courts of His Highness, should not be debarred from enforcing those claims by reason of a shorter period of limitation being prescribed for any class of suits by the law in force in the Jhánsí district".

Section.

Extension of period of limitation for certain suits.

"7. (1) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or in any other enactment, the Deputy Commissioner may, within such term, not exceeding two years from the commencement of this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, admit any suit of a nature cognizable by the Courts of British India, which, if there had not been a cession of territory, and the suit had been instituted in a Court of His Highness having jurisdiction with respect thereto, would not be liable to be dismissed by that Court by reason of its being barred by any law of limitation.

"(2) In the computation of the period of limitation for a suit referred to in sub-section (1) which the plaintiff has been debarred from instituting by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, there shall be excluded from the period the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

"(3) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner admitting or refusing to admit a suit under sub-section (1) shall be final."

He explained that this amendment had been inserted at the suggestion of the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Jhánsí, and was in accordance with a request preferred to him (MR. ILBERT) by a local banker named Seth Sooraj Raj on behalf of the trading community of the town of Jhánsí. The facts were that under the Mahárájá's law the period of limitation prescribed for certain suits was twelve years, whereas in British territory the period was only three years; and it was represented that some hardship might be caused if persons living in the newly ceded territories were suddenly brought under a different law. In order to remove that hardship it was proposed to grant an extension of the period of limitation for a period not exceeding two years notwithstanding that such suits would be time-barred under the law in British territory.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following further clause be added to the preamble to Part II and the following further section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas it is expedient that suits pending in the Courts of His Highness and left undetermined by those Courts by reason of cession of territory should be continued in the Courts of the Jhánsí district".

Section.

"8. An original suit pending in a Court of His Highness and left undetermined by that Court by reason of cession of territory may be continued, under the law of limitation applicable to that Court but otherwise in accordance with the law and procedure of British Indian Courts, in any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in that behalf."

Continuance of pending suits.

He explained that this amendment, the meaning of which was obvious, had also been included in the suggestions of the Deputy Commissioner and Seth Sooraj Raj.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following further clause be added to the preamble to Part II and the following further section to that Part:—

Clause.

"And whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the effect of the law in force in the Jhánsí district, with respect to registration and stamps on documents and instruments to which at the time of their execution the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply".

Section.

"9. The provisions of the law of British India with respect to the consequences of documents being unregistered or instruments being unstamped shall not apply to any document or instrument which may have been executed before a date to be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to which the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply at the time of its execution."

Saving in favour of unregistered documents and unstamped instruments.

He said that he was not sure that this amendment was strictly necessary, but it had been asked for by the traders at Jhánsí, and its insertion could certainly do no harm and might possibly remove some misapprehension on the points to which it related.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the following sub-section be substituted for sub-section (2) of section 6, namely:—

"(2) If in any case the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that for special reasons the sanction ought to be withheld or ought to be granted subject to conditions, he may either withhold his sanction or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose; but in either of those cases he shall record the reasons in writing."

He explained that this amendment was proposed at the instance of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces with a view to making it clear that the power of withholding sanction to the execution of decrees and orders of the Gwalior Courts was only to be exercised in very exceptional cases.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that in section 10 of the Bill in its present form (section 7 of the Bill as introduced) the words and figures "articles 66 to 75 (both inclusive)" be substituted for the words and figures "articles 74 and 75."

He explained that it was intended by this amendment to enable persons lately trading at Morar to sue at Jhánsí or Agra, or other places appointed by the Governor General in Council, on bonds and bills of exchange and on promissory notes other than those specified in the articles in the original Bill. Thus the object of the section would be more effectually attained than it would be in the more restrictive form in which that section was originally drawn.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The Motion was put and agreed to.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S (N.-W. P.) FUNCTIONS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions assigned to the Governor General in Council.

BURMA INDIGENOUS TRIBES PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. ILBERT also moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma. He said :—"The object of this Bill is to afford some protection to the Karens and other indigenous tribes in Lower Burma, especially in the Tounghoo District, against the annoyance and injury caused to them by the acts of squatters belonging to other tribes and races. It appears that Burman, Shan and Chinese strangers occasionally settle in these Karen villages, and cause great annoyance to the Karens. The Karens are a quiet and inoffensive race, and as a rule, either from shyness or timidity, they do not resist the intruders, but cases have arisen in which they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. A characteristic case of this kind occurred in 1883. There is a large Karen village called Bawgale. This village is inhabited mainly by Christian Karens, and is the site of an American Baptist Chapel. In 1883 a number of travelling Shan traders established themselves in this village with large herds of cattle. 1883 was not the first year in which they had squatted in the village, but in former years there were not so many of them and the Karens had not complained. In 1883, however, they made themselves an intolerable nuisance to the permanent inhabitants. They picketed their bullocks near the Mission Chapel and on the village-paths, and disturbed the peace of the village by gambling and disorderly habits. The consequence was that the Karens under the leadership of an American Missionary gentleman took the law into their own lands, destroyed the houses of the Shan squatters and summarily ejected them from the village. The results were rather unfortunate for the American gentleman, for there was no law to prohibit the Shans from settling in the village, nor had the Karens any right to eject them, and so the matter went before the Law Courts, and the Missionary was fined Rs. 50 for contravening section 426 of the Indian Penal Code. The case attracted the attention of the Local Government to the position of the Karens generally, and it was satisfied that, although the law had in this particular instance been contravened, yet the Karens had sufficient ground for complaint. Lest it should be supposed that the Government had acted on the representations of the Missionaries alone, I will read a short extract from a report submitted to the Chief Commissioner by Mr. Bridges, who had been for some years Settlement-officer in the Bassein district, where there are large settlements of Karens. In his Report dated the 30th July, 1883, he wrote as follows :—

"I believe that the account given by the Missionaries of what is actually taking place in Karen villages is substantially correct. * * * I have continually heard complaints in the Karen villages of Burmese loafers settling down among them, stealing their property, swindling them out of their lands and crops, and introducing opium and gambling among them. * * * The Karens will not as a rule come to officials and complain unless they see them in their villages. * * * What I have said applies chiefly to the British Burman Karen villages : but the state of things is much worse in the case of the Talaing Karens, who have as a rule not been converted. * * * In the Aingme and Kyaukkanni circles I found the Talaing Karen villages in a dreadful state ; the Burmans had settled down in nearly all their villages ; they had swindled them out of their lands, and in many cases reduced them to a state of semi-serfdom. The Talaing Karens had taken to opium-eating and thieving, and in one or two villages I found that women and young children were opium-eaters. The Ywa-lugyis (village-elders) were in many cases Upper Burman gamblers and opium-eaters, who, instead of helping and protecting the villagers, either swindled themselves or allowed others to do this. * * * I think the Burmans who have already settled down in Karen villages should be compelled to remove their houses when their presence is complained of."

"That is a statement of the facts with which we have to deal, and I think it quite justifies legislation of the nature now proposed. The nature of the legislation is, no doubt, somewhat exceptional, but I think it is fully warranted by the peculiarities of the relations between these indigenous tribes

and their neighbours, and some precedent may be found for it in the provisions which it has been found necessary to apply to the Garo Hills in the Province of Assam. A Regulation has been passed for those Hills which prohibits the acquisition of interest in land by settlers except by special sanction, and it is a principle somewhat similar to this which I propose to apply in the present measure.

"The provisions of the Bill are very simple. It empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, and it defines the term 'village,' so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Then it declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These circumstances are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe, and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same race as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The Bill further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Then, under another section, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. Then there is a power which enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, there is a section containing the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules."

The Motion was put and agreed to.

OUDH WASIKAS BILL.

The Hon'ble MR. QUINTON presented the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

The Council adjourned to Friday, the 24th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Govt. of India,
Legislative Department.

SIMLA;
The 17th September, 1886.

NOTE.—The Meeting fixed for the 8th September, 1886, was subsequently postponed to the 15th idem.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

REPORTS ON THE STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 15th SEPTEMBER, 1886.

GENERAL REMARKS.—Rain in varying quantities has fallen generally throughout the country, with the exception of Sind, the greater portion of the Panjab, and Rajputana and Berar. In Bengal and Assam the falls have again been heavy, and rain threatens to be excessive in some places in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Agricultural prospects continue generally favourable in Madras, Mysore, and Coorg, though in the second-named Province more rain would be beneficial for the crops in one or two districts. In Berar, Hyderabad, Central India, and Rajputana the standing crops are generally in good condition, and prospects are favourable. The *kharif* crop is generally in good condition in Bombay, but more rain is still wanted in most districts.

In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh the condition of the standing crops is generally excellent, and is fairly good in the Central Provinces, with the exception of the rice crop, which has suffered everywhere on high lands owing to a deficiency of rain. In Bilaspur the situation is unpromising and rain is badly wanted. In the Punjab the harvest prospects are fair, but rain is still wanted in several districts.

In Bengal, where there has been much heavy rain, a break is wanted to facilitate the harvesting of early crops. Agricultural prospects are generally fair in Assam.

The public health continues generally good in all Provinces.

Prices are rising in some districts in the Punjab and falling in Coorg. Elsewhere they are generally steady.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Madras – (Sept. 15th)		
Bellary	Average 1·29	Standing crops generally fair; harvest second crop paddy, yield average. Cattle-disease in three taluks.
Kurnool	Average 1·04	Standing crops fair. Small-pox in two and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Ganjam	Average 1·36	Slight small-pox in three taluks; fever very prevalent in Berhampore; cattle-disease in four taluks; cholera exists.
Kistna	Average 1·01	Standing crops generally fair, but in Deltaic taluks suffered from excessive rain. River 5·7 feet over anicut. Fever slight; cattle-disease in one taluk.
Chingleput (Madras)	Average 1·04	Standing crops fair; harvest wet and dry crops, outturn below average. Small-pox in one, fever in two, and cattle-disease in three taluks.
Coimbatore	Average 1·62	Standing crops generally good; *cholum*, *cumbu*, and *ragi* in parts suffered from excessive rain; harvest dry crops, outturn generally above average.
Tanjore	Average last week since revised, 2·32; this week, 1·04.	Standing crops generally good; harvest wet and dry grains, outturn below average.
Madura	Average last week since revised, 1·67; this week, 1·15.	Cattle-disease in two taluks.
Malabar	Average 2·51	Standing crops, first crop paddy, ripening; harvest paddy, outturn below average. Fever and cattle-disease in one, and slight small-pox in seven taluks.
Travancore	2·06	Harvest paddy almost over. Slight fever and small-pox in parts. *General Remarks.*—General prospects good.
Bombay (Sept. 15th).		
Kurrachee	*Nil*	Weather seasonable. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. *Kharif* crops coming into ear in places. Fever in seven and cattle-disease in three talukas. Wheat, red rice, and *bajri* in Kurrachee 24, 30 and 34 and in Sakro 10, 36 and 48 pounds per rupee, respectively.
Hyderabad	*Nil*	*Kharif* cultivation good; crops injured by worms in taluka Sakrand. Want of water felt throughout the district. Lands are being ploughed for *jamba* cultivation. River at Kotri on 13th, 17 feet 3 inches against 17 feet 8 inches on same date last year. Fever in five, small-pox in one, and cattle-disease in two talukas. Wheat 25½, *juari* and *bajri* 38, red rice 28, and white rice 18½ pounds per rupee.
Ahmedabad	*Nil*	Standing crops promising. More rain wanted in Parantij and Dholera for rice crop. Slight fever in Dholera. Wheat 35 and *bajri* 32 pounds per rupee.
Baroda	*Nil*	Fever continues in Naosari and Baroda divisions; cattle disease in Kadi, Kalol, and Okhamandal. Standing crops doing well, but in Okhamandal *bajri*, *juari*, and *til* crops have suffered. *Bajri* 32, wheat 21, and rice 21 pounds per rupee.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bombay—*contd.*		
Surat	Slight rain in all talukas.	Standing crops healthy. Rain still wanted. Small-pox affecting cattle in Mandvi taluka continues; slight fever and eye-disease in Bardoli. *Juari* 38 and *nagli* 44 pounds per rupee.
Nasik	Igatpuri, ·55; Nasik, ·26; Sinnar, ·05; Nandgaon, ·30; Kalvan, ·03; Peint, ·92.	Standing *kharif* crops healthy. Preparations for *rabi* sowing continue. Rain for *rabi* required in most talukas. Public health good. Wheat 28¾, *bajri* 36¼, and rice 20½ pounds per rupee.
Colaba (Bombay)	Rain on 8th, 9th, 11th and 13th; total of week, ·51; total to date 93·81, being 30·89 above average.	Abnormal temperature fell from 1° warm on 8th to 1° cool on 9th, and then rose to 2° warm on 14th; vapour in air normal; abnormal wind easterly on 16th; wind normal on all other days.
Poona	Light showers in Junnar, Khed, Purandhar, Haveli, and Maval talukas; maximum at Maval, ·45 and minimum at Purandhar, ·04.	Crops good; *bajri* crops suffering from blight in Khed and withering in Purandhar for want of rain. More rain wanted in Junnar, Indapur, Khed, Sirur, Purandhar, Bhimthadi, and in eastern portion of the Haveli taluka. Public health generally good; slight cattle-disease in Haveli taluka. *Bajri* 38 and *juari* 54 pounds in the district, and *bajri* 37 and *juari* 48 pounds per rupee in Poona City.
Ahmednagar	Jamkhed, ·29; Nagar, ·03.	*Kharif* crops generally good everywhere; *rabi* sowing commenced in six talukas. Condition of people good. *Bajri*—maximum 60 and minimum 38, *juari*—maximum 108 and minimum 48 pounds per rupee.
Sholapur	Sholapur, 2·8; Madha, ·12.	*Kharif* crops good; *rabi* sowing commenced in parts of the Sholapur, Pandharpur, Sangola, and Malsiras talukas. *Juari* 68½ and *bajri* 45½ pounds per rupee.
Dharwar	Rain at all talukas, except in Navalgund and Hangal, ranging from ·29 in Ron to 2·42 in Gadag.	Early *juari* crops still in good condition, but require good showers to keep them from withering. Rice crops not promising generally; cotton sowing in progress in almost all talukas. Slight fever and slight cattle-disease in Navalgund and Kalghatgi talukas, respectively. *Juari* 51 and rice 23 pounds per rupee.
Kanara	At Karwar, ·34; Kumpta, 1·70; Yellapur, 1·40; Haliyal, ·42; total 129·35.	Rice crops in ear and in good condition. Public health generally good; cattle-disease in Jankola, Kumpta, Honawar, and Yellapur. Common rice Karwar 13; district average 12½ seers per rupee.
Rajkot	·08; total 35·10	General health fair; fever still prevailing in some parts of Halar and Sorath. Crops in fairly good condition. Wheat 33, *bajri* 30, and *juari* 43 pounds per rupee.
		General Remarks.—Slight rain in parts of 12 districts, more still wanted in most districts. *Kharif* crops generally in good condition; *rabi* sowing commenced in three districts; standing crops slightly injured by blight in parts of Poona and Satara, and by insects and rats in parts of Hyderabad and Ratnagiri. Fever and cattle-disease in parts of eleven and small-pox in parts of two districts.
Bengal - (Sept. 15th)		
Chittagong	0·91	Weather seasonable. Harvesting of *aus* crops completed, outturn 9 to 10 annas; transplanting of *amun* continues. Prices stationary. Public health good.
Dacca	9·59	Prospects of crops generally favourable; paddy somewhat damaged by flood. Water subsiding. Harvesting of early paddy and jute going on. Public health good.
24-Pergunnahs (Calcutta).	5·17	Prospects of paddy, jute, and sugarcane favourable; transplanting of *amun* paddy still going on; harvesting of early paddy and jute commenced. Public health good.
Moorshedabad	Copious rain, 7·75	Agricultural prospects good; *aus* paddy being harvested. River still slowly rising. Prices falling. Public health generally good.
Rungpore	6·83	Prospects of *amun* and sugarcane good; cutting of jute continues. Fever prevalent.
Burdwan	3·49	*Aus* harvest good; *amun* promises well. Public health good.
Bhagalpur	15·79	Transplanting of late rice finished, and prospects excellent; *bhadoi* harvest giving a good outturn in south of Ganges. In north total area affected by floods is perhaps one-fifth of area cropped, and on that loss reported as six annas. Early rice in north very good.
Purneah	13·03	Extensive damage by floods to west of district. Prospects of crops, where not affected by floods, are good. Rivers high. Public health indifferent.
Patna	3·03	Paddy growing splendidly; *bhadoi* crops being cut; new *makai* being brought into market. Cholera still reported from Behar.
Durbhunga	7·49	*Bhadoi* crops saved from late floods being harvested; retransplanting of paddy greatly impeded by successive heavy showers. A break in the rains absolutely necessary. Prices remain stationary. Public health good.
Hazaribagh	3·24	Weather seasonable. *Bhadoi* being harvested, with good outturn; rice and other crops doing well. General health good.
Cuttack	1·50	Weather sultry, with heavy showers. Early rice being reaped, with fair outturn; late rice doing well. Price of rice unchanged. Public health generally good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Bengal—*contd.*		
Midnapore	1·26	Prospects brighter in the south and good elsewhere.
Khoolna	3·05	Weather cloudy. *Aus* paddy being harvested; transplanting of *amun* continues; prospects good. A little fever at Satkhira; public health fair.
Dinagepore	9·75	Weather very wet early in week; break since. Heavy rain has slightly injured *amun* paddy and sugarcane. About half of jute and *aus* paddy harvested. Fever prevails. Prices stationary.
Pubna (Serajgunge)	6·80	Heavy flood in Pubna and Serajgunge. Jute much damaged by continued high flood and rain; prospects of *amun* so far good, but in parts transplanting difficult owing to depth of water.
Gya	11·71	Heavy rain has damaged crops in Jehanabad; elsewhere prospects good. Extent of loss unknown.
Chumparun	7·11	Much damage done to *bhadoi* crops; prospects of paddy, where not injured by floods, are favourable. Prices stationary. Public health fair.
		General Remarks.—Exceptionally heavy rain in most districts during the week. A break is now much wanted to admit of further progress being made in the harvesting of early crops and for completion of late rice. Transplanting prospects continue generally favourable, except as previously reported in flooded parts of Behar and East Bengal. Fever prevalent in certain localities, but general health satisfactory.
N. W. Provinces and Oudh—(Sept. 15th)		
Benares (Sept. 13th)	Average 4·20	Prospects good. Supplies ample. Prices slightly fluctuating. Cholera abating; cattle-disease on decrease.
Ballia („ 14th)	Rainfall general, averaging 1·00.	*Juari*, *sawan*, *makka*, and rice being cut. Prices stationary. Cholera abating.
Gorakhpore („ 13th)	4·20 at Sadr	Weather cloudy. Crops in flourishing condition. Prices stationary. Health fair.
Fyzabad („ 14th)	*Nil*	*Juari*, *sawan*, *dhan*, and *kakun* being cut; *urd* and *moth* being sown. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Fever in two tahsils; health of cattle good.
Lucknow („ 13th)	Heavy rains during the week; 7·90 at Sadr.	*Sawan*, *kakun*, and maize are being cropped; rice doing very well. Markets well supplied. Prices steady. Public health good; condition of cattle fair.
Rae Bareli („ „)	Average about 1·40	*Sawan*, *makka*, and *kakun* cut and in the market. Supplies ample. Prices steady. Some cases of fever reported.
Partabgarh („ 14th)	Heavy rain, especially in the Kunda tahsil.	Crops little injured, but ploughing of *rabi* fallows somewhat interfered with. Prices stationary. Health of people and cattle good.
Allahabad („ „)	Average 5·50 all over the district.	Weather cloudy. Condition of crops excellent. Markets well supplied. Prices stationary. Health good.
Cawnpore („ „)	From ·80 to 5·80	Crops flourishing. Prices steady. Fever in some places.
Farakhabad („ „)	Occasional showers	Prospects of crops excellent. Prices remain stationary. Cholera decreasing.
Sitapur („ „)	Slight rain	Rice harvest begun. No sickness.
Bareilly („ „)	Heavy rain and storms every night.	Days bright and sunny. Lowlands much flooded and ripe crops beginning to suffer. Cholera spreading north and west from Faridpur and prevalent in Bareilly City.
Banda („ 13th)	Occasional heavy showers of rain.	The rain very beneficial to crops. Prospects good; cotton and *til* flourishing. Prices steady. Usual autumnal fever, otherwise public health good; cattle-disease in three villages.
Kumaon („ 14th)	Occasional showers	Weather fair. Rice and *mandua* being cut in warmer parts. Prices stationary. General health fair; fever and some cattle-disease.
Agra („ 13th)	Rain in four parganas only from ·30 to 1·70.	Good break during week, which was much needed. Harvesting operations begun in some places. Prices steady. Fever prevalent.
Jhansi („ „)	Average 2·40	Beneficial break in the latter part of the week. Supplies ample. Slight fever and cattle-disease; 3 more cases of cholera have occurred in British Infantry lines.
Meerut („ 14th)	Partial showers	Weather generally clear, with westerly wind. Crops flourishing; *rabi* ploughing in full progress. Prices easy. Seasonable fever prevalent, but not severe.
		General Remarks.—Rainfall threatens to be excessive in some places. Crops are good everywhere, and prospects promise well. Markets well supplied and prices generally steady. Cholera and fever prevalent, otherwise public health fair.
Punjab—(Sept. 14th)		
Hissar	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising.
Delhi	*Nil*	Health fair. Prices rising. Prospects favourable.
Umballa	·17	Health fair. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Jullundur	·20	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good.
Ferozepore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary.
Amritsar	·20	Health good. Prices stationary.
Sialkot	·60	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest flourishing.
Lahore	*Nil*	Health good. Prices slightly rising.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Punjab—*contd.*		
Mooltan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices stationary. Prospects of coming harvest fair.
Rawalpindi	·65	Health good. Prices rising. Prospects of coming harvest average.
Shahpur	Rainfall throughout the district.	Health good. Prices stationary.
Dera Ismail Khan	*Nil*	Health good. Prices rising.
Peshawar	*Nil*	Health good. Prices almost stationary. Prospects of coming harvest good on irrigated lands.
		General Remarks.—Rain has fallen in the Umballa, Jullundur, Amritsar, Sialkot, Rawalpindi, and Shahpur districts, more wanted in the Hissar, Delhi, Ferozepore, Shahpur and Peshawar districts. General health good. Prices rising in the Hissar, Delhi, Lahore, Rawalpindi, and Dera Ismail Khan districts; elsewhere stationary.
Central Provinces— (Sept. 15th)		
Nagpur	·02	Weather clear. Crops generally good, but rice on high lands somewhat injured. Fever and cattle-disease prevalent. Prices stationary.
Jubbulpore	·45	Prospects favourable, but more rain wanted. Health fair. Prices steady.
Saugor (Sept. 13th)	*Nil*	*Kharif* very favourable. Fever prevalent. Prices falling.
Seoni	·23	Weather cloudy and close. *Kharif* fair, except rice. Fever in places. Prices rising.
Hoshangabad	*Nil*	Weather clear. Fever and small-pox in places. Prices stationary.
Bilaspur	·75	Prospects bad. Rice on high ground abandoned to grazing. Tanks not half full. Want of rain generally felt. Fever and cattle-disease in places.
Khandwa	*Nil*	Weather clear and cool. Prospects good at present. 40 cases of cholera, 20 deaths. Prices steady.
Raipur	3·13	Rain has done much good to rice, other crops promise well. Prospects decidedly improving. Cattle-disease prevalent; fever in places. Prices steady.
Sambalpur („ 11th)	3·07	Weather cloudy and close. Rain done good, but more needed. Rice on highlands in Bargarh tahsil much injured by long break. Prospects in Sambalpur tahsil fair. Cattle-disease prevalent. Prices steady.
		General Remarks.—Good rain has again fallen in Raipur, and has decidedly improved prospects. In Bilaspur rain is urgently required, and prospects are gloomy. Rice has suffered everywhere on highland, but other crops are good, and prices generally remain steady.
British Burma— (Sept. 15th)		
Akyab (Sept. 15th)	7·11; total rainfall 122·59.	Public health and health of cattle good. Crops healthy.
Bassein	3·95; total rainfall 79·90.	Slight cholera in three circles; slight cattle-disease in one township. Crop prospects good.
Rangoon	1·16; total rainfall 72·71.	Public health and health of cattle good.
Amherst (Moulmein)	8·53; total rainfall 139·15.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting progressing; prospects of crops good.
Tavoy	19·82; total rainfall 180·18.	Public health and health of cattle good. General appearance of crops good.
Pegu	3·83; total rainfall 101·79.	Public health good. Slight cattle-disease in one township. Transplanting progressing.
Henzada	2·34; total rainfall 66·86.	Slight cholera; cattle healthy. Ploughing completed, transplanting nearly finished.
Prome	1·06; total rainfall 33·06.	Slight cholera in two townships; slight cattle-disease in two townships. Crops growing well. Floods have subsided.
Tounghoo	2·46; total rainfall 67·79.	Public health and health of cattle good. Little damage to crops by late flood. Growth of crops goods; replanting in places, where inundation has been considerably progressing.
Thayetmyo	1·91; total rainfall 28·98.	Public health and health of cattle good. Transplanting operations progressing.
		General Remarks.—Public health generally good; a little cholera in Henzada and Prome; slight cattle-disease in Bassein, Pegu, and Prome. Crops doing well. Damage done by floods slight.
Assam—(Sept. 15th)		
Gauhati	·50 during week ending 14th instant.	General health of the town fair, but that of the interior of the district indifferent. Cattle-disease reported from some mouzahs. Planting of *sali* almost finished.
Sylhet	6·56	State and prospects same as last week. The distress in the north-west of Karimgunj still prevalent.
Cachar	8·71	Weather rainy. Transplanting of *sali* crops continue; sowing of *dumahi* and *aus* crops commenced again in some parts of the district. Common rice 13½ seers per rupee. Growth of tea checked on account of heavy rainfall. Blight disappearing. Fair quantities of tea made. Health good; cattle-disease not yet disappeared. River rising again.
Dibrugarh	3·31	Weather rainy. Cholera prevalent in the Sadr subdivision; cattle-disease decreasing. Tea doing well. Land being prepared for *mati kalai*. Prospects of *sali* crops good.

Presidency or Province and District.	Rainfall for week under report.	State of agricultural prospects.
Mysore and Coorg—(Sept. 15th)		
Bangalore / Mysore	Rainfall good in Shimoga, Kadur, and Chitaldroog districts and fair in other parts of the State.	Standing crops in good condition, except in parts of the Kolar and Tumkur districts, where they are reported to be in want of more rain. Prospects of season favourable. Public health generally good. No material changes in prices.
Mercara	2·35	Transplanting of rice completed. Prospects continue favourable. Prices fallen slightly.
Berar and Hyderabad—(Sept. 15th.)		
Amraoti	*Nil*	Weather clear. Crops flourishing; ploughing for *rabi* in progress. Wheat 22 and *juari* 26 seers per rupee.
Akola	*Nil*	Weather cloudy occasionally. Crops doing well. Cotton in flower.
Hyderabad	Average ·89; total rainfall 33·86.	Rainfall of the week benefited *kharif* and *abi* crops. General health of taluks fair, save in Pattur taluka, where there have been about 10 cases of cholera. Prices—wheat 15, coarse rice 11½, white *juari* 20, yellow *juari* 22, and *tur* 17¼ seers per current sicca rupee.
Central India States—(Sept. 15th)		
Indore	*Nil*; total rainfall 30·25.	Rains apparently over.
Morar (Gwalior)	·63; total rainfall 25·51.	Fever prevalent. Prospects good.
Neemuch	*Nil*	Weather clear and warm. Prices rising. Health good.
Goona	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sutna	3·82	Weather cool. Health and prospects good.
Agar	*Nil*	Health and prospects good.
Sehore	·06	Weather clear. Health and crops good.
Nowgong	2·80; total rainfall 34·73.	Weather cloudy. *Kharif* prospects excellent. Health good. Prices steady.
Bhopawar (Manpur)	At Sirdapur, ·94; total rainfall 22·41.	Prospects favourable. Health good. Prices steady.
Rajputana—(Sept. 15th)		
Abu (Sept. 15th)	*Nil*	Weather clear; light clouds; weather seasonable.
Sirohi („ 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks full; wells good. Health good. Crops good. Weather cloudy; cool nights.
Marwar („ 11th)	*Nil*	This week partially cloudy; winds getting cooler. Tanks all full. Fever prevails. Crops excellent. Prices tending to fall.
Kherwara („ 12th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Cutting of indian corn commenced. Health good. Prices cheap. Weather seasonable.
Meywar („ 11th)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops average. Dysentery still prevalent. Prices falling. Weather clear.
Pertabgarh („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks and wells full. Crops good. Health good. Prices falling. Weather occasionally clear and hot.
Harowti („ 11th)	Deoli, ·77; Shahpura, 4·02.	Rain wanted. Some fever, otherwise health good.
Jhallawar („ 12th)	*Nil*	Health good. Weather cloudy.
Kotah („ 13th)	·35	Health good. Prospects very favourable.
Ajmere („ 14th)	*Nil*	Health good. *Kharif* crops good.
Jeypore („ „)	*Nil*	Tanks not full. Otherwise prospects good.
Kerowlee („ 11th)	1·02	Tanks and wells filling. Prospects good. Fever continues. Prices stationary. Weather seasonable.
Dholepore („ „)	·88	Tanks full; wells filling. Crops progressing. Health good. Prices steady. Weather seasonable.
Bhurtpore („ „)	·22	Tanks and wells full. Crops promising. Health good. Prices steady. Break very beneficial.
Ulwur („ 14th)	Average of four tahsils, ·80	More rain wanted. Health fair.
Bickanir („ 11th)	Good rain in districts	Fever in two districts. Prospects fair. Rain needed.
Nepal—(Sept. 5th)		
Katmandu (Sept. 10th)	Light rain still falling constantly.	Sunshine wanted now for the rice crop. The Indian corn has all been got in and the harvest of this grain is abundant. Prices very high still.

No. $\frac{142 \text{ Met.}}{12-12}$

Extract from the Proceedings of the Government of India, in the Revenue and Agricultural Department (Meteorology),—dated Simla, 16th September, 1886.

Read the following :—

Summary of the Weather Report for the month of August 1886.

Except in the Central Provinces and Assam, the mean temperature of the month was everywhere below the average, but the differences were, in general, very small; and only in the peninsula, and locally, at a few places elsewhere, did they exceed 1°. The greatest depression was in the Carnatic, where it amounted to between 1½° and 3°. The pressure was more or less below the normal average, over the whole of North-West India, during the first and last weeks of August, and above it during the rest of the month. On the mean of the whole month, the pressure was as nearly the average as possible, throughout the country. The atmosphere was somewhat damper than is usual at this season of the year, in the Upper Provinces as well as in Madras, though not so much so as in the previous month. In all other parts of the country, the weather was a little drier. During the first few days of the month, there was general, and in some cases heavy rainfall in Bengal, Assam, the North-Western Provinces, and on three or four days also in the submontane districts of the Punjab, the south of the peninsula, and around the Bay of Bengal. The falls were particularly heavy in the Gangetic plain and in Sikim and Kumaon. After the 5th, however, the rainfall, as a rule, because very light and partial, and there was a long spell of dry weather in the whole of North-West and Central India, as well as in Bengal, interrupted only by a few sporadic showers chiefly in Bengal and Assam. In the peninsula also, the rainfall was lighter than usual; especially so in the western presidency. On the 12th, however, a small storm began to form over the Bay of Bengal, off Masulipatam, and brought fairly general, though on the whole, light rain, first to a large portion of the peninsula; and then, as the storm moved northward and westward across Orissa and Central India, to the western coast of the Bay, the Central Provinces, Central India, Rajputana and the more southern parts of the North-Western Provinces, and the Punjab. After the disappearance of this storm, on the forenoon of the 21st, over the whole of the Central and Southern India, the rain either ceased altogether or became very light and partial; but in the Eastern Punjab, the North-Western Provinces, Bengal, Assam, and Burma, moderately heavy showers continued to fall till within a day or two of the close of the month.

In the Punjab, the rainfall was everywhere below the average, and the same was the case in Sind; little or no rain having fallen throughout the month in the Indus valley, except locally at Hyderabad, which received only one third of the normal amount. In the North-Western Provinces to the east of the Ganges, (except in Oudh and locally at Benares,) in North and East Bengal, Assam and Cachar, the rainfall was greatly in excess of the average; but to the south of the river, in Rajputana, Berar, Khandesh, the whole of the Central Indian plateau, Orissa and South-West Bengal, it was, as a general rule, more or less deficient.

There was more rain than usual in the Carnatic, Mysore and on the Bellary plateau, and in the Deccan the total fall was very near the average. Throughout

the rest of the peninsula, as well as in Guzerat and Burma, the rainfall was below the normal amount.

The following table shows the amount of rain and the difference from the average, during the month of August 1886, according to districts, as far as is indicated by the telegraphic reports :—

Districts.	Number of stations.	Average rainfall in August.	Difference from the average in August 1886.	Remarks.
Punjab, west	7	5·80	−1·62	
Ditto, east	6	8·57	−2·78	
North-Western Provinces, trans-Gangetic	14	12·87	+3·53	
Ditto ditto, cis-Gangetic	7	8·94	−0·22	
Behar	4	10·02	+5·42	
Northern Bengal	3	17·62	+6·35	
Assam, Cachar	5	14·28	+1·28	
Lower Bengal, Chutia Nagpur	6	14·50	+0·64	
Orissa, Northern Circars	6	8·47	+2·87	
Central Provinces, south	7	12·16	−5·88	
Berar, Khandesh	3	5·91	−0·46	
Rajputana, Central India, Saugor, and Nerbudda ...	10	11·22	−2·87	
Sind, Cutch	4	2·58	−2·11	
Guzerat	4	8·49	−2·23	
Konkan	4	14·97	−1·53	
Deccan, Hyderabad	8	5·83	+0·08	
Malabar	5	19·65	−6·51	
Mysore, Bellary	6	4·19	+0·48	
Carnatic	8	3·29	+1·77	
British Burma	7	22·88	−2·46	
Ceylon	1	4·65	−2·27	

SIMLA;
The 7th September, 1886.

RUCHI RAM SAHNI,
2nd Asst. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of India.

RESOLUTION.—Resolved that the Summary be published in the Supplement to the *Gazette of India.*

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.

No. XX of 1886-87.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS AND EXPENSES OF INDIAN RAILWAYS.

N.B.—As regards the figures in column "*Total Receipts from 1st April to date*," audited figures have been used, as far as possible.

Latest Return received.	Railways.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 22nd August 1885. Total.	Receipts for week ending 22nd August 1885. Per mile open.	Total mean length open.	Receipts for week ending 21st August 1886. Total.	Receipts for week ending 21st August 1886. Per mile open.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd August 1885. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 22nd August 1885. Per mile open per week.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st August 1886. Total.	Total Receipts from 1st April to 21st August 1886. Per mile open per week.	Total Increase in 1886-87.	Total Decrease in 1886-87.
	Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
28th August 1886	Oudh and Rohilkhand	608	81,642	131	681	96,806	142	23,39,248	187	27,12,321	195	3,73,073	...
Ditto	Madras	861	1,42,213	165	831	[illegible]	153	[illegible]	164	30,09,030	172	1,07,343	...
21st ditto	South Indian	654	86,211	132	654	[illegible]	148	18,13,177	134	20,42,209	153	2,29,032	...
28th ditto	Great Indian Peninsula	1,497	3,92,909	262	1,497	4,44,752	297	1,40,10,129	455	1,60,66,763	526	20,56,634	...
Ditto	Bombay, Baroda and Central India	461	1,29,759	281	461	1,92,000	416	52,74,407	550	57,58,385	611	4,83,978	...
	TOTAL	4,081	8,3[illegible],734	204	4,124	9,57,567	[illegible]	2,63,38,648	314	2,95,88,708	351	32,50,060	...
	State Lines worked by Guaranteed Companies.												
28th August 1886	East Indian	1,515	6,23,210	411	1,515	7,71,434	509	1,87,02,797	600	1,84,08,072	595	...	2,94,725
Ditto	Patna-Gya	57	5,702	100	57	7,701	135	1,83,730	156	1,90,560	163	6,830	...
Ditto	Dildarnagar-Ghazipur	12	627	52	12	643	54	[illegible]	85	[illegible]	94	2,001	...
Ditto	Sindia	75	4,077	60	75	5,713	76	1,34,106	88	1,43,541	94	9,435	...
Ditto	Rajputana-Malwa	1,411	1,83,801	130	1,411	2,73,000	193	[illegible]	217	68,18,755	237	5,3[illegible],903	...
Ditto	Southern Mahratta	315	23,508	75	315	26,203	83	3,16,295	61	6,91,368	107	3,75,073	...
Ditto	Indian Midland	...	...	...	42	1,577	38	..	...	40,486	47	40,486	...
	TOTAL	3,385	8,41,894	249	3,427	10,8[illegible],270	317	2,56,13,667	375	2,63,15,760	376	6,72,093	...
	State Lines worked by Government.												
21st August 1886	Eastern Bengal	233	62,369	268	234	97,749	418	16,32,492	341	17,21,957	361	89,465	...
28th ditto	Nalhati	27	1,244	46	27	1,170	43	27,525	49	34,399	62	6,874	...
Ditto	Northern Bengal	249	30,205	121	249	37,630	151	7,27,531	142	8,86,187	174	1,58,656	...
Ditto	Kaunia-Dharla	37	1,723	47	37	1,707	48	50,910	67	42,239	56	...	8,671
Ditto	Tirhoot	226	19,062	84	246	21,572	88	5,28,060	113	6,24,262	124	96,202	...
Ditto	Cawnpore-Achnera	249	12,126	49	253	21,425	85	3,26,679	64	4,24,557	82	97,878	...
Ditto	Wardha Coal	45	7,712	171	45	10,029	223	1,90,253	206	2,71,562	295	81,309	...
Ditto	Nagpur and Chhattisgarh	149	13,657	92	149	9,057	61	5,83,322	100	5,77,592	190	...	5,730
21st ditto	Burma	327	29,068	89	327	34,439	105	8,43,769	148	8,47,578	127	3,809	...
31st July 1886	Cherra Punji Mountain	...	...	...	...	(a)	...	..	...	(b) 158	2	158	...
28th August 1886	North-Western	1,803	4,24,505	235	1,803	4,27,101	237	1,18,32,514	319	1,00,31,508	272	...	18,01,006
Ditto	Amritsar-Pathankot	66	4,633	70	66	4,822	73	1,21,026	80	1,13,412	84	...	7,614
Ditto	Bareilly-Pilibhit	36	993	28	36	1,201	33	28,628	39	38,190	52	9,562	...
21st ditto	Dacca	86	403	6	86	2,891	34	32,949	46	97,371	55	64,422	...
Ditto	Jorhat	25	808	36	30	705	23	12,797	25	13,708	22	911	...
	TOTAL	3,558	6,08,688	171	3,588	6,71,678	187	1,60,38,455	238	1,57,24,680	214	...	12,13,775
GRAND TOTAL (GUARANTEED AND STATE)		11,024	22,83,316	207	11,139	27,15,455	244	6,89,20,770	309	7,16,29,148	315	27,08,378	...
GROSS ESTIMATED EXPENSES		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,30,50,544	148	3,63,50,806	160	...	...
NET RECEIPTS		...	...	...	...	...	...	3,58,70,226	161	3,52,78,342	155	...	5,91,88[illegible]
Assisted Companies.													
21st August 1886	Bengal-Central	126	7,417	50	126	8,154	65	2,32,369	90	2,42,519	95	10,150	...
28th ditto	Rohilkhand-Kumaon	67	3,626	54	67	5,582	83	98,453	71	1,32,307	97	33,854	...
21st ditto	Assam	78	4,879	63	78	7,200	92	89,769	57	1,32,335	83	42,566	...
Ditto	Bengal and North-Western	303	18,849	62	303	31,590	104	4,96,893	80	8,32,410	134	3,35,517	...
28th ditto	Tarakessur	22	3,204	146	22	3,417	155	1,07,210	237	1,06,195	234	...	1,0[illegible]
	TOTAL	596	37,975	64	596	55,943	94	10,24,700	83	14,45,766	119	4,21,066	...
	Native States.												
21st August 1886	Bhavnagar-Gondal	193	9,456	49	193	11,004	57	4,37,587	110	4,35,732	111	...	1,8[illegible]
28th ditto	Jodhpore	64	3,017	47	64	2,680	42	66,102	50	77,055	60	10,863	...
21st ditto	Nizam's	121	17,062	141	208	32,333	155	4,55,238	183	5,06,485	119	51,247	...
Ditto	Mysore	140	7,790	56	140	8,644	62	1,61,690	56	1,69,840	59	8,150	...
28th ditto	Rajpura-Patiala	16	706	44	10	838	52	15,819	48	24,049	74	8,230	...
21st ditto	Morvi	...	...	...	35	374	11	...	...	19,192	27	19,192	...
	TOTAL	534	38,031	71	656	55,873	85	11,36,520	102	12,32,353	92	95,827	...

(a) Return not received.

(b) Total receipts from 16th June to 31st July 1886.

SIMLA,

The 15th September, 1886.

FRED. FIREBRACE, *Major, R.E.*,

Under Secretary.

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The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART II.

Notifications by High Court, Comptroller General, &c.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

NOTICE.

The 15th March 1886.

From the 10th April next, till further notice, Parts I, IV, and V of the *Gazette of India*, and the Weather and Crop Reports, will be published at Simla. After the 3rd April, all Notifications and other matter intended for publication in those Parts, should be addressed to the Officiating Publisher, at Simla.

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Parts IV and V of the *Gazette of India*, containing the Acts and Bills of the Legislative Council, may be subscribed for separately from the other Parts of the Gazette. The annual subscription for the two Parts is R5 per annum, payable in advance. When sent by post, R2-8 per annum additional will be charged for postage.

By an order of Government, all subscriptions must be paid *in advance*.

Applications for the supply of the *Gazette* on the *public service* should be addressed to the Home Department.

Complaints regarding non-receipt of any number of the *Gazette* should be forwarded within a week after the day on which it is due.

Attention is invited to the Circular Memo. of the Government of India, Home Department, of February 1870, directing that all Notifications or other matter intended for insertion in the *Gazette of India* should be delivered at the Publisher's Office not later than 2 P.M. on Friday afternoon, and that matter sent after that hour must be certified to be extremely urgent in order to ensure its appearance in the next day's Gazette.

Matter intended for publication in the Supplement should reach the Press not later than Thursday.

E. J. DEAN,
Publisher, Gazette of India.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

NOTICE.

The Committee appointed to elect a Scholar on Her Highness the Begum of Bhopal's foundation, will proceed to elect one in the month of November. All applications should reach the Office of the Registrar on or before the 1st of November. All applicants must be under 23 years of age and graduates of the Calcutta University. By the terms of the foundation the scholar must be a Mahomedan, and will be required on election to proceed to England to study either Law or Medicine.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Registrar.

SENATE HOUSE,
The 9th September 1886.

Orders by the Vice-Chancellor and Syndicate of the Calcutta University.

The following selections and text-books are appointed for the Examinations of 1888-89:—

Entrance Examination, 1888.

Palgrave's Student's Treasury of English Lyrics. Macmillan and Co.

The portions to be read and those to be committed to memory will be notified during the year.

The book of Worthies. The portions to be read will be notified during the year.

One paper to be set on the text-books and one paper on grammar and composition. The second paper to include easy passages from books not prescribed as text-books (which candidates should be called upon to explain in the same way as they are expected to explain passages from the text-books), and some subject for original composition.

Entrance Examination, 1889.

GREEK.

Xenophon ...	... Anabasis, Books I and II.
Homer ...	... Iliad, Book I.

LATIN.

Sallust ...	... Bellum Catilinarium.

One paper to be set in this subject with questions in History, Parsing, and Geography arising therefrom, and easy passages from authors not prescribed to be translated into English; and one paper containing questions in Latin Grammar with simple and easy sentences of English to be translated into Latin.

GERMAN.

Hauff ...	... Die Karavane.

One paper to be set on the text-book; and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

FRENCH.

Madame de Staël	... Dix Anneés d' Exil (Pitt Press Series).

One paper will be set on the text-book and one paper on elementary grammar and composition.

HEBREW.

The Book of Genesis.

SANSKRIT.

Calcutta University Selections—Edited by Pandit Mahesachandra Nyayaratna, C.I.E.

ARABIC.

Sultan-ul-Adab—Edited by Colonel Holroyd.

PERSIAN.

A volume of Selections to be compiled by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khan Bahadur The volume will consist of 100 pages, royal octavo, and the Prose portion will be slightly longer than the Poetical extracts.

BENGALI.

Selections by Baboo Nilmani Mukerjea.

URDU.

* Revised Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmed, Khán Bahadúr. (150 pages).

HINDI.

Rámáyan ...	... Balkanda.
Rajniti ...	... The last two chapters.

URIYA.

Prabandhamálá—(115 pages) by M. S. Rao.
Rámáyan—Ayodhyá-kánda (149 pages) by Fakir Mohan Senápati.

ARMENIAN.

History of Armenia	... Books I—III.

PALI.

Pali Miscellany, by Professor Trenckner (28 pages of text).

* Urdu Guide Pres

Selections from the Jatakas (Professor Fausböll's edition), the Apannakajataka (36 pages of text).

BURMESE.

- Zeneka.

Dhamma Pada-ga-hta ... Selections (Rangoon Mission Press, 1873).

One paper to be set on the text-books in each of the Oriental languages (including questions on grammer and idiom, and easy sentences to be translated into the other languages); and one paper containing (*i*) simple passages in English to be translated into one of the Vernaculars of India* recognised by the Senate (the passages being taken from a newspaper or other current literature of the day), and (*ii*) a subject for original composition in one of the Vernaculars recognised by the Senate. Half the value of the paper is to be assigned to the passages in English and half to the subject for original composition.

First Examination in Arts, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Cowper ...	... The Task, Book III.
Scott ...	... Marmion (omitting the 2nd canto). Rivington's School Classics.
Collins ...	... Homer's Iliad (Ancient Classics for English Readers.
Addison ...	... Airy's Selections from the Spectator (Rivington's School Classics).
Goldsmith ...	... The Deserted Village.
Smiles ...	... Character.
Green ...	... Reading from English History, Part III.

Some subject for original composition to be set in one of the papers.

GREEK.

Herodotus ...	... Book IV.
Euripides ...	... Hecuba.

LATIN.

Virgil ...	... Æneid, Lib. V.
Cicero ...	... Pro Archia, Pro Milone.

With passages of Latin authors not prescribed beforehand, to be translated into English.

SANSKRIT.

Dasakumáracharita	... Selections from, by Girischandra Vidyaratna.
Kalidása ...	... Raghuvansa, Cantos X—XV.

ARABIC.

Selections by Colonel H. S. Jarret.

PERSIAN.

† Selections by Maulavi Kabir-ud-din Ahmad, Khán Bahadúr.

HEBREW.

Genesis.
Ruth.
Psalms I—XLI.

PALI.

Jatakas (Fausböll's edition); Vaggo I—IV, pages 95—234.
Dhammapada (Fausböll's edition); the first Bhanavaram, pages 1—35.

BENGALI SUBJECTS FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

Sivanath Sastri ...	... Nirbásitervilàp.
Akshay Kumar Dutt	... Dharmaniti.

FRENCH FOR FEMALE CANDIDATES.

De Sévigné (Madame)	... Selections from the correspondence of, edited by Gustave Masson, (Clarendon Press).
Voltaire ...	... Mérope, edited by George Saintsbury, (Clarendon Press).

ELEMENTARY PHYSICS.

Ganot's Popular Natural Philosophy, 4th Edition.	Book I, omitting articles 12, 13 and 62—75; Book II, omitting articles 107—110; Book III, omitting articles 124—131.
	Book V, omitting articles 240—242; 252; 258—262; 268—271; 273—277; 279; 282—287; 293—298.
	Book VI, omitting articles 370—372; 374, 377, 378, 381—393, 396, 397.
	Book VII, omitting articles 407—409.
	Book VIII, omitting articles 502—508.

* The Vernaculars recognised by the Senate are the following: Bengali, Hindi, Uriya, Mahratti, Urdu, Burmese, Armenian, Parbatia and Assamese.
† Urdu Guide Press.

LOGIC.

P. K. Ray ... ... Text-Book of Deductive Logic (omitting Chapter IX and the appendix).

HISTORY.

Smith ... ... Smaller History of Greece.
Creighton ... ... Primer of Roman History.

MATHEMATICS.

Wilson ... ... Elementary Geometry (edition 1881), Books I—V, omitting Theorems 1 to 12 of Section I of Book IV.
Wilson ... ... Conic Sections, Chaps. I and II and the first two theorems of Chap. III.

B. A., 1889.

ENGLISH.

PASS COURSE.

Shakespeare ... ... Julius Cæsar, Coriolanus, Midsummer Night's Dream.
DeQuincey ... ... Revolt of the Tartars and the English Mail Coach (as in Vol. IV, DeQuincey's works).
Mark Pattison ... ... Life of Milton (English Men of Letters Series).
Milton ... ... Paradise Lost, Books IV, V, and VI.
Dryden ... ... Essays, edited by C. D. Yonge, M A.
Bradshaw ... ... English Anthology, Book IV.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Byron ... ... Childe Harold, Cantos III and IV.
Bacon ... ... Essays.
Arnold ... ... Second Punic War (edited by W. T. Arnold).
Keats ... ... Hyperion.

Permanent Subjects.

Earle ... ... The Philology of the English Tongue.
Shaw ... ... Outlines of English Literature.

GREEK.

PASS COURSE.

Sophocles ... ... Philoctetes, Electra.
Demosthenes ... ... De Corona.
Æschines ... ... In Ctesiphontem.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.

Thucydides ... ... Book II.
Euripides ... ... Bacchæ.
Plato ... ... Phædo.

Permanent subject.

Peile ... ... Primer of Philology.

LATIN.

PASS COURSE.

Horace ... ... Odes, Books I—II.
Cicero ... ... De Oratore, I.
Livy ... ... Books XXI and XXII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

HONOUR COURSE.

In addition to the Pass Course.

Juvenal ... ... Satires 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11.
Tacitus ... ... Germania.
Livy ... ... Book XXIII.

Also passages from authors not prescribed beforehand to be translated into English.

Permanent subject.

Peile... ... ... Primer of Philology.

SANSKRIT.

PASS COURSE.

Bánabhatta ... ... Kádambarí Uttarabhága, page 85 in the Calcutta Edition of Samvat 1919 to the end: (beginning with the words *Kádambari vihasya pratyavádit Apyunmattike kuto' sya me, &c.*)
Bháravi ... ... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos I—III.
Harshadeva ... ... Nágánanda.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Bánabhatta ...	... Kádambarí Uttarabhága (the whole).
Bháravi ...	... Kirátárjuniya, Cantos XI—XIV.
Sayce ...	... Principles of Comparative Philology.

HEBREW.

PASS COURSE.

Samuel, I and II.
Chronicles, I and II.
Psalms, XC—CL.
Proverbs.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Isaiah.
Ezekiel.
The history of the Hebrew Language and Literature.

ARABIC.

PASS COURSE.

Tarikh-i-Yamíni...	... First 50 pages (Delhi Edition).
Mustatrif ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian Edition).
*Hamasah ...	... 31 pages.
Díwán-i-Mutanabbi	... Calcutta Edition (pages 283—332), beginning with the Qasidah for Azúduddaulah.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Maqamat-i-Hariri	... First half.
Tarikh-i-Timúri ...	... First half.
*Hamasah ...	... 84 pages from page 32.
Banat Suád ...	... The whole.
Nafhat-ut-Tib ...	... First 50 pages (Egyptian edition).

PERSIAN.

PASS COURSE.

Wakai Niamat Khan-i-Ali	... The last half.
Fíroz Shahi ...	... The first 50 pages (Asiatic Society's Edition).
Shah Namah ...	... The first 50 pages (Turner Macan's Calcutta Edition).
Zahir-i-Faryabi ...	... The first 50 pages (Calcutta Edition).

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Aklak-i-Jalali ...	... Whole.
Inshai Abul Fazl	... Whole.
*Hafiz ...	... First half, *i.e.*, pages 1—125.

PALI.

PASS COURSE.

Kaccayana ...	... Pali Grammar (Senart's Edition).
Trenckner's Milinda Panha.	

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Childers ...	... Mahaparinibbánasutta.
Whitney ...	... Language and the Study of Language.

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

PASS COURSE.

Mansel ...	... Metaphysics (omitting Ontology).
Jardine ...	... Psychology of Cognition.
Calderwood ...	.. Handbook of Moral Philosophy.
Bain ...	... Mental and Moral Science.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Ueberweg ...	... History of Philosophy, Vol. II.
	and
Ueberwag ...	... System of Logic and History of Logical Doctrines.
	or
Flint ...	... Theism.
	and
Butler ...	... Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion, Part I.

* Urdu Guide Press.

MATHEMATICS.

PASS COURSE.

W. G. Willson ... ... Elementary Mechanics.
Or the corresponding portions of Boutflower's Elementary Statics and Dynamics.
Besant ... ... Elementary Hydrostatics, Chaps. I—VII.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Salmon ... ... Conic Sections, (6th edition) Chaps. I—III, V—VIII, to the end of article 116, X—XIII.
Williamson ... ... Differential Calculus (Fifth edition), Chaps. I—V, IX, XII—XVIII.
Todhunter ... ... Integral Calculus, Chaps. I—VII.
Or the corresponding articles in Williamson's Integral Calculus.

HISTORY.

PASS COURSE.

HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

Green ... ... Short History of the English People.

HISTORY OF INDIA.

Wheeler ... ... Short History of India.
Elphinstone ... ... History of India, Books V—XI.

HISTORIES OF GREECE AND ROME.

Smith ... ... Student's History of Greece.
Liddell ... ... Student's History of Rome.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Fawcett ... ... Manual of Political Economy.

HONOUR COURSE.

(In addition to the Subjects for the Pass Course.)

Capes ... ... The Early Empire.
Capes ... ... The Age of the Antonines.
Bagehot ... ... The English Constitution.
Mill ... ... Political Economy.

PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

PHYSICS.

The Full Course.

Deschanel ... ... Elementary Treatise on Natural Philosophy.
S. P. Thompson ... ... Elementary Lessons in Electricity and Magnetism.

The Elements of Physics.

Miller ... ... The Chemical Physics (part I of the Elements Chemistry), omitting Chap. IV, sec. 2; Chap. V, sec 2; Chap. VI, secs. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7.

CHEMISTRY.

The Full Course.

Frankland and Japp's Inorganic Chemistry, edition 1884, omitting all the sections printed in small type, and all the parts relating to the following elements:—Zirconium, Thorium, Niobium, Tantalium, Beryllium, Palladium, Iridium, Rhodium, Osmium, Ruthenium, Norwegium, Cerium, Didymium, Lauthenium, Ytrtium, Erbium, Zerbium, Scandium, Samarium, and Decipium.

Remsen ... ... Organic Chemistry.

The Elements of Chemistry.

Fownes ... ... Inorganic Chemistry.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Huxley and Martin ... Elementary Biology.
Huxley ... .. Elementary Lessons in Physiology.
Thomé ... ... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet (the Physiological sections).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons ... ... Principles of Science.

BOTANY.

Thomé	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet.
Henfrey	...	... Elementary Course of Botany, edited by Masters.
Oliver	...	... First Book of Indian Botany.
Sach	...	... Text-book of Botany, translated by Bennet and Dyer, Book I.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

ZOOLOGY.

Huxley	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Vertebrata.
Huxley	...	... Comparative Anatomy of the Invertebrata.
Kirkes	...	.. Handbook of Physiology.
Nicholson	...	... Introductory Text-book of Zoology.
Wallace	...	... Geographical Distribution of animals.
Jerdon	...	... Mammals and Birds of India.
Theobald	...	... Descriptive Catalogue of the Reptiles of British India.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

GEOLOGY.

Lyell	...	... Principles of Geology.
Geikie	...	... Text-book of Geology (Ed. 1882).
Nicholson	...	... Palæontology.
Blanford	...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the Introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

MINERALOGY.

Dana	...	... Text-book of Mineralogy.
Scheerer and Blanford		... Introduction to the Use of the Mouth Blowpipe.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Huxley	...	... Physiography.
Somerville	...	... Physical Geography.
Blanford	...	... Meteorology of India.
S. Haughton	...	... Six Lectures on Physical Geography.

The Doctrine of Scientific Method.

Jevons	...	... Principles of Science.

M. A. Examination, 1889.

ENGLISH.

Spenser	...	... Faery Queen, Book I.
Shakespeare	...	... Richard II, Richard III, King John, King Henry VIII, Taming of the Shrew.
Marlowe	...	... Faustus.
Dryden	...	... Absalom and Achitophel, Annus Mirabilis, Astræa Redux. (Christie's Selections, Clarendon Press Series).
Sheridan	...	... The Rivals.
Goldsmith	...	... The Good-natured Man.
De Quincey	...	... Autobiographic Sketches, the following: Early Memorials of Grasmere, Samuel Taylor Coleridge, William Wordsworth, Robert Southey.
Skeat	...	... Plutarch of Shakespeare.
Holmes	...	... Autocrat of the Breakfast Table.
Shorthouse	...	... John Inglesant.

Permanent Subjects.

Morris	...	... Historical outlines of English Accidence.
Smith	...	... Student's Manual of the English Language.
Taine	...	... History of English Literature, translated by Van Laun.
Dowden	...	... Shakespeare: a critical study of his Mind and Art.
Sweet	...	... Anglo-Saxon Primer.
Sayce	...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

GREEK.

Homer ...	... Iliad, Books I—XII.
Pindar ...	... The whole.
Æschylus ...	... Prometheus; Agamemnon; Eumenides.
Sophocles ...	... Œdipus Tyrannus; Ajax; Antigone.
Euripides ...	... Hecuba; Medea; Ion.
Aristophanes ...	... Knights; Clouds; Frogs and Birds.
Herodotus ...	... Books II and III to the end of Chap. LXVI.
Thucydides ...	... Books VI, VII, VIII.
Demosthenes ...	... Orations against Leptines and Meidias, and de Falsa Legatione.
Plato ...	... Republic; Theætetus.
Aristotle ...	... Politics.

Permanent subjects.

Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Mahaffy ...	... History of Classical Greek Literature.

LATIN.

Virgil ...	... Bucolics (with the exception of II); Georgics; Æneid Books I—VI.
Horace ...	... Odes; Epodes; Satires 1 (with the exception of 2 and 8); Epistles I; De Arte Poetica.
Juvenal ...	... Satires (except II, VI and IX).
Persius ...	... Satires.
Lucretius ...	... Books I, V and VI.
Catullus ...	... 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12, 22, 30, 31, 46, 49, 51, 63, 64, 65, 66.
Plautus ...	... Aulularia, Captivi.
Terence ...	... Andria, Heauton Timoroumenos.
Livy	... Books XXI—XXV.
Sallust ...	... Bellum Catilinarium, Bellum Jugurthinum.
Cicero ...	... Second Philippic; De Natura Deorum.
Tacitus ...	... Histories.

Permanent Subjects.

Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.
Cuttwell ...	... History of Roman Literature.

HEBREW.

Isaiah.
Jeremiah.
Ezekiel.
The Minor Prophets.
Psalms.
Proverbs.
Job.
Ecclesiastes.
Song of Solomon.
Daniel.
Ezra.
Nehemiah.

Permanent Subjects.

Robertson Smith	... Old Testament in the Jewish Church.
Davidson ...	... Introduction to the Old Testament.
Ewald ...	... History and Antiquities of Israel.
Sayce ...	... Introduction to the Science of Language.

ARABIC.

Prose.

Muqaddamai-i-Ibn Khaldún...	Fifty pages.
Maqamát-i-Hariri ...	First half

Poetry.

Hamásah	The whole.
Diwán-i-Mutanabbi ...	
Sabai Muallaqah ...	

PERSIAN.

Prose.

Munshi Muhammad Madhi ...	Durrai Nadirah.
Shams-uddin Faqir ...	Hadáiq-ul-Bálaghát.
Saifi	... Uruz.
Abu'l Fazl ...	... Akbárnámah, Vol. I.
Jámi ...	... Ruq' át.
Jámi ...	... Qawáfi.

Poetry.

Kháqáni ...	... Qasáid.
Khusrau ...	... Qiránu-s-sa'dain.
Fardausi ...	... Selections from the Sháhnámah, by Col. Jarrett, Calcutta, 1880.
Hakim Sanái ...	... Hadiqah.
Anwari ...	... Diwán.
Habib Qááni, ...	... Qasáid, first half.

Candidates are also required to possess a knowledge of Arabic to the extent laid down in the course for the First Examination in Arts.

M. A. Examination, 1888-89.

SANSKRIT.

Kálidása ...	... Sákuntalá.
Bhavabhuti ...	... Mahávíracharita, Málati Mádhava.
Visakhadatta ...	... Mudrá Rákshasa.
Bánabhatta ...	... Kádambari, Purvabhága.
Sri Harsha ...	... Naishada Charita, I—V.
Mágha ...	... Sisupálabadha, I—V.
Vyása and Sánkara	... Vedánta Sútras, 1st 3 Sútras of the 1st Adhyáya, and 1st and 2nd Pádas of the IInd Adhyáya.
Visvanátha Panchánana	... Bháshápariehchheda with Siddhanta Muktávali (omitting from the latter the section on Anumána beginning with the words *Anumitim vyutpadayati* to *upamitim vyutpadayati* and *Vyatirekavyápti* and *Upádhi*).
Mammata Bhatta	... Kávya Prakasa.
Vachaspati Misra	... Tattva Kaumudi.
Chhándogya Upanishad with Sankara Bháshya	...
Rigveda Sanhitá	... 1st and 2nd Adhyáyas.
Pánini ...	... Vaidika Prakriyá as contained in Siddhánta Kaumudi.

Permanent Subjects.

Monier Williams	... Indian Wisdom.
Max Müller ...	... History of Ancient Sanskrit Literature.
Weber	... History of Indian Literature.
Muir ...	... Sanskrit Texts, Vols. III, IV & V.

Students may take up Cunningham's Corpus Inscriptionum instead of one of the following groups:

GROUP I.

Bhashá Parichchheda and Siddhánta Muktávalí (limited as above).

GROUP II.

Tattva Kaumudi and Vedánta Sutra (limited as above).

MENTAL AND MORAL SCIENCE.

In addition to the books prescribed for the Pass and Honour Course B. A.

Archer Butler ...	... Lectures on Ancient Philosophy.
Descartes ...	... Discourse on Method, Meditations.
Locke ...	... Essay concerning Human Understanding.
Berkeley ...	... Principles of Human Knowledge and Dialogues of Hylas and Philonous.
Hume ...	... Enquiry concerning Human Understanding. Enquiry concerning the Principles of Morals.
Mansel ...	.. Prolegomena Logica.
Mansel ...	... Metaphysics (the chapters on Ontology).
Fichte ...	... The Nature of the Scholar, and the Vocation of Man, by Dr. W. Smith.
Reid ...	... Inquiry into the Human Mind.
Hamilton ...	... Lectures on Metaphysics and Lectures on Logic.
Mill ...	... Logic, Utilitarianism, Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's Philosophy.
M'Cosh ...	... Intuitions of the Mind, Examination of J. S. Mill's Philosophy.
Butler ...	... Dissertation on Virtue, Sermons I, II, III.

Natural Theology.

Flint ...	... Antitheistic Theories.
M'Cosh ...	... Method of Divine Government.
Caird ...	... Introduction to the Philosophy of Religion.

Or

Evidences of Christianity.

Butler	...	... Analogy, Part II.
Paley	...	... Evidences of Christianity.
Christlieb	...	... Modern Doubt and Christian Belief.

MATHEMATICS.

Todhunter	...	... Algebra.
Todhunter	...	... Trigonometry.
Todhunter	...	... Theory of Equations, Chaps. I, III—XXII and XXVIII to the end.
Salmon	...	... Conic Sections.
Frost	...	... Solid Geometry, Vol. I.
Williamson	...	... Differential Calculus.
Williamson	...	... Integral Calculus.
Boole	...	... Differential Equations, Chaps. I—XII (first edition).
Todhunter	...	... Statics. (Or the corresponding articles in Minchin's Statics).
Tait and Steele	...	... Dynamics of a Particle.
Besant	...	... Hydromechanics.
Parkinson	...	... Optics.
Todhunter	...	... Spherical Trigonometry.
Godfrey	...	... Treatise on Astronomy.
Newton	...	... Principia (edited by Main).
Routh	...	... Rigid Dynamics, chapter I (omitting ellipsoids of inertia, equimomental bodies, and principal axes), chaps. II—IV.

HISTORY.

(*a*) No text-books.

(*b*) Hallam	...	... Middle Ages, chapter VIII, part 3 and notes.
Hallam	...	... Constitutional History of England.
Erskine May	...	... Constitutional History of England.

(*c*) As a period:—
The history of Europe during the 16th century.

Hume	...	... History of England.
Froude	...	... History of England.
Robertson	...	... Charles V.
Prescott	...	... Philip II.
Motley	...	... Rise of the Dutch Republic.
Motley	...	... United Netherlands.
(*d*) Guizot	...	... History of Civilisation.
Mill	...	... Representative Government.
Austin	...	... Jurisprudence, Chaps. V and VI.
Wheaton	...	... International Law, parts I and II.
(*e*) Adam Smith	...	... Wealth of Nations.
Mill...	...	... Political Economy.
Leone Levi	...	... History of British Commerce.
MacLeod	...	... Elements of Economics, Vol. I.

NATURAL AND PHYSICAL SCIENCE.

A.—CHEMISTRY.

Roscoe and Schorlemmer		... Treatise on Chemistry.
Valentin	...	... Inorganic Chemistry.
Valentin	...	... Qualitative Chemical Analysis.
Thorpe	...	... Quantitative Chemical Analysis.

(B).—Heat, Electricity and Magnetism as principal subjects with Light and Sound as subsidiary subjects.

PRINCIPAL SUBJECTS.

Cumming	...	... Introduction to the Theory of Electricity, 2nd edition, omitting arts. 124—136.
Maxwell	...	... Elementary Treatise on Electricity.
Faraday	...	... Experimental Researches on Electricity, Vol. I.
Fleeming Jenkin		... Electricity and Magnetism.
Baynes	...	... Lessons on Thermodynamics, omitting arts. 49, 50, 58, 59, 61, 68, 96 and remaining articles.
Maxwell	...	... Theory of Heat, 5th edition, omitting pages 195—208.
Fourier	...	... Theory of Heat, chaps. I and II.
Balfour Stewart	...	... A Treatise on Heat.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell	...	... Text-book of the Principles of Physics, 1st edition, chap. V, pp. 74—133; chaps. XIV and XV, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

(C).—Light and Sound as principal subjects, with Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism as subsidiary subjects.

Principal Subjects.

Everett ...	... Vibratory Motion and Sound.
Donkin ...	... Acoustics, omitting appendix to chap. IV, appendix to chap. VI, and arts. 125, 131—135, 138—155, 162—214.
Airy ...	... On the Undulatory Theory of Optics.
Aldis ...	... A chapter on Fresnel's Theory of Double Refraction.
Glazebrook ...	... Physical Optics.
Stone ...	... Elementary Lessons on Sound, 1st edition, omitting pp. 144—160.
Parkinson ...	... A Treatise on Optics.

Subsidiary Subjects.

Daniell ...	... Text-book of the principles of Physics, chaps. VII, XIII and XVI, 1st edition, or corresponding chapters of 2nd edition.

D.—BOTANY.

Asa Gray ...	... Structural Botany.
Sach ...	... Text-book of Botany (translated by Bennet and Dyer).
Balfour ...	... Palæontological Botany.
Nicholson ...	... Manual of Palæontology, Vol. II., chaps. on Palæobotany.
Roxburgh ...	... Flora Indica, Clarke's edition (for reference in identifying Indian plants).

E.—PHYSIOLOGY AND ZOOLOGY.

(In addition to the Text-books for the B. A. Examination.)

Gegenbauer ...	... Comparative Anatomy.
Foster ...	... Text-book of Physiology.
Gamgee ...	... Physiological Chemistry of the Animal Body.
Balfour ...	... Comparative Embryology.
Herbert Spencer	... Principles of Biology.
Darwin ...	... Origin of Species.

F.—GEOLOGY AND MINERALOGY.

Lyell ...	... Principles and Elements of Geology.
Geikie ...	... Text-book of Geology, 1882.
Nicholson ...	... Palæontology.
Ramsay ...	... Physical Geology and Geography of Great Britain (5th or subsequent edition).
Blanford ...	... Sketch of the Geology of India (being the introduction to the Manual of the Geology of India).
Dana ...	... Text-book of Mineralogy.
Rutley ...	... The Study of Rocks.
Plattner ...	... Manual of Analysis with the Blowpipe.

CHARLES H. TAWNEY, *Offg. Registrar.*

SENATE HOUSE, *the 2nd September* 1886.

SURGEON-GENERAL WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 31st August 1886.

No. 29.—First Grade Assistant Apothecary W. Croydon, attached to the Simla Staff Dispensary, is appointed to act, in addition to his own duties, from afternoon of 14th February 1886 to forenoon of 1st April 1886, both days inclusive. for Lala Gokal Chand, Uncovenanted Medical Officer in charge of the junior grades of the Secretariat Establishments of the Government of India at Simla, during the latter's absence on privilege leave.

The 2nd September 1886.

No. 30.—The services of 2nd Grade Apothecary A. L. Pushong are temporarily placed at the disposal of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government for civil employment in those Provinces.

B. SIMPSON, M.D.,
Surgeon-General with the Govt. of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 10th September 1886.

No. 583.—Mr. A. Christie, Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted furlough for seven months, under Chapter X, Section 132, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th October next, or any subsequent date when his services can be spared.

H. R. THUILLIER, *Lieut.-Colonel, R.E.,*
Offg. Surveyor General of India.

SURVEY OF INDIA—REVENUE BRANCH.

NOTIFICATION.

Calcutta, the 13th September 1886.

No. 5.—Mr. W. E. Johnson, Assistant Surveyor, 3rd Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month, under Section 138 of the Civil Leave Code.

J. SCONCE, *Colonel, S.C.,*
Depy. Surveyor General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL, RAJPUTANA.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Abu, the 10th September 1886.

No. 2292 *G.*—Lieutenant-Colonel A. W. Roberts, Political Agent, Ulwur, is granted twenty-six days' privilege leave, with effect from the 14th of September 1886, under the provisions of Section 5 (*a*) of the Civil Leave Code.

No. 2294 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1655 G., dated the 19th of August 1886, Lieutenant J. A. Bell assumed charge of his duties as Officiating 2nd-in-Command of the Deoli Irregular Force on the 26th idem.

No. 2302 *G.*—With reference to Foreign Department Notification No. 1655 G., dated the 19th August 1886, Lieutenant C. H. Dawson assumed charge of his duties as Officiating Adjutant, Meywar Bheel Corps, on the 3rd September 1886.

The 11th September 1886.

No. 2319 *G.*—Surgeon A. Adams, M D., Agency Surgeon, Western Rajputana States Residency, returned to duty on the afternoon on the 24th August 1886, from the privilege leave granted him in Foreign Department Notification No. 1193 G., dated 16th June 1886, of which he availed himself on the afternoon of the 20th May 1886.

By Order,
E. G. COLVIN,
for 1st Asst. Agent to the Govr. Genl.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 14th day of September 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. S. Yorks.—10, Private Charles William Waites.
Age,—26 years 9 months.
Size,—5 feet 6 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, fresh; Hair, brown; Eyes, blue.
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Dinapore.
Date of Enlistment,—27th September 1881.
At what Place Enlisted,—Sheffield.
Parish and County in which Born,—Norwich, Norfolk.
Marks,—Coal marks on upper lip. Two vaccination marks on both arms.
Trade,—Collier.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimentals (white clothing.)
Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimentals (white clothing.)
REMARKS,—Stature robust.
Under 5 years' service.

E. B. BURNABY, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., South Yorkshire Regt.

Report of a Deserter from the 1st Battalion, South Yorkshire Regiment of Light Infantry, dated at Dinapore, this 14th day of September 1886.

Number, Rank, and Name,—No. S. Yorks.—462, Private John Smith.
Age,—25 years.
Size,—5 feet 5 inches.
Colour of—
Complexion, dark; Hair, dark brown; Eyes, greyish brown.
Date of Desertion,—10th September 1886.
Place of Desertion,—Dinapore.
Date of Enlistment,—5th December 1882.
At what Place Enlisted,—Nottingham.
Parish and County in which Born,—Hackney, London, Middlesex.
Marks,—Scar, right check.
Trade,—Shoe-finisher.
Coat or Jacket,—Regimentals (white clothing.)
Waistcoat,—*Nil.*
Breeches or Trowsers,—Regimentals (white clothing.)
REMARKS,—Stature robust.

E. B. BURNABY, *Colonel,*
Comdg. 1st Battn., South Yorkshire Regt.

Statement of the Affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th September 1886.

LIABILITIES.				R	a.	p.
	R	a.	p.			
Capital paid-up				2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				43,56,664	15	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,15,67,638	12	10	2,68,86,848	0	1
Public Deposits at Branches	1,53,19,209	3	3			
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches				3,07,12,409	2	2
Bank Post Bills, &c.				4,02,612	2	7
Sundries				15,99,888	6	10
RUPEES				8,39,58,422	10	8

ASSETS.				R	a	p.
Government Securities				56,30,201	4	0
Other authorized Investments				57,00,619	8	0
Loans on Government and other authorized Securities				83,19,605	10	7
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorized Securities				89,75,924	15	6
Bills discounted and purchased				2,23,72,659	10	6
Balances with other Banks				12,18,150	9	10
Bullion				2,297	2	0
Dead Stock				11,31,634	2	7
Stamps				8,814	7	3
Sundries				7,63,224	4	4
				5,41,23,131	10	7
	R	a.	p.			
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office	1,42,65,244	3	0	2,98,35,291	0	1
Cash and Currency Notes at Branches	1,55,70,046	13	1			
RUPEES				8,39,58,422	10	8

By Order of the Directors,

BANK OF BENGAL,
Calcutta, 16th September 1886.

J. GORDON,
Chief Acctt. & Dy. Secy.

R. HARDIE,
Secretary & Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans 6 per cent.
Percentage 50·05.

Statement of Silver Balance in the Calcutta Mint for the week ending 15th September 1886.

	R	R
Value of silver held in the Mint on account of the Currency Department on the evening of the 8th September 1886	12,40,569	
Value of Government silver in the Mint on the same date	4,43,382	
		16,83,951
ADD—		
Silver received by the Mint during the week on account of the Currency Department	...	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		...
		16,83,951
DEDUCT—		
New coin paid to Reserve Treasury during the week	...	
Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes	596	
		596
Balance on the evening of the 15th September 1886		16,83,355
The Balance comprises—		
Silver held on account of the Currency Department	12,40,569	
Ditto ditto Government	4,42,786	
		16,83,355
There is in addition awaiting assay—		
Bullion belonging to Private Individuals	2,795	
Ditto ditto Government	...	
		2,795

A. W. BAIRD, *Major, R.E.,*
Offg. Master of the Mint.

CALCUTTA MINT,
The 16th September 1886.

CURRENCY NOTES.

The following Currency Notes of the Government of India are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers. Any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Calicut Circle.

NOTE WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Note.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
	J 12—43365	50	Muhammad Kassim Sahib, No. 3, Ponnappa Chetty Street, near Banakadai, Triplicane, Madras.

CALICUT,
The 6th September 1886.

B. M. D'CRUZ,
Deputy Collector.

Madras Circle.

NOTES WHOLLY LOST OR DESTROYED.

Regr. No.	No. of Notes.	Value. R	Name of Claimant.
25	B 83—54831	50	Superintendent, Railway Mail Service, S. M. Division, Madras.
	,, —54832	50	
26	B 93—26678 to ,, —26682	100 each.	Jevoo Ammal Krishna Ammal, Trivándrum.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
The 9th September 1886.

H. S. GROVES,
Asst. Accountant Genl.,
In charge of Paper Currency Dept.

POST OFFICE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Unclaimed letters held in the Calcutta General Post Office on 16th September 1886.

Ambuland, J.	Joakim, M. C.	O'Sullivan, C. W.
Archibald, A. M.	Kelly, W. J.	Shellaher, Capt. J. R.
Bryce, John.	Martin & Co.	Young, J. H.
Cruickshank, J.	Mendes, E. O.	

Letters marked "Care of Post Office."

Andrews, Mrs.	H., Mrs.	Okeden, Herbert.
Baron of Warsdorf.	Harrison, J.	Pollock, John.
Berrill, Charles D.	Harrison, R. J.	Porter, Mrs. J.
Biermann, V.	Hill, Mrs. Amy.	Protestant, G.
Bortholomew, R.	Hoare, R.	Rebeiro, Miss E.
Bose, P. N.	Holmes, C D.	Relphe, Capt. A. W.
Brown, S.	Horne, James S.	Roberts, H. A.
Bush, C.	Johnson, H. M.	Roberts, H. S.
Butler, T.	Jones, Mrs.	Rochussev, S. E.
Campbell, Hon. James.	Jones, R. H. Wynn.	Rode, Capt. J.
Caws, Capt. A. E.	Kelly, Lieut. F. H.	Schoeman, G. M.
Clark, R	Kemp, Edwin	Scott, J. D.
Currie, Miss Annie.	Knight, Mr.	Scotland, W A.
Davenhill, W. B.	Kohann, Madame Rosa.	Shaw, Miss E.
Delany, Mrs. J.	Lemarchand, J. P	Smith John.
Dempsey, Dr. W.	Lloyd, Chas.	Sole, Rev A B
Dowling, D G. A.	M. A. C. S.	St. Anbyn, G. A.
D'Rozario, H. S. S.	Mackenzie, Alex.	St Claire, C. C.
D'Silva, T. H.	Martin, Lt. C. W. F.	Stevens, Thomas.
Drury, Surgeon F J.	"Mary."	Surget, Thomas.
Dupins, Madamoiselle C.	McCreery, James.	Touzel, C. J. C
	McDonald, J.	Tracey, A.
Easton, Percy H.	Medland, W.	Tyrrell, C. A.
Forrester, Wm.	Monro, H. T.	Walker, P. C.
Fonks, S	Morgan, J. C.	Weinthraub, Nathan.
"Gertrude."	Morgan, W.	Williams, C.
Grainger, R. H.	Mullen, J.	Young, Capt. W. H.
Gustave, Mr.	Norman, Lucy.	

Registered Letters.

Arnowitz, T.	Marx, P.	Shaw, Miss M.
Leslie, Mrs. C.	Pogose, G. P.	Stern, Adolf.
Lowe, J. W.	Preese, L.	

Unclaimed Letters held in the Barrackpore Post Office on the 13th September 1886.

Charter, C. C.	Fry, Mrs.	Martin, Mrs. E.
Crossman, James.	Hart, C. H.	Smith, Miss.
Downey, Miss.	Hoare, G. H.	Taylor, Mrs. E.
Elder, Capt.	Horsford, Mrs.	Wilson, W. A.

Registered Letter.

Ives, Col. E. R.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Postmaster, Calcutta.

The 18th September 1886.

SEA AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Mails for	Date of closing at Calcutta.	Route by which despatched.
Egypt, Europe, America, Cape Colonies through United Kingdom . . .	1886. 21st Sept.	Per P. & O. Str. from Bombay.
Ditto (Book Post and Pattern Packets)	20th ,,	Ditto.
Mauritius, Mahe (Seychelles), Mayotte, Nossi Be and Reunion	21st ,,	Ditto.
Rangoon and Moulmein	22nd ,,	Per Str. *Purulia.*
Akyab, Kyouk Phyoo, and Rangoon . .	22nd ,,	Per Str. *Maharatta.*
Port Blair and Camorta	23rd ,,	Per Str. *Maharani.*

N B - The letter-box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Foreign letters, fully prepaid and bearing an extra postage-stamp of four (4) annas on each cover, will be received up to 7-30 P.M. On Foreign mail days the letter box will close at 8-30 P.M. and late letters will be received up to 9 P.M.

W. MERRETT,
Offg. Presidency Post Master, Calcutta

GOVERNMENT CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

This preparation is an efficient substitute for quinine, and can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds* at a time, from the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, Calcutta, *for cash only*, at the following rates—per four-ounce tin, *R4-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R8-8;* per pound tin, *R16-8*. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Botanic Garden, *for cash only*, at the undernoted rates—per four-ounce tin, *R5-8;* per eight-ounce tin, *R10-8;* per pound tin, *R20*. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, eight annas per four and eight-ounce tins, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

گورنمنٹ سنکونا فبري فيوج

يهه دوا كونيناٸين كا خوب قاٸم مقام هى اور كلكته كے بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے عوايک ملازم سركاري واسطے سركاري كام اور خيرات كے اور سواے اونكے جو كوٸي ايک مشت بيس پونڈ خريد ليغے سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس كے ٹين كا چار روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا سوله روپيه آٹهه آنه ،

اور عوام‌الناس بوٹانكل گارڈن يعنے كمپني باغ كے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے بقيمت نقد حسب نرخ ذيل خريد كرسكتے هيں يعنے نرخ چار اونس ٹين كا پانچ روپيه آٹهه آنه ; آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا دس روپيه آٹهه آنه ; ايک پونڈ كے ٹين كا بيس روپيه ،

يهه دوا كلكته كے بڑے بڑے ولايتي اور ديسي دوا خانونميں بكتي هى ماسواے قيمت مذكورهٔ بالا كے محصول داک چار اور آٹهه اونس كے ٹين كا آٹهه آنه ; اور ايک پوند كے ٹين كا باره آنه ،

CRYSTALLYNE CINCHONA FEBRIFUGE.

A new and improved preparation made at the Government Factory from Red Cinchona Bark. This is a more perfect substitute for Quinine than the ordinary uncrystallized Febrifuge. It can be purchased by Government officers for public and charitable purposes, and by any one taking *twenty pounds and upwards* at a time, from the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, Seebpore, near Calcutta, for *cash only*, at the following rates: per four-ounce tin, R6-8;

per eight-ounce tin, R12-8; per pound tin, R24. The general public can be supplied by the Superintendent, Royal Botanic Garden, for *cash only*, at the undernoted rates: per four-ounce tin, R8-8; per eight-ounce tin, R16-8; per pound tin, R32. This medicine is also sold by the principal European and Native druggists in Calcutta. Postage, four annas per four-ounce tin, eight annas per eight-ounce tin, and twelve annas per pound tin, in addition to the foregoing rates.

کرستلین سنکونا دوائي بخار٬

لال سنکونا بارک کي ایک نئی اور عمدہ دوا گورنمنٹ فاکٹري مین تیار هوني هی معمولي بے صاف کي هوئي دوائي بخار سے کونین کے لئے یہہ بہت خوب قایم مقام هی اور سیب پور متصل کلکته کے بوٹانکل گارڈن یعني کمپني باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے هر ایک ملازم سرکاري کام اور خیرات کے لئے اور وہ لوگ جو ایک مشت بیس پونڈ لین نقد اس بھار سے خرید سکتے هین یعنے چار آونس کے ٹین کا چھه روپیه آٹھه آنه ; آٹھه آونس کے ٹین کا بارہ روپیه آٹھه آنه ; اور ایک پونڈ کے ٹین کا چوبیس روپیه—

اور عام لوگون کو بوٹانکل گارڈن یعنے کمپنی باغ کے سپرنٹنڈنٹ صاحب سے نقد اس بھاو پر مل سکتا هی یعنے چار آونس ٹین کا آٹھه روپیه آٹھه آنه ; آٹھه آونس کي ٹین کا سوله روپیه آٹھه آنه اور ایک پونڈ ٹین کا بتیس ۳۲ روپیه یهه دو کلکته کے بڑي بڑي ولایتي اور دیسي دواخانون مین بھي بکتي هی محصول ڈاک چار آونس کي ٹین کے لئے چار آنه ; آٹھه آونس کي ٹین کے لئے آٹھه آنه اور ایک پونڈ کي ٹین کے لئے باره آنه علاوه اوپر لکھے هوئے نرخ کے هی٬

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Stolen.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

CIVIL WORKS.

Irrigation.

REVENUE REPORT ON THE IRRIGATION WORKS OF AJMERE AND MERWARA.

Memo. by Colonel E. R. C. BRADFORD, *Chief Commissioner, Ajmere and Merwara, on the Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of Ajmere and Merwara for the year ending 31st March 1885,—dated 7th July 1886.*

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

1. The following details are extracted from the Examiner of Accounts' note on Administrative Accounts for the year.

2. *Capital Outlay.*—Up to the commencement of the year 1884-85, the outlay stood as shown below :—

	R
Old tanks	7,10,218
New „	8,32,482
TOTAL	15,42,700

The outlay of the year amounted to R2,474, and was incurred on the following works :—

	R
(i) Raising the Maosia Tank	2,638
(ii) Improvements to the Nearan Tank	1,027
	3,665
Less refunds to Capital Account	1,191
Net Capital outlay	2,474

The following table gives the Capital outlay on each group of tanks and on each new tank for which a separate Capital Account is kept up :—

Names of tanks and groups of tanks.		Capital outlay inclusive of indirect charges. To end of 1883-84.	During 1884-85.	To end of 1884-85.
		R	R	R
Old tanks	Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,24,475	3,665	4,28,140
	Beawar "	1,73,247	...	1,73,247
	Todghur "	1,12,496	...	1,12,496
	Total	7,10,218	3,665	7,13,883
New tanks	Bír Reservoir	2,11,336	...	2,11,336
	Rajaosi "	40,040	...	40,040
	Ladpura "	62,134	...	62,134
	Makrera "	92,073	—843	91,230
	Bulad "	1,03,080	...	1,03,080
	Jalia "	2,97,918	...	2,97,918
	Chitar "	25,901	—348	25,553
	Total	8,32,482	—1,191	8,31,291
	Grand Total	15,42,700	2,474	15,45,174

The total Capital outlay includes a sum of R58,923 on account of indirect charges. There was no increase in the number of works in operation, but the number of works assessed with water-rates increased from 296 of the previous year to 366 under the operations of the summary settlement noticed in the next paragraph under the circumstances explained further on.

3. The decennial settlement of 1874-75 at which the land revenue dependent on Government Irrigation works was for the first time separated from the land revenue proper and assessed as water-rates, having expired with the year 1883-84, a summary settlement was, under sanction of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, introduced with the year 1884-85.

4. Though adhering to the general principles which guided the assessment of water revenue at the settlement of 1874-75, the summary settlement has, by extending the crop rate assessment to areas irrigated by tanks other than those hitherto known as the new tanks, removed the distinction which marked the new from the old tanks. To suit this and other changes in the revenue assessment under the summary settlement, sanction has been received in the Public Works Department letter No. 79A.—I., dated the 4th November 1885, to deal with all tanks, both old and new, in each Sub-Collectorate, under one head, instead of observing the practice hitherto followed of showing the transactions of the new tanks in separate detail from those of the old tanks.

5. The number of works assessed at the summary settlement shows an increase of 70 over that for the year 1883-84 as shown below :—

Crop rate tanks	15
Variably assessed tanks	88
Fixed assessment tanks	263
	366
Works assessed last year, *viz.*, 1883-84	296
Increase	70

6. Referring to this increase, the Settlement Officer explains as follows :—

" In Merwara there is a large number of petty Rappats* and Nadis† built by Govern-

* Rappat means a stream embankment.
† Nadi, a field embankment.

ment expense which are only useful in moistening the area in their beds, and thus allowing Abi crops to be sown. At last settlement no water revenue on these was taken out, but subsequently a sum of R5,000 was settled on to represent the difference between "Abi" and "dry rates." At this assessment the water revenue of all these has been separately taken out, and the total of these assessments aggregates R7,705."

Thus the increase in the number of works assessed and the increased credit to water revenue are nominal only, the water revenue stated to be assessed separately being a part of the sum which had already been assessed as land revenue.

7. The gross assessed earnings, working charges, and net revenue of the year as compared with the figures for the two previous years are given below :—

	1882-83.	1883-84.	1884-85.	Less or more than 1883-84.	Less or more than 1882-83.
	R	R	R	R	R
Gross earnings . . .	1,03,374	95,181	1,20,426	+25,245	+17,052
Working charges . . .	48,779	44,574	38,238	—6,336	—10,541
Net revenue realizable . .	54,595	50,607	82,188	31,581	27,593
Capital outlay . . .	15,38,211	15,42,700	15,45,174	...	...
Percentage of net revenue on Capital outlay . . .	3·55	3·28	5·31	...	...

	R
Increase as explained in para. 6 of this memo.	2,705
Increased credit from assessment on land irrigated by wells as sanctioned by the Government of India in P. W. D. letter No. 253 I. of 1st October 1885	14,869
	17,574

Compared with the highest standard assessment hitherto attained up to 1883-84, *viz.*, the assessment for 1882-83, the year 1884-85 appears to have yielded an increase of R17,052. This year's assessment, however, includes a sum of R17,574 as particularized in the margin, and hence the portion of the gross revenue due to direct irrigation is very nearly the same as for the year 1882-83, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		R
Sum assessed on account of direct Irrigation,	1884-85 . .	76,923
" " "	1883-84 . .	77,445

The working charges show a satisfactory decrease, and the net revenue on Capital outlay has improved by over 50 per cent.

8. The actual collections of the year amounted to R1,03,610 as per Administrative Accounts compiled by the Examiner of Public Works Accounts. The Settlement Officer gives it as R1,03,562 in one place and as R1,03,565 in another. Contrasted with the year 1883-84, the collections show a decrease of about R7,000. This is however incidental to the fact that the collections made in 1883-84 were on account of the best irrigation year yet attained, *viz.*, 1882-83, while those of the year under review for 1883-84 are for a period when the rains were scanty, and consequently the assessment was lower.

9. The crop area actually watered was 21,780 or less by 780 acres than that for the preceding year 1883-84. This indicates that the copious and more opportune rainfall of the year 1884-85 caused a reduction in the demand for irrigation, and permitted crops to be matured on an area of 10,351 acres without direct irrigation, against 5,978 acres in 1883-84. Thus though the tanks received a full supply, the demand for water being slack, a considerable portion of the supply constituted a reserve for the following year without pressure on the irrigators, excepting precautions against the water being wastefully run out with a view to the cultivation of the bed area. This illustrates the advantage of regulating the storage capacity of a tank so far as possible according to the supply likely to be secured in years of copious rainfall.

10. On the whole the financial results appear to be satisfactory and the management careful, the year 1884-85 marks a fresh departure towards a fair

appreciation of irrigation in Ajmere-Merwara and a greater efficiency in the Irrigation administration generally. During the ten years settlement which expired with the year 1883-84, area classed as Talabi or irrigable by a tank, paid water-rate even if the crop matured did not get water. Against the justice of this, frequent complaints were made, and in the summary settlement a reduction of ⅓ the full rate has been conceded in respect of unirrigated area. This and other changes have been provided for in a draft Irrigation Regulation now before the Government of India in the Foreign Department.

11. The Settlement Officer's report herewith submitted, not having been drawn up in the form prescribed and having included assessment figures based on proposals which had not been sanctioned by the Government of India in the Public Works Department, delay has occurred in dealing with the report. It was at one time intended to recast the report and statements, but the materials available proved to be insufficient. Nor has it been found possible to supply any of the statistical returns prescribed in the Government of India, Public Works Department, letter No. 167 I., dated the 11th July 1885.

Every endeavour will be made to submit the report for 1885-86 in a more complete form.

12. A statement of the rainfall is appended hereto as prescribed in para. 4 of the orders on the report for 1883-84. The subject of revenue collection charges was reported on in this Department letter No. 2349 S. of the 22nd August 1885.

Statement showing the rainfall registered by the Public Works Department in Ajmere and Merwara from 1st April 1884 to 31st March 1885, to accompany the Chief Commissioner's review of the Irrigation Revenue Report for the year 1884-85.

	Ajmere District.								Merwara.									
	Ajmere.																	
	Public Works Department godown.	Executive Engineer's Office.	Ladpura Catchment.	Bir Catchment.	Rajaosi Catchment.	Ramsur.	Makrera Catchment.	Kherwa.	Beawur Public Works Department godown.	Bulad Tank.	Bulad Catchment.	Jalia Tank.	Jalia Catchment.	Bhim Inspection Bungalow.	Todghur.	Jawaja.	Kesurpura.	Chitor.
	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Total rainfall—																		
1883-84 . .	15·27	16·39	8·62	12·13	14·96	12·78	23·24	10·99	16·60	11·52	12·24	18·07	11·23	17·63	31·91	16·45	10·27	13·17
1884-85 . .	26·47	24·32	23·20	24·41	14·81	24·49	22·04	31·62	30·26	24·68	24·16	26·89	25·31	20·24	34·0	14·60	23·14	18·36
Total rainfall from 1st June to 30th September—																		
1883 . . .	12·69	12·69	8·45	11·45	14·41	12·78	20·15	10·57	12·56	10·75	11·80	14·48	11·16	14·45	25·17	13·52	10·07	10·0
1884 . . .	26·02	23·62	23·08	24·17	14·81	24·49	22·04	28·68	29·47	24·36	24·05	26·89	25·13	20·24	33·54	14·30	23·14	18·20

No. 412, dated 3rd September 1885.

From—R. S. WHITEWAY, Esq., Settlement Officer, Ajmere-Merwara,

To—The Commissioner, Ajmere-Merwara.

Owing to the non-receipt of the usual statements prepared by the Examiner, Public Works Accounts, I have not been able to incorporate in my Revenue Report on the Irrigation Works of the Ajmere-Merwara Division for the year 1884-85—(1) The statement of Capital outlay on these works during the year under report; (2) The working expenses of old and new tanks; (3) The statement of the sums collected and credited by the Public Works Department, which are however usually small in amount.

2. The appendices which usually accompany the Revenue Report are, however, complete, and I beg to forward them with the following report on the results of the year.

3. No new works have been brought on the roll during the year, but at the same time a large number of works, especially in Merwara, show for the first

time a return. This is due to the operations of the summary settlement. In Merwara there are a large number of petty rapats and nadis built at Government expence which are only useful in moistening the area in there beds and thus allowing Abi crops to be sown. At last settlement no water revenue on these was taken out, but subsequently a lump sum of R5,000 was settled on to represent the difference between "abi" and dry rates. At this assessment the water revenue of all these has been separately taken out, and the total of these assessments aggregates R7,705. The number of works now assessed is therefore—

Crop rate tanks	15	
Variable tanks	88	
Fixed tanks	263	
		366

as against a total of 296 last year.

4. *Gross Revenue.*—The gross revenue assessed during the year was—

	R	R
Ajmere—		
Crop rate tanks	2,488	
Variably assessed tanks	31,651	
Fixed tanks	1,785	
Share of well assessment, &c.	16,286	
TOTAL		52,210
Merwara—		
Crop rate tanks	6,659	
Variably assessed tanks	15,107	
Fixed tanks	19,233	
Share of well assessment, &c.	27,217	
TOTAL		68,216
GRAND TOTAL OF DISTRICT		1,20,426

5. This shows an increase of R25,245 as against the corresponding sum of last year. Of this sum an increase of R14,869 is due to the share of well assessment. Last year the sum entered for this is R20,929; this year I have entered R35,798, as that is the result of my well to well enquiry. No formal sanction to the record of the larger sum has yet been received, but, if necessary, the change can be easily made to the lower sum, as the credit is merely a nominal one. Of the remaining increase, R2,705 is due to the water revenue of beds of tanks, the sum last year being R5,000, which was an approximate estimate, while my detailed assessments give R7,705. This accounts for R17,574 of the increase of the remainder. Crop rate tanks show the same results in Ajmere, but an increase of about R2,500 in Merwara due to the inclusion in this class of several tanks whose irrigation is either mixed up with that of the new tanks as Balad and Parwarish, or whose irrigation is as yet in an undeveloped state as Nadi Nala and Rapat Sehadi of Barar. In Ajmere, the variable tanks show an increase of about R4,000 due partly to the favourable season and partly to the new results of the new assessment. In Merwara, there is a decrease of R1,000, due to the same cause which gave the increase under the head of crop rate tanks. Under fixed tanks, there is an increase in both Ajmere and Merwara, due to the new settlement. The head of miscellaneous shows a decrease. Last year even the larger tanks dried, and there was a good income from fish in Ajmere, it is due to the same cause that grass fetched a higher price in that year than it did in this one, the tank embankments were also largely cleared of there dead trees before this year began, and to this a considerable part of this decrease is due.

6. To show the result of the changes introduced by the summary settlement, I append a statement for Ajmere and Merwara, showing the standard demand of this year as compared with that of the last, from this the two items

of the crop rate tanks and the variably assessed tanks are excluded, as no assessment of them was made :—

	Standard demand of 1883-84.	Standard demand of 1884-85.
	R	R
Ajmere—		
Variably assessed tanks	25,168	26,080
Fixed tanks	986	1,143
Beds of tanks fixed (difference of abi and dry rates)	2,965	3,815
Share of well assessment sanctioned for 1883-84, proposed but not yet sanctioned for 1884-85	11,595	12,471
TOTAL	40,714	43,509
Merwara—		
Variably assessed tanks	13,111	13,911
Fixed tanks	16,071	18,285
Beds of tanks fixed (difference of abi and dry rates)	2,035	3,890
Share of well assessment sanctioned for 1883-84, proposed but not yet sanctioned for 1884-85	9,334	23,327
TOTAL	40,551	59,413
GRAND TOTAL	81,265	1,02,922

7. The figures given in para. 4 do not, however, represent the sum due in the year 1884-85. To them must be added the portion of the assessment of the previous year not due when that year closed and from it must be deducted the portion of this year's assessment, which was not due at the end of it. This, with the balances of last year, will give the true demand, and allowing for the balances and remissions of this year the actual collections. I append a statement showing this for Ajmere and Merwara separately.

Tehsil.	Assessment of this year.	Balances of last year. Due at end of year.	Balances of last year. Not due at end of year.	Total.	Deduct for this year. Balances due.*	Deduct for this year. Balance not due at end of year.	Deduct for this year. Remissions.	Deduct for this year. Total.	Total collection.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Ajmere	52,210	...	6,485	58,695	87	15,258	...	15,345	43,350
Merwara	68,216	2,163	16,886	87,265	817	24,608	1,628	27,053	60,212*
TOTAL	1,20,426	2,163	23,371	1,45,960	904	39,866	1,628	42,398	1,03,562

* R3 surplus collections appear in the accounts.

N.B.—Total collections as per Administrative Accounts are—

Direct.	Indirect.	Total.
R	R	R
9,839	93,771	1,03,610

The discrepancy of R48 as compared with the total R1,03,562 shown by the Settlement Officer, is probably due to receipts collected by the Public Works Department directly.

8. Dividing this revenue into direct and indirect, we get the following results:—

		Direct or credited to Public Works Department.	Indirect or collected with Land Revenue.	TOTAL.
		R	R	R
Old tanks	1883-84	7,524	92,322	99,846
	1884-85	5,127	93,571	98,698
New tanks	1883-84	10,677	...	10,677
	1884-85	4,662	205	4,867
		—8,412	+ 1,454	—6,958

This statement shows a large decrease of nearly R7,000 in the collections from the old and new tanks. The rains of 1882 were excellent, the tanks were filled, and the assessments of the spring harvest of 1882-83 were very large. These assessments were collected in the year 1883-84. On the other hand, the rains of 1883 were exceptionally poor, and several of the larger tanks had hardly any water, consequently the assessments for the spring harvest were very small, these assessments were collected in this year 1884-85. Again, the rains of 1884 were very good, and the demand for water in the autumn harvest was very small. These causes combined to make the amount collected for the year 1884-85 from the new tanks disappointing. The same results to some extent affected the old tanks, but as in them the crops grown in tank land pay a certain proportion of water revenue, whether irrigated or not, the effect is not so obvious.

9. *General.*—The year viewed as an agricultural year, or as an assessment year, was certainly good; as a year of collection it was poor. The area irrigated in the spring of 1884 was below average, and the good rains in the autumn prevented much recourse to irrigation; in fact, in some parts they were so excessive that the crops suffered from over-moisture. In this year also the new rule of assessing unirrigated antumn crops at a lower rate than irrigated crops first came into force, and this made the income smaller than it would otherwise have been.

AGRICULTURAL.

10. The following table shows the area assessed under each class of tanks in 1884-85 compared with the year 1883-84:—

		1883-84.			1884-85.			DIFFERENCE.	
		Irrigated.	Protected but unirrigated.	TOTAL.	Irrigated.	Protected but unirrigated.	TOTAL.	Less.	More.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Variable and fixed tanks.	Ajmere	7,540	1,651	9,191	9,596	3,961	13,557	...	4,366
	Beawur	9,086	3,623	12,709	7,504	4,797	12,301	408	...
	Todgurh	4,463	430	4,893	2,864	1,403	4,267	626	...
	TOTAL	21,089	5,704	26,793	19,964	10,16	30,125	1,034	4,366
Crop rate tanks.	Bír	218	...	218	401	..	401	...	183
	Rajousi	96	...	96	73	3	76	20	...
	Ladpura	132	130	262	95	103	198	64	...
	Mukrera	87	26	113	9	5	14	99	...
	Balad (new)	400	98	498	260	...	260	238	...
	Do. (old)	...	...	...	66	...	66	...	66
	Jalia	538	20	558	509	75	584	...	26
	Nai Kalan	...	...	...	21	3	24	...	24
	Chitor	...	...	...	48	...	48	...	48
	Nadi Nala	...	...	...	304	...	304	...	304
	Debi Sagar	...	...	...	30	1	31	...	31
	TOTAL	1,471	274	1,745	1,816	190	2,006	421	682
	GRAND TOTAL	22,560	5,978	28,538	21,780	10,351	32,131	1 455	5,048

11. Taking then this statement we find that the area actually irrigated is 780 acres less than in 1883-84, and the area protected but not irrigated has increased by 4,373 acres, showing a net increase of 3,593 acres. The decrease in the area actually irrigated is due to the absence of any necessity for a sowing

watering. The rains were late and heavy, and the spring crop could germinate without artificial irrigation. Again there was very little irrigation in the autumn harvest, and although this area would for variable tanks come under the head of protected but not irrigated, still as the tanks remained filled with water until late, their beds could not be cultivated, and the protected but not irrigated area is reduced by this circumstance. Both of the classes of cultivation which go to swell the area but bring in but little income, namely, crops grown by a sowing, watering and cultivation in the beds of tanks, were much smaller than usual, we have thus a larger income from a smaller irrigated area.

12. *Character of the season.*—The rainfall of the year from an average of 8 stations in Ajmere and 5 in Merwara was by months—

	Ajmere. Inches.	Merwara. Inches.
May	·04	·17
June	3·06	3·28
July	6·45	6·96
August	3·75	6·3
September	10·84	11·86
October	·01	...
November	·03	·1
January	·19	·26
TOTAL	24·37	28·57

13. The chief falls of rain of over two inches at three stations in Ajmere and three in Merwara were—

Ajmere—			
Harmara	August	23rd	2·4
	September	1st	6·2
	"	2nd	2·1
	"	3rd	9·0
	"	4th	4·5
	"	5th	2·7
Ajmere	June	21st	2·1
	July	19th	3·2
	August	31st	2·0
	September	3rd	2·2
	"	4th	3·3
Kekri	July	30th	2·2
	September	3rd	2·1
	"	12th	4·0
Merwara—			
Beawar	July	31st	4·2
	August	31st	2·2
	September	1st	2·3
	"	4th	2·4
	"	5th	2·5
Todgurh	July	30th	2·9
	September	3rd	2·9
	"	4th	2·3
	"	5th	2·5
Dawair	June	22nd	2·5
	July	30th	3·1
	"	31st	6·7
	August	22nd	2·3
	"	26th	2·2
	September	2nd	3·0
	"	3rd	6·9
	"	4th	2·0

The early rains were fitful, and in August there was a long break, but the heavy storm which passed over the district in the last few days of that month and early in September, and which gave very heavy rain, especially to the eastern portion of Ajmere, will not soon be forgotten.

14. The character of the season has already been sufficiently indicated, poor rains in May and the earlier part of the monsoon allowed but a comparatively small kharif area to be sown, but the spring harvest was a very fine one. Nearly all the tanks filled, a few in Ajmere, whose catchment area is small, did not fill, and the same may be said of Merwara. Jalia new tank did not fill, it depends on the tanks above it, and if they fill early in the season (which this year they did not), the later rains give a supply to it. The storm at the end of the rains broke a number of tanks in Ajmere.

15. *Supply of water and area irrigated per outlet.*—I give here the usual statement.

Statement showing area per mile of duct and sluice irrigated by new large tanks for 1884-85.

	Name of Tank and Crop.	Date of Irrigation.		Area irrigated.						Length of duct.		Number of outlet.		Number of water course.		Number of lifts.		Remarks.
		Commencing.	Ending.	1st mile.	2nd mile.	3rd mile.	4th mile.	5th mile.	Total.	Whole.	Used.	Whole.	Used.	Whole.	Used.	Whole.	Used.	
				Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Miles.	Miles.			No.				
Ajmere.	Bir. Kharif	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
	Bir. Rabi	19 12 '84 10 1 '85 23 2 '85 2 3 '85	9 1 '85 18 2 '85 1 3 '85 23 3 '85	2	180	125	93	...	400	8·90	4	51	23	89	75	4	4	
	Rajousi Kharif	25 9 '84 1 10 '84 14 10 '84	30 9 '84 7 10 '84 17 10 '84	5	...	...	...	...	5	3·75	1	19	2	22	2	...	...	
	Rajousi Rabi	14 11 '84 31 12 '84 5 2 '85	20 12 '84 19 1 '85 27 2 '85	20	51	...	...	...	71	3·75	2	19	9	22	20	...	...	
	Mukrera Kharif	Irrigation made by beds		3	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	1	Irrigated by lifts.
	Mukrera Rabi	"	"	6	...	...	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	Ditto.
	Ladpura Kharif	5 10 '84 16 10 '84	7 10 '84 22 10 '84	5	5	...	...	...	10	3·37	...	23	...	...	...	3	...	Irrigated from old tank.
	Ladpura Rabi	18 12 '84 5 1 '85 7 2 '85 6 3 '85 22 3 '85	2 1 '85 1 2 '85 27 2 '85 15 3 '85 26 3 '85	43	24	28	...	...	95	...	3	23	10	...	19	3	2	
Merwara.	Balad (new) Rabi	5 11 '84 21 12 '84 24 12 '84 10 1 '85 16 1 '85 31 1 '85 28 2 '85 2 3 '85 19 3 '85 25 3 '85	19 12 '84 21 12 '84 8 1 '85 14 1 '85 21 1 '85 14 2 '85 28 2 '85 17 3 '85 21 3 '85 31 3 '85	47	88	125	...	...	260	7·25	3	54	44	54	44	8	3	
	Parwarish Kharif	5 10 '84	9 10 '84	21	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	
	Parwarish Rabi	14 11 '84	23 12 '84															
	Dhonchla and Phoolsagar.	28 12 '84 10 1 '85 24 2 '85 6 3 '85	8 1 '85 21 2 '85 26 2 '85 16 3 '85	321	31	112	...	...	464	9·50	3	54	16	54	16	1	...	

It is, however, difficult to make any comparison between the various tanks, thus Jalia now irrigates with other tanks. Jalia has its outlets, but the other tanks have not, and the area of 29 acres per outlet which is brought out is useless, as much of the area was watered from village water-courses and not from outlets.

16. *Crops irrigated and their value.*—The following statement shows the crops grown and their estimated value :—

Crops.	Crop rate tanks.		Variably assessed tanks.		Fixed tanks.		Total.	
	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.	Area.	Estimated value.
	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R	Acres.	R
Sugarcane	10	923	2	50	2	50	14	1,023
Cotton	36	572	1,866	60,580	567	10,708	2,469	71,860
Indian-corn	39	410	6,301	52,415	3,758	31,297	10,098	1,08,510
Joar	5	11	39	277	89	248	133	536
Bajra	4	16	60	393	55	240	119	649
Til	5	40	100	1,159	115	1,050	220	2,249
Moong, moth, &c.	5	24	97	633	148	600	250	1,257
Rice	...	...	13	156	23	304	36	460
Garden produce	3	40	54	765	68	1,129	125	1,934
Wheat	260	4,141	2,333	44,123	1,217	15,188	3,810	63,452
Barley	816	9,776	4,021	52,418	3,279	30,696	8,116	92,890
Gram	79	1,038	912	11,867	173	1,158	1,164	14,063
Mixed grain	680	6,758	2,413	40,687	1,113	9,690	4,206	57,135
Garden produce	...	...	600	16,049	1	80	601	16,129
Opium	56	1,373	218	5,085	360	8,176	634	14,634
Miscellaneous	8	105	93	477	35	341	136	923
Total	2,006	25,227	19,122	3,11,522	11,003	1,10,955	32,131	4,47,704
Amount of water revenue	...	8,290	...	44,145	...	19,355	...	71,790
Percentage of water revenue on value of corps	...	32·86	...	14·17	...	17·44	...	16·25

Grain during the whole of the year was much cheaper than in the previous year, and this combined with the small area sown to cotton which was again due to the emptiness of the tanks and the absence of rain in May 1884, is the cause both of the decrease in the estimated value of the crops and the rise in the rates borne to it by the water revenue.

17. *Double-cropped lands.*—The double-cropped area has, as might be expected from the character of the season, increased very largely as compared with the previous year. The figures are :—

	Double-cropped Area.	
	1883-84.	1884-85.
	Acres.	Acres.
Ajmere	478	3,684
Merwara	3,332	5,388
Total	3,810	9,072

This increase needs no further explanation.

Administration.

18. I have been in charge of the revenue portion of the irrigation matters during the whole year. In Ajmere I have been assisted by Munshi Chuttan Lal and in Merwara by Munshi Imamuddin. I am much indebted to them for their good work.

19. In the review of last year's report the increased quantity of water available in tanks is noticed, and it is suggested that this is due to the policy of keeping the beds of tanks moist by not running off the water. I may be allowed to say that this is hardly a sufficient explanation of the real fact that there has been for a year or two more water available than there was formerly, inasmuch as the deliberate policy of retaining water in the tanks has only been adopted for the Bir Tank.

20. I am inclined to offer in explanations, two facts which my experience has led me to adopt. The first is improved administration, this is due solely to the number of men now available, formerly the whole staff consisted of a Superintendent of Irrigation, his clerk and a few men employed on the new tanks. All the settlement munserims are now used in the work, and now the new staff of supervisors will take their place. The waste of water which is checked by this means is very great indeed.

21. The other fact is connected also with this improved administration, and was suggested to me by a zemindar in Merwara whom I was questioning regarding the splendid fields of cotton grown under several tanks from the surplus water of last year where I have never seen so much cotton before. His explanation was the strictness with which the making of beds or kyaris in irrigated land is now insisted on. This cause is a possible cause, and I should much like to investigate it further, but some form of water metre is needed and they are very costly. There is another possible cause which I, however, do not offer with much confidence, and that is the existence of the jungles.

22. A draft irrigation regulation and rules on irrigation matters have been prepared and forwarded for the orders of the Chief Commissioner.

IRRIGATION BRANCH. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. **RAJPUTANA PROVINCE.**

ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR 1884-85.

No. I.—General Abstract of financial results showing the estimated cost of construction of Irrigation and Navigation Works, the Capital outlay thereon, the Revenue derived therefrom, and the Working Expenses.

H.—PUBLIC WORKS NOT CLASSED AS PRODUCTIVE.

XXXI and 44.—Irrigation and Navigation Works.

Name of Project.	Estimated cost of construction.			Capital outlay. During 1884-85.			Capital outlay. To end of 1884-85.			Receipts during 1884-85.			Working Expenses during 1884-85.			Net Result (Difference between Revenue and Working Expenses.)			
	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Water-rates, &c.	Collected with Land Revenue.	Total.	Direct charges.	Indirect charges.	Total.	Excess Revenue (surplus).	Excess expenditure (deficit).	Rate per cent. Of excess revenue.	Rate per cent. Of excess expenditure.
	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R	R
Tanks in Ajmere Sub-Collectorate	4,27,459	1,090	4,28,549	3,599	66	3,665	4,25,794	2,346	4,28,140	3,431	38,065	41,496	17,310	333	17,643	23,853	...	5·67	...
Tanks in Beawar Sub-Collectorate	1,72,486	200	1,72,686	...	...	...	1,72,727	520	1,73,247	1,304	34,186	35,490	9,299	153	9,452	26,038	...	15·03	...
Tanks in Todgarh Sub-Collectorate	1,13,086	1,392	1,14,478	...	...	...	1,11,385	1,111	1,12,496	590	21,520	22,110	4,924	74	4,998	17,112	...	15·21	...
Bheer Reservoir	2,03,039	397	2,03,436	...	...	...	2,01,781	9,555	2,11,336	704	...	704	681	9	690	14	...	...	...
Bulad "	93,434	764	94,198	...	...	...	88,214	14,866	1,03,080	795	...	795	1,361	24	1,385	...	590	...	0·57
Jalia "	3,16,047	1,880	3,17,927	...	...	...	2,81,477	16,441	2,97,918	1,834	...	1,834	1,920	35	1,955	...	121	...	0·04
Ladhpura "	56,958	3,420	60,378	...	...	...	59,153	2,981	62,134	566	...	566	415	5	420	146	...	0·23	...
Makrera "	1,29,617	17,981	1,47,598	—843	...	—843	82,309	8,921	91,230	330	...	330	139	...	139	191	...	0·21	...
Rajaosi "	38,579	408	38,987	...		...	38,501	1,539	40,040	265	...	265	367	3	370	...	105	...	0·26
Chitor Tank	24,997	993	25,990	—347	—1	—348	24,910	643	25,553	20	...	20	1,162	24	1,186	...	1,166	...	4·56
Total	15,75,702	28,525	16,04,227	2,409	65	2,474	14,86,251	58,923	15,45,174	9,839	93,771	1,03,610	(a)37,578	660	38,238	65,372	...	4·23	...

(a) Includes R7,885 on account of share of Collection and District Revenue Establishment charges in the Civil Department.

W. GOODENOUGH BAYLY,
Examiner of P. W. Accounts, Rajputana.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE STATEMENT OF PRICES CURRENT (RETAIL) OF FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE 1st HALF OF AUGUST 1886, PUBLISHED IN PAGE 1210 OF THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE "GAZETTE OF INDIA" DATED 11th SEPTEMBER 1886.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
		Quantities per Rupee in seers of 80 tolas.													
Province.	District.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Jowar or Cholum (*Sorghum vulgare*).	Bajra or Cumbu (*Pennisetum typhoideum*).	Marua or Ragi (*Eleusine Coracana*).	Kangni or Kakun, Italian millet (*Setaria italica*).	Gram, Chenna, Chola, Kadalay or Sunaga (*Cicer arietinum*).	Maize (*Zea Mays*).	Arhar or Thúr Cadjan Pea (*Cajanus indicus*).	Firewood.	Salt.	Remarks.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
	REVISED.														
Madras.	Ganjam	11 13	...	13 0	13 14	...	...	23 6	...	...	...	...	215 13	13 13	
	Vizagapatam	12 0	...	9 0	10 3	21 10	21 13	23 3	...	...	...	...	97 3	12 14	
	Godavery	10 13	...	14 6	16 0	26 14	26 6	29 2	...	...	...	...	243 0	14 0	
	Kistna	6 14	...	13 8	14 11	18 3	...	25 8	...	...	...	...	145 13	14 10	
	Nellore	10 13	...	11 14	14 0	23 0	20 14	25 8	...	...	...	...	93 5	14 13	
	Cuddapah	14 0	...	12 0	13 11	22 2	24 11	25 8	...	...	...	...	194 6	14 14	
	Anantapur	12 8	...	10 11	11 14	22 11	22 10	25 11	...	...	...	...	194 6	13 2	
	Bellary	14 6	...	12 5	13 0	24 11	23 8	29 2	...	...	...	...	97 3	13 2	
	Kurnool	12 11	...	11 6	12 3	25 0	23 2	...	...	...	...	...	138 13	13 5	
	Madras	11 0	...	12 10	14 8	20 3	21 2	25 5	...	...	...	...	85 2	14 8	
	Chingleput	...	...	12 0	13 13	...	21 2	24 11	...	...	...	...	97 3	14 11	
	North Arcot	10 3	...	13 2	14 2	...	...	29 14	...	...	...	...	140 0	14 6	
	South Arcot	9 6	...	13 14	14 14	...	25 6	26 3	...	...	...	...	201 11	14 6	
	Tanjore	9 14	...	16 3	...	...	25 6	33 3	...	...	...	...	166 3	13 13	
	Trichinopoly	9 3	...	15 8	15 14	25 3	20 5	28 13	...	...	...	...	121 8	15 0	
	Madura	10 14	...	14 5	14 13	29 3	23 8	29 8	...	...	...	...	116 10	15 0	
	Tinnevelly	9 3	...	12 11	13 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70 0	17 0	
	Coimbatore	9 13	...	12 10	13 10	20 14	23 14	23 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	13 11	
	Nilgiris	9 3	...	9 10	10 6	16 14	16 13	18 0	...	...	...	...	161 13	11 0	
	Salem	10 3	...	11 3	13 11	27 5	19 11	27 6	...	...	...	...	186 10	15 13	
	South Canara	8 8	...	13 10	14 13	...	...	17 8	...	...	...	...	122 8	16 3	
	Malabar	9 6	...	12 2	12 10	...	...	19 0	...	...	...	...	121 8	14 6	

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE
(*Statistical Branch*).

D. BARBOUR,
Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

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☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

CONTENTS.

PART I.

Government of India Notifications, Appointments, Promotions, &c.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

PUBLIC.

PROCLAMATION.

Simla, the 25th September, 1886.

Whereas it is necessary for the purposes of the Statute 33 Vic., Cap. 3, Section 1, and of the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, 8 and 10, that Upper Burma should be under the administration of a Chief Commissioner;

And whereas it is expedient for other purposes that the whole of the Province of Burma as constituted by the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886, Section 2, should be under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of the territory known formerly as British Burma and now as Lower Burma;

It is hereby proclaimed that the Governor-General in Council has, in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by the Statute 17 and 18 Vic., Cap. 77, Section 3, taken Upper Burma under his immediate authority and management with the sanction and approbation of the Secretary of State for India, and placed Upper Burma under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of Lower Burma, who shall henceforth be styled the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

By order of the Governor-General in Council,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Offg. Secy. to the Government of India.

NOTIFICATIONS.—MEDICAL.

Simla, the 20th September, 1886.

No. 480.—The services of the undermentioned Commissioned Officers of the Indian Medical Service are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Military Department:—

Surgeon-Major B. Gupta, M.B.
Surgeon B. Doyle.
Surgeon T. H. Sweeny.
Surgeon L. A. Waddell, M.B.
Surgeon T. R. Macdonald, M.B.
Surgeon F. S. Peck.

JUDICIAL.

The 20th September, 1886.

No. 1389.—Mr. F. J. Marsden, Barrister-at-Law, received charge of the office of Administrator-General of Bengal from Mr. L. P. D. Broughton on the 1st instant.

PATENTS.

The 20th September, 1886.

No. 1185.—Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of Act XV of 1859, in the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department. Copies have been sent to one of the Secretaries to each of the Governments of Bengal, Fort St. George, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces. A copy of every specification is open to public inspection, at all reasonable hours, at the Office of the Secretary to the Government of India in the Home Department at the Presidency, upon payment of a fee of one rupee. A certified copy of any specification will be given to any person requiring the same on payment of the expense of copying.—

No. 116 *of* 1886.—Leon Camel, of Lyons in the Republic of France, for an apparatus for mechanically joining on the ends of filaments in reeling silk.

No. 117 *of* 1886.—Leon Camel, of Lyons in the Republic of France, for an improved arrangement of apparatus for reeling silk.

A. P. MACDONNELL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.—FORESTS.

Simla, the 24th September, 1886.

No. 848 *F.*—In supersession of the Notification of the Home Department No. 252 F., dated the 9th April last, it is hereby notified that Mr. H. H. Davis, Deputy Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in Bengal and officiating in the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, held the appointment of Deputy Conservator of the 1st Grade substantively *pro tempore* from the 11th November, 1885, to the 20th June, 1886 (inclusive), reverting to his officiating appointment in that grade on the 21st June, 1886; and that Mr. H. C. Hill, Deputy Conservator of the 2nd Grade in Burma and officiating Conservator of Forests in the Punjab, is appointed permanently to the 1st Grade of Deputy Conservators, with effect from the 21st June, 1886.

METEOROLOGY.

The 24th September, 1886.

No. 147-133-8 *—Meteo.*—Surgeon-Major W. Nolan, M.A., M.D., Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, who was appointed in Notification No. 118 of the 13th ultimo to officiate as Meteorological Reporter for Western India, having been granted one year's furlough by the Government of Bombay, Surgeon J. Parker, M.D., M. Ch. (Ireland), L.M. (Dublin), the officer appointed to act for him as Superintendent of the Colaba Lunatic Asylum, is also appointed to officiate as Meteorological Reporter for Western India, in addition to his own duties, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. F. Chambers.

C. J. LYALL,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 24th September, 1886.

No. 1259 *G.*—Hyder Ali Khan, Attaché to the Resident at Hyderabad, sub. *pro tem.*, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 1st March, 1886.

The 20th September, 1886.

No. 3383 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with much satisfaction the intelligence that the undermentioned Talukdars of the Mahikantha in the Bombay Presidency have abolished all transit duties hitherto levied in their respective estates:—

The Chief of Malpur.
" " " Ranasan.
" " " Walasna.
" " " Magodi.
" " " Dadhalia.
" " " Dabha.
" " " Wadagam.
" " " Waktapur.
" " " Mehmudpura.

The 23rd September, 1886.

No. 3442 *I.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to extend Act X of 1886 (an Act to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and certain other Acts), with the exception of sections 3, 4 and 20, and so much of section 12 as enacts the new section 475 A of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, to the Cantonment of Secunderabad, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(1) *For* "the Local Government," "that Government," and "a Local Government," wherever those words occur, *read* "the Resident of Hyderabad."

(2) In section 23, *for* "British India," wherever these words occur, *read* "the Cantonment of Secunderabad."

(3) In section 25, *for* "within the territories subject to the same Local Government," wherever those words occur, *read* "in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts."

(4) In the last clause of section 25, omit the word "other."

The 24th September, 1886.

No. 3457 *I.*—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, XV of 1872, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to appoint the Reverend T. E. F. Morton, Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to be a Marriage Registrar in respect of the territories of the Native States in the Rajputana Agency.

H. M. DURAND,
Secretary to the Government of India.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE.

Simla, the 22nd September, 1886.

No. 3310.—*Monthly Preliminary Statement of Receipts and Payments at Civil Treasuries in India.*

August 1886. **(Lakhs of Rupees.)**

[For the explanation of these heads, see *Gazette of India*, dated 22nd December, 1883, Part I, page 497.]	In August 1886-87.	In August 1885-86.	To end of August 1886-87.	To end of August 1885-86.	Whole year. Budget, 1886-87.	Whole year. Actuals, Preliminary 1885-86.
Civil Revenue.						
Land Revenue (including Land Revenue due to Irrigation)	51	48	7,81	7,07	23,32	23,15
Opium	91	85	3,81	3,00	6,23	8,94
Salt	44	37	2,22	2,03	6,39	6,34
Stamps	34	31	1,00	1,04	3,60	3,66
Excise	34	31	1,80	1,71	4,14	4,15
Provincial Rates	5	5	1,03	1,09	2,91	2,98
Customs	6	8	45	47	1,17	1,20
Assessed Taxes	10	4	47	41	1,34	50
Forest (Madras and Bombay only)	2	2	11	10	42	43
Registration	3	3	14	14	31	31
Tributes from Native States	5	3	10	18	71	70
Other Civil Revenue	30	34	1,26	1,20	3,20	3,13
TOTAL CIVIL REVENUE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	3,21	2,91	21,40	21,29	56,83	55,49
Civil Expenditure.						
Interest on Ordinary Debt and that on Productive Public Works	— 47	— 48	— 1,57	— 1,71	— 3,82	— 3,81
Opium	— 28	— 37	— 2,01	— 2,29	— 2,65	— 3,05
Other Civil Expenditure	— 1,74	— 1,53	— 8,37	— 8,51	— 22,45	— 20,99
TOTAL CIVIL EXPENDITURE DIRECTLY BROUGHT TO ACCOUNT: GROSS	— 2,49	— 2,38	— 11,95	— 12,51	— 28,92	— 27,85
Extraordinary Receipts	...	..	...	...	...	+ 2,17
Receipts into Civil Treasuries from, and issues from those Treasuries to, the following Non-Civil Departments.						
[The figures comprising Revenue, Expenditure, and Debt and Remittance Transactions.]						
Post Office (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than issues)	+ 29	+ 5	+ 1,76	+ 15	+ 49	+ 91
Forest, Telegraph, Marine (Net as above)	— 1	— 2	— 7	— 21	— 1	— 33
Guaranteed and Subsidized Railways (Net as above)	+ 28	+ 23	+ 2,03	+ 2,14	+ 4,07	+ 4,99
Do. Repayment of surplus profits, &c.	...	...	— 4	— 1	— 42	— 47
Military Receipts	+ 5	+ 5	+ 33	+ 34	+ 83	+ 1,13
Military Issue	— 1,02	— 1,07	— 5,43	— 6,49	— 12,99	— 14,78
Public Works Department—						
State Railways Receipts	+ 38	+ 23	+ 2,16	+ 1,47	— 2,35 (Receipts and Issues together)	+ 4,28
" " Issues	— 55	— 42	— 3,47	— 2,54		— 5,97
East Indian Railway Receipts	+ 20	+ 27	+ 1,84	+ 1,76	+ 2,80 (Receipts and Issues together)	+ 4,18
" " " Issues	— 12	— 9	— 55	— 52		— 1,35
Ordinary Branches Receipts	+ 18	+ 13	+ 88	+ 64	— 5,44 (Receipts and Issues together)	+ 1,70
" " Issues	— 46	— 57	— 2,59	— 3,06		— 7,58
TOTAL NON-CIVIL DEPARTMENTS	— 69	— 1,16	— 3,35	— 6,33	— 13,02	— 13,29
Civil Debt and Remittance Transactions.						
Permanent Debt (Net: + Receipts more, — Receipts less, than payments)	...	...	— 1,08	— 6	— 2	— 48
Mint Certificates and Bullion Advances (Net as above)	— 4	— 13	— 26	...	...	+ 17
Exchange on Remittance Account	— 56	— 10	— 1,24	— 63	— 4,55	— 3,34
Council Bills paid (including Telegraphic) at Rs. 10 per £	— 96	— 32	— 3,58	— 3,34	— 13,33	— 11,16
Other Debt heads (Net as above)	— 40	— 1	— 25	+ 21	+ 1,23	— 1,50
TOTAL DEBT AND REMITTANCE TRANSACTIONS	— 1,96	— 56	— 6,41	— 3,82	— 16,67	— 16,31
GRAND TOTAL RECEIPTS AND ISSUES	— 1,93	— 1,19	— 31	— 1,37	— 1,78	+ 21
Opening Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	14,37	12,36	12,75	12,54	12,40	12,54
Closing Cash Balance in Treasuries and Presidency Banks	12,44	11,17	12,44	11,17	10,62	12,75

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The 24th September, 1886.

No. 3333.—Mr. W. T. Piercy having returned from leave on medical certificate, and having been posted as Assistant Comptroller-General, Paper Currency Department, assumed charge of that appointment before noon on the 11th September, 1886.

J. F. FINLAY,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 24th September, 1886.

APPOINTMENTS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

No. 632.—The following extract, paragraphs 1 and 2, from a letter from the Secretary of State for India, No. 216, dated 26th August, 1886, is published for general information :

" 1. The undermentioned probationers for the Indian Medical Service, having completed a course of instruction at the Army Medical School, and being reported qualified, have been appointed Surgeons on the Bengal Establishment, their commissions as such bearing date the 1st April, 1886 :—

William Grant Thorold.
Patrick Hehir.
Narendra Prasanna Sinha.
Charles Mactaggart.
Lionel John Pisani.
Basanta Kumar Basu.
John Fenton Evans.
William Rice Edwards.
Henry Fooks.
Arthur Cecil Deare.
Ernest Hudson.
George James Hamilton Bell.
Joseph Thomas Daly.
William Henry Banner Robinson.
Arthur William Dawson.
Henry Anderson Sheppard.

" 2. They will be entitled to count as service for pension the period of their residence at the Army Medical School, *viz.*, from 1st April to 28th July, 1886, inclusive."

No. 633.—Brigade-Surgeon J. C. Morice, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Deputy Surgeon-General, with temporary rank, during the absence of Deputy Surgeon-General G. Farrell on field service. Dated 6th September, 1886.

No. 634.—Brigade-Surgeon C. P. Costello, Indian Medical Service, Bengal Establishment, to be Administrative Medical Officer of the Quetta District, *vice* Brigade-Surgeon A. F. Bradshaw, proceeded to Egypt. Dated 5th September, 1886.

No. 635.—MILITARY ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT—

Colonel H. G. Saunders, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade;

Captain F. F. R. Burgess, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, to be Military Accountant, 1st Class, 2nd Grade;

Captain W. R. LeG. Anderson, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade, *seconded;*

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Major, Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 1st Grade;

Lieutenant H. Melvill, Military Accountant, 3rd Class, to be Military Accountant, 2nd Class, 2nd Grade;

Lieutenant H. F. S. Ramsden, Assistant Military Accountant, to be Military Accountant, 3rd Class,—

with effect from the 17th August, 1886, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel C. J. Durand, Military Accountant, 1st Class, 1st Grade, retired.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Mussoorie Volunteer Rifle Corps.

No. 636.—Mr. P. McTighe to be Lieutenant, *vice* Lieutenant Sheehan, who becomes supernumerary.

Burma State Railway Volunteer Corps.

No. 637.—Major H. Rigg to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Major W. Innes, Eastern Bengal State Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, to be Major, to complete the establishment.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

No. 638.—Colonel C. W. R. Chester, Bengal S. C., is granted leave out of India, (p. a.) for one year, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 2nd September, 1886. —Pension service,—over thirty years.

No. 639.—The undermentioned officer is granted leave out of India under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, with effect from the date on which he is struck off duty :—

Lieutenant G. R. Brown, Bengal S. C., 1st Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment, (p. a.) for one year.—Pension service,—seven years and 245 days.

No. 640.—The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secretary of State for India :—

Brigadier-General Sir C. M. MacGregor, K.C.B., C.S.I., C.I.E., Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for six months.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. W. Grant, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. Y. Murray, Cavalry, (p. a.) for twenty-one days.

Captain St. J. F. Michell, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for three months.

Lieutenant W. J. Newell, Bengal S. C., (m.c.) for six months.

Lieutenant W. R. Little, Bengal S. C., (m. c.) for two months.

No. 641.—Captain T. F. T. Fowle, R.A., Ordnance Department, is granted leave in India, (p. a.) to the 31st October, 1886, in extension of that granted him in G. G. O. No. 414 of 1886.

LONDON GAZETTE.

No. 642.—The following extracts are published for general information :—

"London Gazette," dated the 17th August, 1886, pages 4008 to 4010.

"BUCKINGHAM PALACE,
17th August, 1886.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel Arthur W. Becher, Bengal Cavalry, to be Equerry, *vice* Captain Sir Maurice Fitzgerald, Bart., Knight of Kerry, resigned."

* * * *

"WAR OFFICE;
Pall Mall, 17th August, 1886.

MEMORANDA.

Deputy-Assistant Commissary Andrew Lyttle, Bengal Establishment, has been granted the honorary rank of Lieutenant. Dated 4th June, 1886."

"INDIA OFFICE;
17th August, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces :—

Colonel Charles James Jennings, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1886.

Colonel John Jacob, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 8th June, 1886.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August, 1886.

Major Vincent Lewis Mathias, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th June, 1886.

Major Charles Theodore Echalaz, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st June, 1886.

Deputy Surgeon-General Alfred James Dale, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 23rd July, 1886.

Surgeon-Major Alexander Gibb Grant, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 18th August, 1886.

The undermentioned Officer has been permitted to resign the Service :—

Surgeon Robert James Taafe, Bengal Medical Establishment. Dated 18th May, 1886.

The following Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-General.

Colonel Charles James Jennings, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 1st July, 1886.

To be Colonel.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Hay, Bombay Staff Corps. Dated 23rd August, 1886.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Vincent Lewis Mathias, Madras Staff Corps. Dated 25th June, 1886.

Major Charles Theodore Echalaz, Bombay Infantry. Dated 1st June, 1886.

The Queen has approved of the following Promotions among the Officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Military Forces made by the Governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels. Dated 8th June, 1886 :—

Major Charles Edward Salkeld.
Major John Ronald Campbell.
Major Edward Harris Steel.
Major Frederick Alexander Wilson.
Major Vincent Rivaz.
Major and Colonel Arthur Conolly.

To be Major.

Captain Annesley John Garrett. Dated 29th May, 1886.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant Hugh Frederick Lyons-Montgomery. Dated 13th June, 1886.
Lieutenant Charles James Orr. Dated 23rd June, 1886.

BENGAL INFANTRY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major Joseph George Thomson Carruthers. Dated 8th June, 1886.
Major Aislabie Landon. Dated 8th June, 1886.
Major Beville Grenville Vyvyan. Dated 8th June, 1886."

"London Gazette," dated the 20th August, 1886, page 4080.

"INDIA OFFICE;
20th August, 1886.

The Queen has approved the following Admissions to the Indian Medical Service :—

To be Surgeons. Dated 1st April, 1886 :

BENGAL.

William Grant Thorold.
Patrick Hehir.
Narendra Prasanna Sinha.
Charles Mactaggart.
Lionel John Pisani.
Basanta Kumar Basu.
John Fenton Evans.
William Rice Edwards.
Henry Fooks.
Arthur Cecil Dearc.
Ernest Hudson.
George James Hamilton Bell.
Joseph Thomas Daly.
William Henry Banner Robinson.
Arthur William Dawson.
Henry Anderson Sheppard."

PROMOTIONS.

No. 643.—The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

To be Colonels in the Army.

Lieutenant-Colonel Maurice Tweedie, Bombay S. C.,—20th September, 1886.
Lieutenant-Colonel William Nesbitt Wroughton, Madras S. C.,—23rd September, 1886.

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Captains.

Lieutenant John Graham Smith,—21st September, 1886.
Lieutenant Alexander Edward Pelham Burn,—21st September, 1886.

Lieutenant George William Younghusband,—21st September, 1886.

INDIAN ARMY.

To be Lieutenant-Colonels.

Major and Colonel John Howard Broome, General List, Infantry,—18th September, 1886.

Major Eric Colvin Sutherland Jackson, General List, Infantry,—20th September, 1886.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

To be Deputy Surgeon-General.

Brigade-Surgeon George Farrell, *vice* Deputy Surgeon-General J. Brake, retired. Dated 2nd September, 1886.

No. 644.—NATIVE ARMY—

8th Bengal Infantry.

Havildar Sáhib Khan to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Núr Sháh Ali, invalided, with effect from the 1st May, 1886.

Jemadar Ghúlám Jaláni to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Rústam Khán, invalided;

Jemadar Jwála Singh to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Jawáhir Singh, invalided;

Havildar Nihál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jwála Singh, promoted;

Havildar Ahmadzái Khán to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Ghúlám Jaláni, promoted,—

with effect from the 6th August, 1886.

38th Bengal Infantry.

Jemadar Khúbi to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Bahádur Singh, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment;

Jemadar Kallú to be Subadar, *vice* Subadar Púran Singh, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment;

Havildar Búdha to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Jangbír Muggar, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment;

Havildar Khúsyál Singh to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Santbír, transferred to the 2nd Battalion, 4th Goorkha Regiment;

Havildar Rájrúp to be Jemadar, *vice* Jemadar Khúbi, promoted,—

with effect from the 26th May, 1886.

No. 645.—ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—

Store-Sergeant William Blazey, Gun Carriage Factory, Madras, to be Sub-Conductor, on probation, with effect from the 13th August, 1886, *vice* Sub-Conductor J. F. Tripp, seconded.

RETIREMENTS.

No. 646.—Colonel Frederick Wheeler, Bengal S. C., is permitted to retire from the service, subject to Her Majesty's approval. Dated 24th September, 1886.

No. 647.—Brigade-Surgeon Robert Sander Bateson is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 1st September, 1886, subject to Her Majesty's approval.

REWARDS.

No. 648.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA—

The Governor-General in Council is pleased to admit the undermentioned Native Officers to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with effect from the dates specified:—

MADRAS.

To the 1st Class, with the title of Sirdar Bahadur.

Subadar-Major Hússain Khán, *Bahádur*, 15th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Shaik Muctoom, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—8th May, 1886.

Subadar-Major Goláb Khan, *Bahadur*, 25th Madras Infantry, *vice* pensioned Subadar-Major Latchman Sing, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—18th June, 1886.

Subadar Rajahlingam, *Bahadur*, Queen's Own, Madras Sappers and Miners, *vice* pensioned Subadar Gúlám Nabhí, *Sirdar Bahadur*, deceased,—1st July, 1886.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Simla, the 24th September, 1886.

Under clause 26 of the Regulations appended to the Regimental Debts Act of 1863, it is notified that report of the death of the undermentioned commissioned officer, on the date specified, was received in the Military Department between the 21st August and the 24th September, 1886:

Corps.	Rank and Name.	Date of Decease.	Place of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Remarks.
Army Veterinary Department.	Veterinary-Surgeon F. Garratt	16th September, 1886.	Meerut ...	...	

Statement of Deposits on account of Estates between the 11th and the 24th September, 1886.

On whose account.	Rank.	Corps.	Date of Decease.	Testate or Intestate.	Total unclaimed amount deposited.	Amount paid in India.	Date to which claims will be received.
					Rs. A. P.		
Claude Frank Boileau (a)	Lieutenant ...	South Yorkshire Regt.,—attached to 2nd Bengal Infantry.	29th March, 1886.	No will found.	1,389 2 6	...	24th November, 1886.

(a) *Next-of-kin—Father*,—Colonel F. W. Boileau, Commandant, Deoli Irregular Force, Deoli.

O. R. NEWMARCH, *Major-General*,
Secretary to the Government of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Simla, the 17th September, 1886.

No. 235.—Mr. R. A. Way, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, sub. *pro tem.*, State Railways, is appointed to act as Engineer-in-Chief and Manager of the Tirhoot State Railway, during the absence of Mr. H. Bell on privilege leave, or until further orders.

The 20th September, 1886.

No. 238.—Colonel A. J. Filgate, R.E., Accountant-General and Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department, having vacated his appointment under Rule III of Public Works Department Resolution No. 293, dated 3rd September, 1880, is reappointed to that post, with effect from 19th September, 1886.

The 21st September, 1886.

No. 239.—Mr. G. F. Mathew, C.I.E., Class II, Superior Revenue Establishment of State Railways, Traffic Department, is granted extraordinary leave for twelve months under Section 134 of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave for twelve months notified in Bombay Government Notification No. 18 (Railway), dated 5th November, 1885.

No. 240.—Messrs. R. L. Campbell and H. T. Gwyther, Executive Engineers, 4th Grade, *temporary rank*, State Railways, are transferred from the Establishment under the Chief Commissioner of Assam to that under the Director-General of Railways.

No. 241.—Mr. P. Duncan, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, State Railways, whose services have been lent to the Indian Midland Railway Company, is granted furlough for twelve months, with the necessary subsidiary leave, under Sections 132 and 136 of the Civil Leave Code.

The 23rd September, 1886.

No. 242.—Mr. J. Durrand, Sub-Engineer, 1st Grade, attached to State Railways, is promoted to the Honorary rank of Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

No. 243.—Mr. H. W. Warden, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, officiating Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Madras, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways, Bombay.

The 24th September, 1886.

No. 244.—The services of Mr. J. W. Brassington, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Rajputana, on his return from furlough, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of Madras.

TELEGRAPH.

The 20th September, 1886.

No. 236.—Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., Superintendent, 3rd Grade, Indian Telegraph Department, is, on return from privilege leave, appointed to officiate as a Superintendent, 2nd Grade, with effect from 29th August, 1886.

No. 237.—Consequent on the officiating promotion of Mr. C. E. Pitman, C.I.E., on return from privilege leave, to Superintendent, 2nd Grade, from 29th August, 1886, Mr. W. Williams, officiating Superintendent, 2nd Grade, reverted to his substantive rank of Superintendent, 3rd Grade, from that date.

H. A. BROWNLOW, *Colonel, R.E.*,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

☞ Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART IV.

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[Second publication.]

The following Act of the Governor General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 17th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVII OF 1886.

An Act to annex the Town and Fort of Jhánsí and certain adjacent Territory to the Jhánsí District, and for certain other purposes.

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Jhánsí and Morar Act, 1886; and

(2) It shall come into force on a date to be appointed in this behalf by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, which date is in this Act referred to as the commencement of this Act.

PART I.

WHEREAS since the beginning of March, 1886, the town and fort of Jhánsí have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness the Maháráj Scindia in exchange for the cantonment of Morar which has been ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas the town and fort of Jhánsí have been declared by the Governor-General in Council to be subject to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the North-Western Provinces;

And whereas it is proposed that certain lands adjacent to the Jhánsí district should be ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by His Highness in exchange for certain other lands to be ceded to His Highness in full sovereignty by the British Government;

And whereas it is expedient that the town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands to be ceded to the British Government should be annexed to the Jhánsí district, and that the law in force therein should be the same as the law in force in that district;

And whereas it is also expedient that the town and fort, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government, should, for the purposes of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, form part of the Jhánsí district; XIV of 1874.

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Annexation of ceded lands to Jhánsí district.

2. The town and fort of Jhánsí, and the lands which may be ceded to the British Government in accordance with the proposal referred to in the preamble to this Part, shall, in the case of the town and fort, from the commencement of this Act, and, in the case of any of the lands, from the date of the cession thereof, be deemed to be part of the Jhánsí district.

Assimilation of law in force in ceded lands to law in force in Jhánsí district.

3. All enactments which at the commencement of this Act, or at the date of the cession of any of the lands referred to in the last foregoing section, are or shall be in force in the Jhánsí district and not in the town and fort of Jhánsí or in those lands, shall then come into force in the town and fort or in those lands, as the case may be.

Ceded lands to become part of the scheduled district of Jhánsí.

4. On and from the commencement of this Act, or the date of the cession of any of those lands, as the case may be, the town and fort of Jhánsí and the lands shall be deemed to form part of the district of Jhánsí mentioned in Part IV of the first schedule to the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874. XIV of 1874.

5. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences which have been done, taken or passed in or with respect to the town and fort of Jhánsí since the beginning of March, 1886, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of acts done since the beginning of March, 1886.

PART II.

And whereas it is expedient that decrees and orders passed by the Civil and Revenue Courts of His Highness in cases which would have been cognizable by the Civil and Revenue Courts of the Jhánsí district under the Code of Civil Procedure or the Jhánsi Courts Act, 1867, or the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881, if the territory ceded by His Highness had been part of the Jhánsí district at the time of the institution of the cases, should be capable of being executed as if they had been made by the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

XIV of 1882. XVIII of 1867. XII of 1881.

And whereas the period of limitation prescribed for suits in the territories of His Highness is twelve years, and it is expedient that persons having just claims which, but for the cession of territory, they might have enforced in the Courts of His Highness, should not be debarred from enforcing those claims by reason of a shorter period of limitation being prescribed for any class of suits by the law in force in the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient that suits pending in the Courts of His Highness and left undetermined by those Courts by reason of cession of territory should be continued in the Courts of the Jhánsí district;

And whereas it is expedient to remove doubts as to the effect of the law in force in the Jhánsí district, with respect to registration and stamps, on documents and instruments to which at the time of their execution the law of His Highness applied and the law of British India did not apply;

It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

6. (*1*) An application for the execution of a decree or order passed by a Civil or Revenue Court of His Highness in any such case as is referred to in the first clause of the preamble to this Part may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, be made to any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which may be specified by the Deputy Commissioner in that behalf in his order giving the sanction.

Execution of decrees of Gwalior Courts.

(*2*) If in any case the Deputy Commissioner is of opinion that for special reasons the sanction ought to be withheld or ought to be granted subject to conditions, he may either withhold his sanction or permit the application to be made on any conditions which in the circumstances he deems it proper to impose; but in either of those cases he shall record the reasons in writing.

(*3*) The fact that an application is barred by the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, may be sufficient cause for withholding sanction to the making of the application, but in any case in which the holder of the decree or order has been debarred from enforcing it by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, and to which the Deputy Commissioner sees fit to apply the provisions of that Act, the Deputy Commissioner shall, in computing the period of limitation, exclude therefrom the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act. XV of 1877.

(*4*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner sanctioning or refusing to sanction the making of an application under this section, or imposing conditions with respect thereto, shall be final.

7. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, or in any other enactment, the Deputy Commissioner may, within such term, not exceeding two years from the commencement of this Act, as the Local Government may prescribe in this behalf, admit any suit of a nature cognizable by the Courts of British India, which, if there had not been a cession of territory and the suit had been instituted in a Court of His Highness having jurisdiction with respect thereto, would not be liable to be dismissed by that Court by reason of its being barred by any law of limitation. XV of 1877.

Extension of period of limitation for certain suits.

(*2*) In the computation of the period of limitation for a suit referred to in sub-section (*1*) which the plaintiff has been debarred from instituting by reason of the cession of the town and fort of Jhánsí to the British Government, there shall be excluded from the period the time which has elapsed between the cession of the town and fort and the commencement of this Act.

(*3*) Subject to revision by the Commissioner of the Jhánsí Division, an order of the Deputy Commissioner admitting or refusing to admit a suit under sub-section (*1*) shall be final.

8. An original suit pending in a Court of His Highness and left undetermined by that Court by reason of cession of territory may be continued, under the law of limitation applicable to that Court but otherwise in accordance with the law and procedure of British Indian Courts, in any Court in the Jhánsí district subordinate to the Court of the Commissioner which the Deputy Commissioner may appoint in that behalf.

Continuance of pending suits.

9. The provisions of the law of British India with respect to the consequences of documents being unregistered or instruments being unstamped shall not apply to any document or instrument which may have been executed before a date to be prescribed in this behalf by the Local Government, and to which the law of His Highness applied, and the law of British India did not apply, at the time of its execution.

Saving in favour of unregistered documents and unstamped instruments.

PART III.

And whereas it is expedient that traders and others who were entitled immediately before the cession of the cantonment of Morar to institute certain suits in, or make applications for or with respect to the execution of certain decrees to, a Civil Court at Morar should be enabled to institute those suits in, and make those applications to, the Civil Courts at Jhánsí and Agra, and at any other place from time to time appointed in this behalf by the Governor-General in Council, and that the period of limitation in these cases should be extended;

It is hereby further enacted as follows:—

Suits for debt formerly cognizable in a Morar Court to be cognizable in Courts at certain other places.

10. (1) Any person who at the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar was entitled to institute in a Civil Court at Morar a suit of any of the descriptions referred to in articles 50 to 54 (both inclusive) or articles 56 to 64 (both inclusive) or articles 66 to 75 (both inclusive) of the second schedule to the Indian Limitation Act, 1877, (XV of 1877) or to make to any such Court an application for or with respect to the execution of a decree in any such suit, may institute the suit or make the application in any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place appointed in that behalf by the Governor-General in Council, which would have jurisdiction in the suit to be instituted, or, as the case may be, would have had jurisdiction in the suit in which the decree to be executed was passed, if the cause of action had arisen within the local limits of its jurisdiction.

(2) Notwithstanding anything in any enactment or notification to the contrary, any Civil Court at Jhánsí or Agra, or other place aforesaid, in which any such suit or application as is referred to in sub-section (1) is instituted or made shall, subject to the provisions of that sub-section, have jurisdiction to dispose of it.

(3) In computing the period of limitation for any suit or application referred to in this section, the time which has elapsed between the date of the cession of the cantonment of Morar and the commencement of this Act shall be excluded.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XVIII OF 1886.

An Act to amend Act XXXVI of 1858.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 (*an Act relating to Lunatic Asylums*); It is hereby enacted as follows :—

New section inserted after section 6.

1. After section 6 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Detention of supposed lunatics under observation.

"6 A. (*1*) Where a person found wandering at large who is deemed to be a lunatic, or where a person believed to be dangerous by reason of lunacy, is apprehended and sent to the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, or where, on report or information that a person deemed to be a lunatic is not under proper care and control or is cruelly treated or neglected, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police sends for him and then determines to proceed as prescribed in section 4 of this Act, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, on the request of the medical officer, may, by order in writing, authorise the detention of the supposed lunatic for such time, not exceeding ten days, as, in the opinion of the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police, may be necessary to enable the medical officer to form an opinion on the question whether or not the supposed lunatic is a person with respect to whom a certificate in the form A in the schedule to this Act ought to be signed.

"(2) If the medical officer certifies further detention than has been authorised under sub-section (*1*) to be necessary to enable him to form his opinion on that question, the Magistrate or the Commissioner of Police may from time to time, by order in writing, authorise such further detention as he deems to be necessary :

"Provided that a supposed lunatic shall not be detained for the purpose of this section for a longer time than fourteen days from the date on which the first order authorising his detention for that purpose is made.

"(3) The Executive Government may from time to time make rules as to the place of detention, and the care and treatment, of supposed lunatics detained under this section."

Amendment of section 9.

2. To section 9 the words "Subject to the provisions of any enactment for the time being in force," shall be prefixed.

New sections to follow section 17.

3. After section 17 the following shall be inserted, namely :—

Provision for provinces not having asylums.

"17A. When an Executive Government has not established within its limits a public asylum for the reception and detention of lunatics under this Act, the Governor-General in Council may from time to time appoint an asylum established in British India beyond those limits to be an asylum to which a Magistrate or Judge exercising jurisdiction within those limits may send lunatics as to an asylum established under this Act for the division in which his jurisdiction is situate.

Use of provincial asylums as presidency asylums for purposes of the Act.

"17B. The Governor-General in Council may from time to time, by order, direct, with respect to any part of British India which is not annexed to a presidency or, being annexed to the presidency of Fort William, Fort Saint George or Bombay, is situated at a greater distance than three hundred miles from Calcutta, Madras or Bombay, respectively, that any lunatic asylum in British India named in the order shall be deemed for that part to be a lunatic asylum at the presidency for the purposes of this Act."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

4 b

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to amend Act XXXVI of 1858 was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Assistant Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 182—9, dated 21st January, 1886 [Paper No 1].
From Secretary for Berar to Resident, Hyderabad, No. 140., dated 19th January, 1886 [Paper No 2].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No 224, dated 27th January, 1886 [Paper No. 3].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 534—4L., dated 29th January, 1886 [Paper No. 4].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 294C., dated 3rd February, 1886 [Paper No 5].
From Under Secretary to Government, Bombay, No. 522, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No 6].
From Acting Chief Secretary to Government, Madras, No. 355, dated 9th February, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No 7].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 334—VI-590-6, dated 19th February, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No 8].
From Registrar, High Court, Calcutta, No. 502, dated 23rd February, 1886 [Paper No 9].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 289—12, dated 1st March, 1886 [Paper No. 10].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Bengal, No. 1604, dated 1st April, 1886 [Paper No 11].
From Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 319, dated 19th March, 1886, and enclosures [Papers No. 12].

2. The Bill as introduced was approved by the authorities to whom it was referred, but further amendments of the Act were proposed by the Governments of Bengal and the Punjab.

3. The former Government drew attention to the absence of any provision authorising the detention of supposed lunatics for observation, and the latter to the inconvenience ensuing from the provision which requires lunatics who are not natives of the country to be sent in all cases to an asylum at the presidency.

4. It appeared to us that express provision ought to be made for the detention of supposed lunatics. As a matter of practice they are detained, for in many cases the medical officer is not in a position to form an opinion on the question whether or not a person is a lunatic until he has had the person under observation for some days. The detention is probably legal where it is authorised by the Magistrate (I. L. R. 9 Cal. 341), but it is desirable that there should be no room for doubt as to the legality of a practice which is in fact absolutely necessary. We considered it desirable, however, before submitting our Report, to consult Local Governments, and we therefore circulated a draft clause proposing, in accordance with the advice of the Surgeon-General, a period of ten days as the maximum term of detention for purposes of observation. We have now, after considering the replies to our circular, proposed to extend the term to fourteen days, and to authorise Local Governments to make rules as to the place of detention, and the care and treatment, of supposed lunatics.

5. The proposal of the Punjab Government with respect to the establishment of asylums at other places than the presidency-towns for lunatics who are not natives of the country was referred by us to other Local Governments, and has been approved by them. We have provided, therefore, that the Governor-General in Council may, with respect to any part of British India which is not annexed to a presidency, or is more than three hundred miles from a presidency-town, direct that any lunatic asylum named in the order shall be deemed for that part to be a lunatic asylum at the presidency for the purposes of the Act.

6. Section 9 of the Act empowers the visitors of a lunatic asylum to order the discharge of any person detained in the asylum. As the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1882, and the Prisoners Act, 1871, reserve that power in certain cases to other authorities, we have proposed to prefix to that section an express saving of the provisions of other enactments.

7. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	26th December 1885, and 2nd and 9th January, 1886.
Fort Saint George Gazette	13th January, 1886.
Bombay Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Calcutta Gazette	6th January, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette.	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
Punjab Government Gazette	7th, 14th and 21st January, 1886.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd, 9th and 16th January, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Assam Gazette	16th, 23rd and 30th January, 1886.
Coorg District Gazette	1st February, 1886.
Sindh Official Gazette	4th February, 1886.

In the Vernaculars.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Bombay	Maráthi	... 25th January, 1886.
	Gujaráthi	... 26th January, 1886.
	Kanarese	... 27th January, 1886.
	Sindhi	... 11th February, 1886.
Bengal	Bengali	... 26th January, 1886.
	Hindi	... 26th January, 1886.
	Uriya	... 4th February, 1886.

8. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
S. C. BAYLEY.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 10th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XIX OF 1886.

An Act to legalise the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council.

WHEREAS certain functions which are by enactments in force in the North-Western Provinces assigned to the Governor-General in Council are in practice discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of those Provinces, and it is expedient that these functions should continue to be so discharged, and that their discharge in the past should be legalized;

And whereas the functions assigned to the Governor-General in Council by Regulation LII of 1803 (*for establishing a Court of Wards in the Provinces ceded by the Nawab Vazir to the Honourable the English East India Company*), which Regulation was extended to the Conquered Provinces by section 29, Regulation VIII, 1805, and to the Province of Benares by section 2, Regulation VI, 1822, were up to the twenty-second day of December, 1873, discharged by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and it is expedient that their discharge by the said Lieutenant-Governor up to that date should be validated;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Transfer to Lieutenant-Governor of certain functions of Governor-General in Council.

1. The sections of the enactments in the schedule to this Act which are specified in the third column of that schedule shall have effect, and, so far as may be necessary to validate anything heretofore done under them by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, shall be deemed to have had effect as if the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces were therein referred to instead of the Governor-General in Council.

Validation of exercise by Lieutenant-Governor of functions of Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803.

2. Sections 3, 7, 9 and 17 of Regulation LII of 1803 shall be deemed to have had effect in the North-Western Provinces as if the words "or the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces" had been inserted in those sections after the words "Governor-General in Council" wherever the latter words occur.

THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 1.)

(*a*) *Bengal Regulations.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Sections.
1	2	3
V of 1799	To limit the interference of the Zilá and City Courts of Díwání Adálat in the execution of wills and administration to the estates of persons dying intestate.	7
IX of 1833.	For (*among other matters*) the more extensive employment by Native agency in the Revenue Department.	16, 17 & 25.

(*b*) *Act of the Governor-General in Council.*

Number and year.	Subject.	Section.
XII of 1856.	To amend the law respecting the employment of amíns by the Civil Courts in the Presidency of Fort William.	2

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

4 C

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to regalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to legalize the discharge by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of certain functions of the Governor-General in Council was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, British Burma, No. 574—17L., dated 19th September, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].
From Officiating Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Assam, No. 1520, dated 20th September, 1884 [Paper No. 2].
From Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab, No. 5728., dated 29th September, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No 3].
From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwára, No. 841, dated 3rd October, 1884 [Paper No. 4].
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 36C., dated 26th October, 1884, and enclosure [Papers No. 5].
From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 121—XIII-10-5, dated 8th August, 1884, and enclosures [Papers No. 6].

2. We have removed Regulation LII of 1800 from the schedule to the Bill, because the Mirzapur Stone Mahál Act, 1886, seems to us to render its retention unnecessary.

3. We have proposed in an additional section to validate the exercise by the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces of the powers of the Governor-General in Council under Regulation LII of 1803 which the Lieutenant-Governor seems to have exercised without question throughout the forty years which elapsed between the constitution of his office and the repeal of the Regulation. When the Bill was under consideration some two years ago, the interests of the parties to a suit then pending might have been affected by the validation of the exercise of these powers, and it was therefore decided that our Report should be delayed till the suit had been disposed of. There is now, so far as we are aware, no litigation before any Court which can be influenced in any way by the enactment of the section which we propose to add to the Bill.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

Gazette.		*Date.*
Gazette of India ...	...	23rd and 30th August, and 6th September, 1884.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette ...	...	30th August, and 6th and 13th September, 1884.

In the Vernacular.

Province.		*Language.*		*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	Urdu	...	20th and 27th September, and 4th October, 1884.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.
J. W. QUINTON.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT No. XX OF 1886.

An Act to declare the law in force in Upper Burma.

WHEREAS the territories which were formerly governed by King Thebaw have become part of British India;

And whereas it is expedient to declare the law in force in those territories, and for this purpose to distinguish between those territories and the territories which were under the administration of the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title and commencement.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Upper Burma Laws Act, 1886.

(*2*) This section and sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 shall come into force at once, and the rest of the Act shall come into force on such date (hereinafter called the commencement of this Act), within four months from the passing of the Act, as the Local Government may, by notification in the official Gazette, appoint in this behalf.

Constitution of Province of Burma.

2. (*1*) The following territories shall constitute a province to be known as Burma, namely :—

(*a*) the territories formerly governed by King Thebaw, which shall be known as "Upper Burma"; and

(*b*) the territories administered by the Chief Commissioner of British Burma on the thirty-first day of December, 1885, which shall be known as "Lower Burma."

(*2*) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, transfer any portion of Upper Burma to Lower Burma, or any portion of Lower Burma to Upper Burma, with effect from a date to be specified in the notification, and on and from that date the portion so transferred shall form part of Lower Burma or Upper Burma, as the case may be.

(*3*) When any portion of Upper Burma is transferred to Lower Burma, the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall, unless the Governor-General in Council otherwise directs, continue to be in force therein. XIV of 1874.

(*4*) When any portion of Lower Burma is transferred to Upper Burma, the Governor-General in Council may direct that that Act shall come into force therein.

Division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles.

3. The Local Government may, for administrative purposes,—

(*a*) with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, divide Upper Burma into divisions, and each of those divisions into districts, and from time to time vary the limits of those divisions and districts; and

(*b*) of its own authority, divide each of those districts into sub-divisions, each of those sub-divisions into townships, and each of those townships into circles, and from time to time vary the limits of those sub-divisions, townships and circles.

Construction of expressions "British Burma Gazette" "British Burma" and "Burma" in existing enactments.

4. Where in any enactment in force at the passing of this Act in the territories referred to in section 2, sub-section (*1*), clause (*b*), there occurs the expression "British Burma Gazette", or the expression "British Burma" or "Burma" (except where the expression "Burma" occurs in the Petroleum Act, 1886, section 3), it shall be construed as referring to the Burma Gazette or to Lower Burma, as the case may be. XII of 1886.

Repeal of enactments.

5. The enactments specified in the first schedule to this Act, having been rendered unnecessary by the incorporation of Upper Burma in British India, are repealed to the extent mentioned in the third column of the schedule.

Law in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

6. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, so much of each of the enactments specified in the second schedule to this Act as is at the commencement of this Act in force in any part of Lower Burma which is not included in a scheduled district as defined in the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, shall be deemed to be in force in Upper Burma generally, or in the Town of Mandalay only, according as the enactment is specified in the First or Second Part of the schedule. XIV of 1874.

(2) An enactment not specified in that schedule shall not be deemed to be or to have been in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma unless it is expressed, by special mention of Upper Burma or a part of Upper Burma, to extend thereto, or after the commencement of this Act is extended thereto in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Scheduled Districts Act, 1874, or by any other enactment for the time being in force.

(3) The Local Government may, from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, by notification in the official Gazette, declare that any enactment which is specified in that schedule or which may hereafter be extended in exercise of any such powers as aforesaid, shall no longer be in force in Upper Burma or in any part of Upper Burma specified in the notification.

(4) The limits of the Town of Mandalay for the purposes of this Act shall be the limits for the time being of the local area subject to the ordinary original jurisdiction of the Civil Court of Mandalay.

(5) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Modification of certain enactments in force in Upper Burma exclusive of the Shan States.

7. (1) The following enactments specified in the First Part of the second schedule to this Act shall, in Upper Burma, be read subject to the following modifications, namely :—

(a) in Act VIII of 1851 (*an Act for enabling Government to levy Tolls on Public Roads and Bridges*), for the last sixteen words of section 4, the words "or of any person or property exempted by order of the Local Government from payment of tolls" shall be substituted ;

(b) in Act V of 1861 (*an Act for the Regulation of Police*), to section 2 the words "All Thugyis and Myothugyis for the time being holding office shall be police-officers, and shall be deemed to have been formally enrolled under this Act" shall be added ;

(c) in Act VI of 1864 (*an Act to authorise the punishment of whipping in certain cases*), after section 5 the section and schedule in the third schedule to this Act shall be added ;

I of 1872. (d) in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, after the words "police officer" in section 25 the words "who is not a Magistrate" shall be inserted ;

XIX of 1876. (e) in the Dramatic Performances Act, 1876, the words "within such area" shall be omitted from the third paragraph of section 10, and for the first two paragraphs of that section the following shall be substituted, namely :—

"No dramatic performance shall take place except under a license granted by the District Magistrate or such officer as the District Magistrate may appoint in this behalf.

"Any person who promotes or takes part in any dramatic performance in contravention of the foregoing portion of this section shall be punishable, on conviction before a Magistrate, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three months, or with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees, or with both."

(2) This section does not extend to the Shan States.

Law in the Shan States.

8. (1) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may, by notification in the official Gazette, from time to time extend to all or any of the Shan States any enactment which is in force in any part of Upper Burma at the date of the extension, and at any time withdraw all or any of those States from the operation of any enactment so extended.

(2) Unless and until extended under sub-section (1), an Act of the Governor-General in Council shall not be in force in any Shan State.

(3) The Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, declare what territories constitute the Shan States for the purposes of this and the two last foregoing sections.

Power for Courts to construe enactments with necessary alterations.

9. For the purpose of facilitating the application of any enactment for the time being in force in Upper Burma, any Court in Upper Burma may construe the enactment with such alterations not affecting the substance as may be necessary or proper to adapt it to the matter before the Court.

Validation of acts done after 17th November, 1885.

10. All acts of executive authority, proceedings, decrees and sentences, which have been done, taken or passed in Upper Burma since the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, by any officer of the Government, or by any person acting under his authority or otherwise in pursuance of an order of the Government, or which have been or shall be ratified by the Local Government, shall be as valid and operative as if they had been done, taken or passed in accordance with law; and no suit or other proceeding shall be maintained or continued against any person whatever on the ground that any such acts, proceedings, decrees or sentences were not done, taken or passed in accordance with law.

Validation of rules made before commencement of this Act.

11. All rules, orders or instructions made or issued after the seventeenth day of November, 1885, and before the commencement of this Act, for the guidance of officers engaged in the administration of Upper Burma shall be deemed to have had the force of law, and shall, so far as they are consistent with this Act, continue to have the force of law until they are withdrawn, or are superseded by any Act of the Governor-General in Council, or by any Regulation under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3, or by any enactment extended to Upper Burma, or by any rules, orders or instructions made or issued under any such Act, Regulation or enactment.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.

(*See section 5.*)

ENACTMENTS REPEALED.

Number and year.	Subject.	Extent of repeal.
1	2	3
Act XXX of 1854.	An Act to provide for the levy of Duties of Customs in the Arakan, Pegu, Martaban and Tenasserim Provinces.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act IV of 1863.	An Act to give effect to certain provisions of a Treaty between His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, and His Majesty the King of Burma.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XII of 1864.	An Act to give further effect to the provisions of Act IV of 1863.	So much as has not been repealed.
Act XXIII of 1872.	An Act for regulating the re-importation into British territory of goods cleared at Rangoon for the territory of the King of Ava.	The whole.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6.*)

FIRST PART.

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally.

Number and year.	Subject.
BENGAL REGULATIONS.	
XI of 1812 ...	Removal of Foreign Emigrants.
III of 1818 ...	State Prisoners.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
V of 1843 ...	Slavery.
XVIII of 1850 ...	Protection of Judicial Officers.
XIX of 1850 ...	Apprentices.
XXXIV of 1850 ...	State Prisoners.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*contd.*

FIRST PART—*contd.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—contd.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*contd.*	
XXXVII of 1850 ...	Inquiries into behaviour of Public Servants.
VIII of 1851 ...	Tolls on Roads and Bridges.
XXX of 1852 ...	Naturalization of Aliens.
II of 1853 ...	Burdens on Land.
XII of 1855 ...	Executors and Administrators.
XIII of 1855 ...	Compensation for death caused by actionable wrong
XXIV of 1855 ...	Penal Servitude.
XI of 1857 ...	State Offences.
III of 1858 (s. 5) ...	State Prisoners.
XXXV of 1858 ...	Lunatics.
XXXVI of 1858 ...	Lunatic Asylums.
IX of 1859 (except s. 18, last para.).	Forfeited Property.
XV of 1859 ...	Inventions.
IX of 1860 ...	Disputes between Workmen and Employers.
XXVII of 1860 ...	Collection of Debts on Successions.
XLV of 1860 ...	Penal Code.
V of 1861 ...	Police.
III of 1864 ...	Foreigners.
VI of 1864 (except s. 6).	Whipping.
III of 1865 ...	Carriers.
X of 1865 ...	Succession.
XIV of 1866 ...	Post Office.
III of 1867 ...	Public Gambling.
XXV of 1867 ...	Printing-Presses and Newspapers.
XXXII of 1867 ..	Chief Commissioners' Powers.
I of 1868 ...	General Clauses.
IV of 1869 ...	Divorce.
V of 1869 ...	Indian Articles of War.
XV of 1869 ...	Prisoners' Testimony.
XX of 1869 ...	Volunteers.
VII of 1870 ...	Court-fees.
XX of 1870 ...	Court-fees Act Amendment.
XXIII of 1870 ...	Coinage.
XXVI of 1870 ...	Prisons.
XXVII of 1870 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
I of 1871 ...	Cattle-trespass.
V of 1871 ...	Prisoners.
XXIII of 1871 ...	Pensions.
I of 1872 ...	Evidence.
XIII of 1872 ...	Patterns and Designs.
XV of 1872 ...	Christian Marriage.
XVIII of 1872 ...	Evidence Act Amendment.
XIX of 1872 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
II of 1873 ...	Burma Ferries.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE—*concld.*

FIRST PART—*concld.*

Enactments declared in force in Upper Burma generally—concld.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL—*concld.*	
X of 1873 ...	Oaths.
XIV of 1873 ...	Lunatic Soldiers.
IV of 1874 ...	Foreign Recruiting.
IX of 1874 ...	European Vagrancy.
XIV of 1874 ...	Scheduled Districts.
V of 1875 ...	Native Soldiers.
IX of 1875 ...	Majority.
XIII of 1875 ...	Probates.
XI of 1876 ...	Presidency Banks.
XIX of 1876 (except s. 12).	Dramatic Performances.
I of 1877 (s. 9) ..	Specific Relief.
II of 1877 ...	Probates.
XI of 1877 ...	Military Lunatics.
XV of 1877 ..	Limitation.
VI of 1878 ...	Treasure Trove.
XI of 1878 ...	Arms.
I of 1879 ...	Stamps.
III of 1879 (ss. 2, 4 and 8). ..	Destruction of Records.
IV of 1879 ...	Railways.
V of 1879 ...	Presidency Banks Act Amendment.
XXI of 1879 ...	Extradition.
III of 1880 ...	Cantonments.
V of 1881 (s. 153)	Probate and Administration.
III of 1882 (s. 3) ...	Seditious Publications.
VI of 1882 ...	Companies.
VIII of 1882 ...	Penal Code Amendment.
IX of 1882 ...	Prisoners Act Amendment.
XX of 1882 ...	Paper Currency.
IV of 1883 ...	Railways.
XIX of 1883 ...	Land Improvement Loans.
XVI of 1884 ...	Burma Gaming.
XIII of 1885 ...	Telegraphs.
X of 1886 (ss. 21-25, both inclusive).	Penal Code and Prisoners' Act Amendment.
XIII of 1886 ...	Securities.

SECOND PART.

Enactments declared in force in the Town of Mandalay only.

Number and year.	Subject.
ACTS OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL IN COUNCIL.	
XI of 1865 ...	Mufassal Small Cause Courts.
IX of 1872 ...	Contracts.
I of 1877 ...	Specific Relief.
V of 1881 ...	Probate and Administration.
XXVI of 1881 ...	Negotiable Instruments.
XIV of 1882 ...	Code of Civil Procedure.
II of 1885 ...	Negotiable Instruments Act Amendment.
IV of 1886 ...	Contract Act Amendment.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

(*See section 7, sub-section (4), cl. (c).*)

ADDITION TO ACT VI OF 1864.

"6. (*1*) Notwithstanding anything in the foregoing sections of this Act, a person convicted of an offence specified in the schedule to this Act, or of any offence which the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, may add to that schedule, may be punished with whipping, either in lieu of, or in addition to, any other punishment to which he may be liable.

"(*2*) The Local Government may at any time suspend the operation of this section in whole or in part in any district or part of a district, and, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, remove the suspension of its operation."

"THE SCHEDULE.

(*See section 6, sub-section (1).*)

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
302	Murder.
304	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder.
307	Attempt to murder.
325	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt.
326	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt by dangerous weapons or means.
327	Voluntarily causing hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
329	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to extort property or a valuable security, or to constrain to do anything which is illegal, or which may facilitate the commission of an offence.
333	Voluntarily causing grievous hurt to deter public servant from his duty.
382	Theft, preparation having been made for causing death, or hurt, or restraint, or fear of death, or of hurt or of restraint, in order to the committing of such theft or to retiring after committing it, or to retaining property taken by it.
386	Extortion by putting a person in fear of death or grievous hurt.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*contd.*

Section of Indian Penal Code.	Offence.
387	Putting or attempting to put a person in fear of death or grievous hurt in order to commit extortion.
392	Robbery.
393	Attempt to commit robbery.
394	Person voluntarily causing hurt in committing, or attempting to commit, robbery, or any other person jointly concerned in such robbery.
395	Dacoity.
396	Murder in dacoity.
397	Robbery or dacoity, with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt.
398	Attempt to commit robbery or dacoity when armed with deadly weapon.
399	Making preparation to commit dacoity.
400	Belonging to a gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing dacoity.
401	Belonging to a wandering gang of persons associated for the purpose of habitually committing thefts.
402	Being one of five or more persons assembled for the purpose of committing dacoity.
412	Dishonestly receiving stolen property, knowing that it was obtained by dacoity.
435	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to cause damage to amount of one hundred rupees or upwards, or, in case of agricultural produce, ten rupees or upwards.
436	Mischief by fire or explosive substance with intent to destroy a house, &c.
440	Mischief committed after preparation made for causing death or hurt, &c.
455	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, after preparation made for causing hurt, assault, &c.
458	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking by night, after preparation made for causing hurt, &c.
459	Grievous hurt caused whilst committing lurking house-trespass or house-breaking.
460	Death or grievous hurt caused by one of several persons jointly concerned in house-breaking by night, &c.
506	Criminal intimidation, if threat be to cause death or grievous hurt, &c.
	Abetment of any of the foregoing offences.
	Attempt to commit any of those offences which are not themselves expressed to be attempts to commit offences."

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare the law in force in Upper Burma was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No 83—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.
From Secretary to Chief Commissioner, Burma, No. 84—130, dated 4th September, 1886, and enclosures.

2. We have, in accordance with the advice of the Chief Commissioner, provided in section 1 that certain portions of the Bill shall not come into force at once. It is desirable that sections 6 to 11 of the Bill, as amended by us, should not have effect until the Civil and Criminal Justice Regulations, which have been drawn, and for the most part settled, have been finally proposed by the Chief Commissioner and have received the assent of the Governor-General under the Statute 33 Victoria, chapter 3.

3. Section 3, regarding the division of Upper Burma into divisions, districts, sub-divisions, townships and circles, will serve the purposes of the Regulations which the Chief Commissioner is about to propose.

4. Section 4 has been so modified as to cover, it is believed, the language of all enactments in force in Lower Burma.

5. Section 6 has been so amended as to define more precisely the local area to which the Second Part of the Second Schedule is to apply. The Shan States are excluded from the operation of this and the next following section.

6. *Section 7.*—(1) The section (7) which it was proposed to add to Act VI of 1864 will be rendered unnecessary by the application to Upper Burma of sections 390 to 395 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by the proposed Criminal Justice Regulation.

(2) It is proposed to amend section 25 of the Indian Evidence Act, 1872, in its application to Upper Burma, because Thugyis and Myothugyis will, besides being police-officers, be local Magistrates and Judges.

(3) The modification of section 10, Act XIX of 1876, will substantially continue the law as it was found in Upper Burma with respect to *pwés* or dramatic entertainments, and as it seems desirable to maintain that law for the present.

7. Section 8 provides that British Indian law shall not extend *proprio vigore* to any of the Shan States.

8. Sections 9, 10 and 11 remain, with slight modifications, as they were in the Bill as introduced.

9. We have added some Acts to the First Part of the Second Schedule. Among them are the Court-fees and Stamp Acts, the Presidency Banks Acts, the Indian Companies Act and the Land Improvement Loans Act. The operation of the Court-fees and Stamp Acts will be limited by notifications to be issued when those Acts come into force. The fact that the Bank of Bengal contemplates the establishment of a branch at Mandalay necessitates the extension of the Presidency Banks Acts. The Indian Companies Act may be required at any time; and the local authorities advise the extension of the Land Improvement Loans Act for the purposes of loans to be made for irrigation-works.

10. The jurisdiction to be conferred on, and the rules to be prescribed for, the Civil Court of Mandalay will render necessary the extension of the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, XI of 1865, and the Code of Civil Procedure to the Town of Mandalay.

11. Other amendments of the Bill do not call for remark.

12. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	14th, 21st and 28th August, 1886.
British Burma Gazette	4th, 11th and 18th September, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
Burma	Burmese	11th and 18th September, 1886.

13. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

C. P. ILBERT.

A. COLVIN.

The 20th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Act of the Governor-General of India in Council received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 24th September, 1886, and is hereby promulgated for general information :—

ACT NO. XXI OF 1886.

An Act to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871.

WHEREAS, on the death of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, His Highness the Nawáb Vazir of Oudh delivered to the British Government a sum of money with intent that the interest accruing thereon should, in compliance with the wishes of Her Highness the Bahu Begam as expressed in a Deed of Deposit executed by her in the year 1813, be applied by the British Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Amanat Wasikas;

And whereas in the year 1813 the said Government guaranteed the payment of certain pensions to persons connected with the Khás Mahál of Her Highness the Bahu Begam, which pensions are known as the Zamanat Wasikas;

And whereas, in the years 1814, 1825 and 1838, loans, known respectively as the 1st, 3rd and 6th Oudh loans, were made by the Rulers of Oudh to the Honourable the East India Company with intent that the interest accruing thereon should be applied by the said Government to the payment of certain pensions, which pensions are known as the Loan Wasikas;

And whereas the Amanat, Zamanat and Loan Wasikas have been regarded as pensions to which the Pensions Act, 1871, applies, and rules respecting them have been made and published under section 14 of that Act; XXIII of 1871.

And whereas, since the making and publication of the rules, doubt has been expressed whether the said Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871;

And whereas it is expedient to declare them to be pensions within the meaning of that Act;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

Short title.

1. This Act may be called the Oudh Wasikas Act, 1886.

Application of Act XXIII of 1871 to Wasikas.

2. The allowances respectively known as the Amanat Wasikas, the Zamanat Wasikas and the Loan Wasikas are pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, and that Act shall apply to them as if they were pensions of the classes referred to in sections 4 and 11 of that Act. XXIII of 1871.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 15th September, 1886 :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

From Chief Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 4281A.—X.-F.-42, dated 30th August, 1886, and enclosure [Papers No. 1].

From Messrs. Harriss and Simmons, Solicitors, Calcutta, dated 8th September, 1886.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to declare certain allowances collectively known as Oudh Wasikas to be pensions within the meaning of the Pensions Act, 1871, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. The Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh having reported that the pensions payable under the Treaty of the year 1829, under which the 5th Oudh loan was made to the Honourable the East India Company, have all been commuted, we have removed section 3 of the Bill as introduced and so much of the preamble as had reference to that section.

3. Exception having been taken to some of the pensions being described as "conferred by a former Government and continued by the British Government on political considerations," we have re-drawn section 2 of the Bill so as to make it clear that the allowances are dealt with as pensions of that nature only for the purpose of barring the Civil Courts from

entertaining suits relating to them and of protecting them from attachment at the instance of creditors.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows :—

In English.

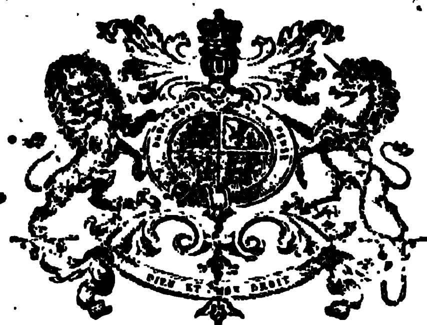
Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette ...	19th and 26th June, and 3rd July, 1886.

5. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.

The 14th September, 1886.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.



The Gazette of India.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

SIMLA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1886.

Separate paging is given to this Part in order that it may be filed as a separate compilation.

PART V.

Bills introduced into the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations, or published under Rule 22.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

[First publication.]

The following Bill was introduced into the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886, and was referred to a Select Committee:—

NO. 24 OF 1886.

A Bill to provide for the Protection of Indigenous Tribes in Burma.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide means for protecting Karens and other indigenous tribes in Burma from the intrusion of strangers into their villages; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, commencement and local extent.

1. (*1*) This Act may be called the Burma Indigenous Tribes Protection Act, 1886.

(*2*) It shall come into force at once; and

(*3*) It shall extend to such local areas within the limits of Lower Burma as the Local Government may from time to time, by notification in the official Gazette, specify in this behalf.

Definition of "indigenous tribes."

2. (*1*) The Karens are an indigenous tribe within the meaning of this Act.

(*2*) With the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, the Local Government, by notification in the official Gazette, may from time to time declare of any other class of persons in Lower Burma that that class is or forms part of an indigenous tribe, and may at any time cancel the declaration.

(*3*) While a declaration under sub-section (*2*) is in force, it shall be conclusive proof of the matter stated therein.

Definitions of "village" and "prescribed."

3. In this Act, unless there is something repugnant in the subject or context,—

(*1*) "village" means any collection of ten or more houses not being either a municipality to which the British Burma Municipal Act, 1874, or the Burma Municipal Act, 1884, for the time being extends, or a town, village or hamlet in which a house-tax or a cess on houses is for the time being leviable under section 5 or section 6 of the Burma District Cesses and Rural Police Act, 1880; but it does not include a village of which members of indigenous tribes are not the majority of the residents;

VII of 1874.
XVII of 1884.
II of 1880.

(*2*) "prescribed" means prescribed by rules under this Act.

When resident or intending resident of a village may be ejected or excluded therefrom.

4. (*1*) If not fewer than half of the cultivating householders of a village desire to eject or exclude from the village a resident or intending resident thereof, they may record that desire in the prescribed manner.

(*2*) When the cultivating householders of a village have recorded under sub-section (*1*) their desire to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident, the prescribed authority may, in the prescribed manner, eject or exclude him from the village:

Provided that a resident or intending resident of a village shall not be ejected or excluded therefrom, if he—

(*a*) is of the same indigenous tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or

(*b*) cultivates land within three miles of the village, or

(*c*) has resided in the village for twelve years or upwards:

Provided also that a resident of a village who is ejected under this Act shall be entitled to compensation for any immoveable property belonging to him in the village.

5. (1) The Local Government may from time to time, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, make rules—

Power for Local Government to make rules.

(a) to define the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude therefrom a resident or intending resident is to be ascertained and recorded;

(b) to declare the authority for carrying into effect the recorded desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude a resident or intending resident therefrom, and to prescribe the procedure to be followed by that authority in ejecting or excluding him;

(c) to prescribe the mode in which the compensation to which an ejected resident is entitled under this Act is to be ascertained and given; and

(d) generally to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) When making any rule under this Act the Local Government may direct that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both.

6. (1) The Local Government shall, before making rules under this Act, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as may, in its opinion, be sufficient for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby.

Procedure for making and publication of rules.

(2) There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at, or after which, the draft will be taken into consideration.

(3) The Local Government shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.

(4) A rule made under this Act shall not take effect until it has been published in the local official Gazette.

(5) The publication in that Gazette of a rule purporting to be made under this Act shall be conclusive proof that it has been duly made.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THE object of this Bill is to provide for the ejection or exclusion in certain circumstances of strangers from village-sites occupied by Karens and other indigenous tribes of Burma.

2. It would seem that Burman, Shan or Chinese strangers occasionally settle in Karen villages and cause very great annoyance to the Karens, who, in some cases, from shyness or timidity, do not resist the intruders, whilst in others they have been goaded into acts of lawlessness. The missionaries, who know more of the Karens than any English or Burman Government officers, are very persistent in urging that power must be taken to preserve the Karens, especially the wilder Karens in secluded tracts, from intruders. Mr. Crosthwaite, when officiating as Chief Commissioner of British Burma, proposed to issue rules providing for the ejection of intruders from Karen villages; but it was found on further consideration that no rules of the kind could be enforced without legal sanction. The present Chief Commissioner, sharing Mr. Crosthwaite's views has urged on the Government the necessity for legislation, in the absence of which he fears that the Karen and similar tribes may either be driven out of their settlements or resort to lawless means of getting rid of intruders.

3. In these circumstances, the present Bill has been prepared. Though of a somewhat exceptional nature, it appears to the Government of India to be warranted by the peculiarities of the relations of these indigenous tribes and their neighbours. Further, it is supported by the analogy of the provisions of section 4 of the Garo Hills Regulation, I of 1882, which prohibit the acquisition of interests in land in those hills by strangers except under special sanction.

4. The provisions of the Bill are very simple. Section 1, sub-section (3), empowers the Chief Commissioner to apply the proposed Act to such local areas as he may by notification prescribe, while section 3 defines the term village so as to restrict the operation of the proposed law to purely rural tracts. Section 4 declares the circumstances under which a resident or intending resident may be excluded or ejected from a village. These are that the majority of the residents of the village belong to some indigenous tribe and that not less than one-half of the cultivating householders of the village desire ejection or exclusion of the resident or intending resident, who must not be of the same tribe as the majority of the residents of the village, or cultivate land within three miles of the village or have resided in the village for twelve years or upwards. The section further provides for compensation to persons who have been compelled to vacate any land or house in a village in consequence of their ejection therefrom. Under section 5, the Chief Commissioner has power to make rules with the sanction of the Governor-General in Council prescribing the mode in which the desire of the cultivating householders of a village to eject or exclude any one therefrom is to be ascertained and recorded, empowering certain persons to eject or exclude persons in pursuance of the recorded desire and on behalf of the cultivating householders, and prescribing the procedure to be followed in such cases, and the mode in which compensation under the proposed Act is to be ascertained. The section further enables the Local Government to direct in any rule that a breach of it shall be punished with fine which may extend to one hundred rupees, or with imprisonment which may extend to three months, or with both. Lastly, section 6 contains the usual formal matter as to the procedure for making and publishing rules.

The 17th September, 1886.

C. P. ILBERT.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secretary to the Government of India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

No. II.

THE OUDH RENT BILL.

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No. II.

A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh.

WHEREAS it is expedient to consolidate and amend the law relating to rent in Oudh and to other matters connected therewith; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

CHAPTER I.

PRELIMINARY.

Short title, extent and commencement.

1. *(1)* This Act may be *called* the Oudh Rent Act, *1886.* [Bill, s. 1.]

(2) Save as provided thereby, it shall extend to the territories for the time being comprised in the Province of Oudh; and

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of January, 1887. [New.]

(4) Any power conferred by this Act on the Chief Commissioner to make rules, or to issue orders, may be exercised at any time after the passing of this Act; but a rule or order so made or issued shall not take effect until the Act comes into force.

Repeal.

2. *(1) The Oudh Rent* Act, XIX of 1868, is hereby repealed, but all notifications published and rules made under *that* Act shall, so far as *may be*, be deemed to have been published and made *under this Act.* [Bill, s. 2.]

(2) The following enactments also are hereby repealed, namely:—

(a) section 40 of the Oudh Civil Courts Act, XXXII of 1871;

(b) sections 23 and 24 of *the Oudh Laws Act, XVIII of 1876; and*

(c) section 1 of Act XIV of 1878.

(3) Any enactment or document referring to any enactment hereby repealed shall be construed to refer to this Act or to the corresponding portion thereof.

Definitions.

3. In this Act, unless there *is* something repugnant in the subject or context,— [Bill, s. 3.]

(1) "Court" means any judicial officer presiding in a Court of Revenue for the disposal of matters under this Act:

(2) "suit" means a suit under this Act:

(3) "land" includes the ungathered produce of land, whether spontaneous or, *not,* and whether growing in earth or *in* water, *but shall not include land for the time being occupied by dwelling-houses or manufactories, or appurtenant thereto, so long as that land is not let to agricultural tenants:*

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(4) "revenue" means money payable to the Government on account of land:

(5) "rent" means the money, or the portion of the produce of land, payable on account of the use or occupation of land, or *on account* of any right in land, or on account of the use of water for irrigation:

(6) "proprietor" does not include an under-proprietor; *and* where there are two private rights of property, one superior and the other subordinate, in the same land, "proprietor" means the holder of the superior right only:

(7) "proprietary right" means a proprietor's right in land:

(8) "under-proprietor" means any person possessing a heritable and transferable right of property in land for which he is liable to pay rent:

(9) "under-proprietary right" means an under-proprietor's right in land:

(10) "tenant" means any person, not being an under-proprietor, who is liable to pay rent; *and in* the following *portions* of this Act, *namely, sections* 13, 14, 15, *17, 18, 20, 53, 54, 55, sub-sections (1) and (2), 56, 59, 60, 61, 62, 108, 126 and 138,* but in no others, the expression "tenant" shall be held to include a thekadár or person to whom the collection of rents in a village or portion of a village has been leased by the landlord:

(11) "landlord" means any person to whom an under-proprietor or *a* tenant is liable to pay rent:

(12) "representative" means an heir or any other person taking by operation of law or by will a beneficial interest in the property of a deceased person, *and* includes the guardian of a minor and the legal curator of a lunatic or idiot:

(13) "prescribed" means prescribed from time to time by the *Chief Commissioner* by rules under this Act:

[New.] *(14) "registered" means registered under any Act for the time being in force for the registration of documents:*

[New. *(15) "signed" includes marked, when the person making the mark is unable to write his name: and*

[New.] *(16) "value", used with reference to a suit, means the amount or value of the subject-matter of the suit.*

[Bill, s. 4.] **4.** *(1)* Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant before or after the passing of this Act shall entitle a landlord to eject a tenant or enhance his rent otherwise than in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Restrictions on exclusion of Act by agreement.

(2) Nothing in any contract made between a landlord and a tenant after the passing of this Act shall take away or limit the right of a tenant, as provided by this Act, to make improvements and claim compensation for them.

[New.] *(3) Where land not previously cultivated has been or is hereafter let by a landlord to a tenant, either after being reclaimed by or at the expense of the landlord or for the purpose of being reclaimed by the tenant, nothing in this section shall be construed to affect the conditions of any contract relating to that land until fourteen years have elapsed from the date on which the land was first brought under cultivation.*

(4) Where land has remained uncultivated during a period of seven years, it shall for the purposes of the last foregoing sub-section be deemed to have not been previously cultivated.

(5) This section does not apply to tenants having a right of occupancy or to sub-tenants.

CHAPTER II.

OF CERTAIN RIGHTS AND LIABILITIES OF LANDLORDS, UNDER-PROPRIETORS AND TENANTS.

Right of Occupancy.

5. Tenants who have lost all proprietary right, whether superior or subordinate, in the lands which they hold or cultivate, shall, so long as they pay the rent payable for *those lands* according to the provisions of this Act, have a right of occupancy under the following rule:— [Bill, s.

Tenants having a right of occupancy.

Every such tenant who, within thirty years next before the thirteenth day of February, 1856, has been, either by himself, or by himself and some other person from whom he has inherited, in possession as proprietor in a village or estate shall be deemed to possess a heritable but not a transferable right of occupancy in the land which he cultivated or held in such village or estate on the twenty-fourth day of August, 1866: provided that such land has not come into his occupation, or the occupation of the person from whom he has inherited, for the first time since the said thirteenth day of February, 1856: provided also that no such tenant shall have a right of occupancy in any village or estate in which he or any co-sharer with him possesses any under-proprietary right.

Nothing contained in the former part of this section shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant *after the twenty-second day of July, 1868.*

6. Nothing in the last foregoing section shall be construed to restrict the power of *a* landlord to confer by *registered document* on any persons other than those mentioned *in that section* a right of occupancy in the lands which they hold or cultivate. [Bill, s.

Saving of power to confer right of occupancy.

7. If a tenant having a right of occupancy *is* ejected, in accordance with the provisions of section *52*, from the land in which he possesses *the* right, he shall thereupon lose his right of occupancy in *that* land. [Bill, s.

Loss of right of occupancy.

Tenants' Right to Pattas.

8. Every tenant is entitled to receive from his landlord a patta or memorandum of the terms of the *tenancy*, signed by *the landlord* or his authorized agent, and containing the following particulars, *namely*:— [Bill, s. 7

Tenant's right to patta.

(*a*) the quantity of land and, where the fields comprised in the patta have been numbered in a Government survey, the number of each field;

(*b*) the term for which the tenancy is to run;

(*c*) the amount of rent payable;

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(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 9-16.)

(*d*) the instalments in which and the times at which *that amount* is to be paid;

[New.] (*e*) *any special conditions not inconsistent with the provisions of this Act; and*

(*f*) if the rent is payable in kind, the proportion of produce to be delivered, and the time, manner and place of delivery.

[Bill, s. 8.] Patta to which tenant having right of occupancy is entitled. **9.** Tenants having a right of occupancy are entitled to receive pattas at rates of rent determined in accordance with the provisions *of Chapter IV, Part A, of this Act.*

[Bill, s. 9] Patta to which tenant not having right of occupancy is entitled. **10.** Tenants not having a right of occupancy are entitled to pattas for the terms and at the rates prescribed in Chapter IV, *Part* B, of this Act.

Landlords' Right to Counterparts.

[Bill, s. 10.] *Landlord's right* to counterpart. **11.** Every landlord who grants a patta is entitled to receive from the tenant a counterpart *signed by or on behalf of the tenant.*

Arrears of Revenue or Rent.

[Bill, s. 12.] What to be deemed an arrear of revenue or rent. **12.** Any instalment of revenue or rent which is not paid on or before the day when *it* becomes due, whether under a written agreement or according to law or local usage, shall be deemed to be, for the purposes of this Act, an arrear of revenue or rent, as the case may be:

Provided that, unless the proprietor and under-proprietor have otherwise agreed in writing, the rent payable to the former by the latter shall be held to become due one month before the date fixed for the payment of the revenue on account of the village in which the land in respect of which *the* rent is payable is situate, and to be payable in the same number of instalments as the revenue; and the amount of each instalment of *the* rent shall bear the same proportion to the whole of *the* rent payable for the year as the amount of each instalment of *the* revenue bears to the whole of *the* revenue payable for the year.

Receipts.

[Bill, s. 13.] Receipts for rent. **13.** (*1*) *Every receipt* for rent shall specify the year or years on account of which *the rent* has been paid; and any refusal to make *that* specification shall be held to be a withholding of a receipt.

(*2*) If *a receipt for rent paid by an under-proprietor or tenant is withheld from him* without sufficient cause, he may recover compensation from the landlord *up to an amount* not exceeding *that of the rent paid.*

Deposit of Revenue or Rent in Court without Suit.

[Bill, s. 14.] Power to pay into Court amount of revenue or rent due. **14.** *(1)* If *a* co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant *from whom any revenue or rent is due in respect of the land held or cultivated by him, tenders the full amount of that revenue or rent at the usual place of payment to the person authorised to receive it, and that person does not accept the amount and forthwith give a receipt in full therefor,* the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant *may,* without any suit having been instituted against him, deposit *the* amount in Court to the credit of the person authorized to receive it.

(2) The deposit shall, so far as regards the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, and all persons claiming through or under him, operate as a payment then made to the lambardár or landlord of the amount so deposited.

[Bill, s. 15.] Procedure on making and withdrawing such payment. **15.** *(1)* The Court shall receive *the* deposit on the written application of the co-sharer, under-proprietor or tenant, or his recognized agent; and on *the applicant* making a declaration in the form set forth in Schedule A *to this Act,* or as near thereto as circumstances will admit, the Court shall give him a receipt for the deposit.

(2) The declaration shall be verified in the manner prescribed for the verification of plaints *by section 52 of* the Code of Civil Procedure, and *shall be signed by* the person making *it.* XIV of 1882.

(3) Upon receiving the *deposit,* the Court shall issue to the person to whose credit it has been *paid* a notice in the form set forth in Schedule B *to this Act.*

(4) The notice shall be served by the proper officer without the payment of any fee.

(5) If the person *to whose credit the deposit has been paid,* or his recognized agent, appears and applies *for it, the Court shall cause it to be paid to him.*

[New.] *(6) The application under sub-section (5) may be on plain paper.*

[Bill, s. 16.] Limitation *for* suits for balance of revenue or rent. **16.** *Where* a deposit has been made under the provisions of *the two last foregoing sections, a* suit shall *not* be brought against the depositor or his representative on account of any revenue or rent which accrued due in respect of the land last hereinbefore mentioned prior to the date of the deposit, unless *the* suit is instituted within six months from the date of the service of the notice mentioned in section 15.

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(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 17-22.)

Illegal Enforcement of Payment of Rent.

[Bill, s. 18.] Compensation to under-proprietor or tenant for illegal enforcement of payment.

17. *(1)* If payment of rent or of any sum in excess of the rent legally claimable is illegally enforced, and any under-proprietor or tenant institutes a suit to recover compensation for *the illegal enforcement of the payment*, the Court may award to him compensation, not exceeding the sum of two hundred rupees, in addition to any amount for which it makes a decree in respect of *the* payment *itself*.

(2) An award of compensation under *sub-section (1)* shall not bar any prosecution to which the person *illegally* enforcing *the* payment may be liable under any law for the time being in force.

Abatement of Rent.

[Bill, s. 19.] Suit for abatement of rent by under-proprietor or tenant.

18. *Save as provided by section 29, sub-section (1), a* suit for an abatement of *the rent of a holding shall not* be brought by *an* under-proprietor or tenant except on the ground that the area of the *holding* has diminished, or on some ground specified in *a* lease, agreement or decree under which he holds:

Provided that, if the under-proprietor holds a sub-settlement in a revenue-paying estate, *an* abatement shall *not* be allowed to the under-proprietor unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same estate.

Remission of Rent.

[Bill, s. 20.] *Remission of rent by order of Court.*

19. (1) *Notwithstanding anything in the last foregoing section, a Court, when it makes a decree for an arrear of rent, may, with the previous sanction of the Deputy Commissioner, allow such remission from the rent payable by any under-proprietor or tenant as appears equitable, if the area of the land in his occupation has been materially diminished by diluvion or otherwise, or if the produce of that land has been diminished by drought, hail or other calamity beyond his control, to such an extent that the full amount of rent payable by him cannot, in the opinion of the Court, be paid.*

(2) Where a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given, the revenue-authorities shall take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for a remission of revenue.

(3) *A remission shall not be allowed under this section to an under-proprietor holding a sub-settlement, or to a tenant having a right of occupancy, unless a remission of revenue has been allowed on the same ground and by competent authority in the same village.*

Relinquishment of Land.

[Bill, s. 21.] Relinquishment of land by tenant.

20. *(1) A* tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land in his holding unless on or before the fifteenth *day* of March in any year he gives to the landlord or *to the* recognized agent *of the landlord notice in writing* of his desire to relinquish *that* land, and relinquishes it accordingly.

(2) If the landlord or his recognized agent refuses to receive *the* notice or to sign and deliver a receipt *therefor*, the tenant may, before the latest date prescribed for giving *the* notice, apply *on plain paper* to the tahsildár or proper officer, and written notice *of the desire of the tenant to relinquish the land shall then be served on the landlord at the expense of the tenant.*

[New.] *(3) A tenant cannot without the consent of his landlord relinquish a part only of his holding.*

[New.] *(4) Nothing in this section shall entitle a tenant holding under a registered document under section 69 to relinquish his holding otherwise than in accordance with the terms of that document.*

[Bill, s. 21A] Abandonment of holding.

21. *(1)* If a tenant abandons his holding without informing his landlord and without arranging for the cultivation of the holding, the landlord *may* at any time after the fifteenth *day* of May enter on the holding.

(2) Before a landlord enters *on a holding under sub-section (1)*, he shall file a notice in the prescribed form *at the office of the tahsildár for service on the tenant* stating that he has treated the holding as abandoned and is about to enter on it accordingly.

(3) When a landlord enters on a holding under sub-section (1), the tenant may institute a suit under this Act to recover possession of the holding, and the Court shall, on being satisfied that the tenant did not voluntarily abandon the holding, order recovery of possession on such terms with respect to the time of delivery of possession, the payment of arrears of rent, if any, and, if injury has been caused by the wrongful act, neglect or default of any party to the proceeding, with respect also to the payment of compensation by that party, as to the Court may seem just.

Compensation for Tenants' Improvements.

[Bill, s. 22.] Tenant's right to compensation for improvements.

22. *(1)* If *a* tenant, or *a* person from whom he has inherited, *has made* any such improvement *on his holding* as *is* hereinafter *in this Chapter* mentioned, neither he nor his representative shall be ejected from the *holding* unless and until he or his representative, as the case may be, has received compensation for the improvement:

[New.] *Provided that compensation shall not be payable for any improvement made thirty years or more before the date on which the ejectment is to take effect.*

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(Chapter II.—Of certain Rights and Liabilities of Landlords, Under-proprietors and Tenants.—Sections 23-26.)
(Chapter III.—Payment of Rent in kind.—Sections 27-31.)

[New.] *(2) An improvement made by a tenant for the benefit of his holding on land belonging to the person who is entitled to receive the rent of the holding shall for the purposes of this section be deemed to have been made on the holding of the tenant.*

[Bill, s. 23.] Landlord's consent to tenant's improvement.

23. Except as provided in the next following section, *a* tenant shall *not* be entitled to claim compensation for an improvement made subsequently to the passing of this Act without the written consent of the landlord.

[Bill, s. 24.] Reference to Deputy Commissioner when *consent* is refused.

24. *(1)* If *a* tenant *applies for the written consent of his landlord to the making of* an improvement on his holding, and the landlord *omits or refuses* to grant it, the tenant *may* apply to the Deputy Commissioner for *permission* to make the improvement.

(2) When an application is made to the Deputy Commissioner under sub-section (1), he shall take into consideration any objections which the landlord may have to urge *on either of the following grounds, namely:—*

(*a*) *that* the improvement is too costly or is unsuitable to the nature of the tenant's holding, or

(*b*) *that the landlord is himself* prepared to make *the* improvement,

and shall then either grant the permission on such conditions as he considers fair and equitable or refuse the application.

[New.] Registration of outlay on improvements.

25. *(1) If either the landlord or the tenant desires the amount expended on an improvement executed with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner under the last foregoing section to be determined and registered, the Deputy Commissioner shall, on application made to him for the purpose, determine the amount of the outlay, and enter it in a register kept in the prescribed form.*

(2) The entry in the register shall be conclusive proof of the amount of the outlay in any subsequent proceedings respecting the cost of the improvement.

[Bill, s. 25.] "Improvement" defined.

26. The word "improvement," as used in this Act, means *a* work by which the annual letting value of land has been, and at the time of *a demand for* compensation continues to be, increased, and comprises—

(*a*) the construction of works for the storage of water, for the supply of water for agricultural purposes, for drainage, and for protection against floods; the construction of wells; the *reclamation* of waste land and jungle; and other works of a like nature;

(*b*) the renewal or reconstruction of any of the foregoing works, or such alterations therein or additions thereto as are not required for *the maintenance thereof* and increase durably their value.

[Bill, s. 25A.] Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

27. In estimating the compensation to which a tenant is entitled *for an improvement* regard shall be had—

(*a*) to the amount by which the value, or the produce, of the holding, or the value of that produce, is increased by the improvement;

(*b*) to the condition of the improvement and the probable duration of its effects;

(*c*) to the labour and capital required for the making of such an improvement;

(*d*) to any reduction or remission of rent or any other advantage given by the landlord to the tenant in consideration of the improvement; and

(*e*) in the case of a reclamation, or of the conversion of unirrigated into irrigated land, to the length of time during which the tenant has had the benefit of the improvement.

[Bill, s. 25B.] Modes *of making compensation.*

28. When a Court has assessed the amount of the compensation due to a tenant, it may, if both landlord and tenant desire that the compensation assessed, instead of being paid wholly in money, shall be made wholly or partly in some other way, proceed to give judgment according to the terms agreed upon between them.

[Bill, s. 26.] Improvements by the landlord.

29. (1) A landlord *may* make *an* improvement on the holding of a tenant not having a right of occupancy with or without the consent of the tenant.

(2) A landlord *intending* to make an improvement shall, if *any part thereof* is to be *made on* the holding of any *such* tenant, give notice *of his intention* to the tenant through the tahsíldár.

[New.] *(3) A landlord making an improvement on the holding of any such tenant shall be liable to compensate the tenant for any loss which he may cause to the tenant when making it.*

[New.] *(4) If the effect of the improvement is to impair the productive powers of the holding, the tenant shall, in addition to any compensation which may be awarded to him under sub-section (3), be entitled to such abatement of his rent as to the Court seems just.*

[New.] *(5) A landlord may not make an improvement on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy without the consent of the tenant.*

Survey and Measurement.

[Bill, s. 27.] Landlord's right to enter and measure lands.

30. A landlord *and* his agents and surveyors may at all reasonable times enter upon any land comprised in his estate for the purpose of surveying and measuring the *land.*

CHAPTER III.

PAYMENT OF RENT IN KIND.

[Bill, s. 30.] Division or appraisement of produce.

31. *Where* rent is taken by division of the produce in kind, or by estimate or appraisement of the standing crop; or other

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(Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 32-37.)

proceeding of a similar nature requiring the presence of both the tenant and *the* landlord either personally or by recognized agent, if either party neglects to be present at the proper *time*, or if a dispute arises between the parties regarding *the* division, estimate, appraisement *or proceeding*, either party may present an application to the Court, requesting that a proper officer be deputed to make the division, estimate or appraisement *or conduct the proceeding*.

[Bill, s. 31.] 32. (1) On receiving *the* application, the Court shall issue a written notice to the other party to attend *at a time and place* specified in the notice, and shall depute an officer before whom the division, estimate or appraisement shall be made *or the proceeding conducted*.

Procedure in case of dispute.

(2) The award of *that* officer in respect of *the* division, estimate, appraisement *or proceeding* shall be final, unless, within one month from the date thereof, either party institutes a suit to set it aside.

CHAPTER IV.

ENHANCEMENT AND FIXING RATES OF RENT.

Part A.—Tenants with Right of Occupancy.

[Bill, s. 32.] 33. (1) *A* tenant having a right of occupancy in any land shall *not*, in case of dispute as to the rent to be paid in respect of *the* land, be liable to an enhancement of the rent except in pursuance of a decree made under this Act on some one of the following grounds, *namely*:—

Enhancement of rent of tenant with right of occupancy.

1st ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is below the rate of rent usually paid, by the same class of tenants having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding *that* rate.

2nd ground.—That the rate of rent paid by him is more than twelve-and-a-half per cent. below the rate of rent usually paid, by tenants of the same class not having a right of occupancy, for land of a similar description and with similar advantages, situate in the same village.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall enhance his rent to such amount as the plaintiff demands, not exceeding *that* rate, less twelve-and-a-half per cent.

3rd ground.—That the quantity of land held by him exceeds the quantity for which he has previously paid rent.

Rule.—In this case the Court shall decree rent for the land in excess, at rates to be fixed by the first or the second of the rules contained in this section, as the case may be.

(2) Nothing *in sub-section (1)* shall affect the terms of any agreement in writing entered into between a landlord and tenant *after the twenty-second day of July, 1868*.

34. After a decision has been passed in accordance with *the last foregoing section*, *a* suit shall *not* lie for re-enhancement of *the* rent until the expiration of five years from the date of *the* decision, except on the 3rd ground *mentioned in that section*, or, in the case referred to in *the next following section*, until, by re-assessment within the term of five years, the revenue of *the* land has been increased. [Bill, s. 33.]

Term for re-enhancement after decision fixing rent under section 33.

35. *If, on a re-assessment of the revenue, the rent of the* tenant cannot be enhanced under section 33 by reason of the absence of the grounds therein mentioned, the landlord may institute a suit to enhance the rent to a sum not exceeding double the average amount of the revenue imposed at *the* re-assessment upon land of a similar description and with similar advantages held by tenants of the same class in the same village. [Bill, s. 34.]

Enhancement on re-assessment of revenue.

Part B.—Other Tenants.

36. Every tenant, not being a tenant with a right of occupancy *or a sub-tenant*, shall be entitled to retain possession of the holding occupied by him at the time of the passing of this Act, at the rent then payable by him, for a period of seven years from the date of the last change in his rent or of the last alteration in the area of the holding, *or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, from the date on which the tenant was admitted to the occupation of the holding*. [Bill, s. 35.]

Tenant in occupation at passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

37. Every such tenant *who may be* admitted to the occupation of a holding *after the passing of this Act* shall be entitled to retain the same for a period of seven years from the date of his admission at a rent agreed upon with the landlord in accordance with the provisions of this Act; and every *such* tenant, in the area of whose holding or in the amount of whose rent any change *is* made by the landlord subsequently to the passing of this Act, shall be deemed to be admitted to the occupation of a holding within the meaning of this section. [Bill, s. 35A]

Tenant admitted after passing of Act: the conditions of his statutory tenancy.

Explanation I.—"Holding" means a parcel or parcels of land held by a tenant and forming the subject of a separate engagement. *The* engagement may be express or implied.

Explanation II.—*This section and section 36 have effect subject to the provisions of section 4, sub-sections (3) and (4), relating to land not previously cultivated, and subject also to section 157,*

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(Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 38-47.)

excluding certain classes of land from the operation of certain sections of this Act.

[Bill, s. 36.] *Enhancement of rent of tenant not having right of occupancy and not being a sub-tenant.*

38. *(1) A landlord may enhance the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, either by contract in accordance with the provisions of this section or by notice as hereinafter provided.*

(2) Subject to the provisions of section 49, the enhancement shall not in any case exceed one anna in the rupee, or six-and-a-quarter per cent., on the annual rent payable by the tenant at the time when the contract was made or the notice was issued :

(3) Provided that, where rent is paid in kind, the proportion of produce paid as rent by a tenant shall not be subject to increase except in accordance with an established custom of the pargana in which the land is situate.

[Bill, s. 36.] *Enhancement by notice.*

39. *If a landlord desires that the rent of a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies be enhanced on the expiration of the term of seven years referred to in section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, or at any time during the currency of that term in the case mentioned in section 50, he may cause a notice to that effect to be served under section 42.*

[Bill, s. 36.] *Time for service of notice of enhancement.*

40. (1) *A notice whereby enhancement is claimed on account of the expiration of the period of the tenancy shall not be served before the commencement of the last year of the tenancy.*

[Bill, s. 36A.] (2) *A notice of enhancement on account of an improvement made or acquired by the landlord may be served at any time during the currency of the tenancy.*

Contents of the notice.

41. The notice shall be written in Hindi and Urdu, *and* shall specify the land, the amount of the present rent and the amount of the enhancement, and require the tenant, if he refuses to pay the enhancement, to vacate the land by the fifteenth day of May next following, or to institute a suit in the proper Court to contest the notice of enhancement within *thirty days* from the date *of the service thereof.*

[Bill, s. 36B.] *Service of the notice.*

42. On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or *other prescribed officer* the notice shall be served by *the* officer on or before the fifteenth day of February *at the expense of the landlord.*

[Bill, s. 36C.] *Grounds on which tenant may contest his liability to enhancement.*

43. *The* tenant may institute a suit to contest *the notice of* enhancement, *within thirty days from the date of the service thereof,* on any of the following grounds, *namely :—*

(a) that he has a right of occupancy in the land *specified in the notice ;*

(b) that he holds *under a special* agreement or decree of Court *or lease* under the terms of which *his rent* is not liable to enhancement;

(c) that the enhancement claimed is in excess of the rate authorized by law;

(d) that seven years *will* not *have* elapsed *on the fifteenth day of May next following,* since the date of *any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37 equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding ;*

(e) that the notice has not been served in the manner *required by this Act ;*

[New.] (f) *that, where the enhancement claimed is on account of an improvement, the amount claimed is excessive.*

[Bill, s. 36D.] *Tenant's liability for enhanced rent.*

44. (1) *If the tenant does not contest the notice of enhancement and remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, he shall become liable for the enhanced rent.*

(2) If the tenant contests the notice, and the validity thereof is maintained by the Court in whole or in part, he shall, if he remains in possession of the land after the fifteenth day of May next following the date of the service of the notice, become liable for the enhanced rent to the extent to which the Court has maintained the validity of the notice.

[Bill, s. 36] *Commencement of fresh statutory period.*

45. *If the tenant by remaining in possession of the land under the last foregoing section becomes liable for enhanced rent,* he shall be entitled to hold the land at *that* rent for a further period of seven years.

[Bill, s. 36] *Vacating tenant's right to compensation for improvements.*

46. If the tenant refuses to accept the enhancement claimed *or decreed* and vacates the holding, he shall be entitled to recover by separate suit from the landlord compensation for any improvements made by him on the holding.

[Bill, s. 36G] *Rent of tenant succeeding to vacant holding.*

47. (1) Except in the cases mentioned in section 49, the rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has determined according to the provisions of this Act shall not exceed by more than one anna in the rupee, or six-and-a-quarter per cent., the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding *him.*

[New.] *(2) In the case of a tenant admitted to the occupation of a holding of which the rent has been immediately before his admission paid in kind, the rent payable shall, subject to any established custom of the pargana in which the holding is situate, be either the rent payable by the tenant immediately preceding him, or a sum which shall not exceed by more than six-and-a-quarter per cent. the equivalent of the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding.*

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(Chapter IV.—Enhancement and fixing Rates of Rent.—Sections 48-51.—

(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 52-55)

[Bill, s. 36I.] **48.** (*1*) The heir of a tenant who dies during the currency of the tenancy *of a holding* shall *be entitled* to retain occupation of the *holding* at the rent payable by the deceased for the unexpired portion of the period for which the deceased tenant might have held without liability to enhancement or ejectment, and to receive compensation under the provisions of this Act for improvements, if any, *made* on the holding by himself or his predecessor in interest, but shall *not be entitled* to a renewal of the tenancy.

Rights of the heir of a deceased tenant.

[New.] *(2) Subject to any rights which he may have under section 22 as a representative of the deceased, a collateral relative who did not at the date of the death of the deceased share in the cultivation of the holding shall not be deemed to be an heir of the deceased within the meaning of this section.*

[Bill, s. 36H.] **49.** The rent of a tenant admitted to the occupation of any land the tenancy of which has ceased in consequence of the death of a previous tenant, or of the ejectment of a thekadár or mortgagee from land of which he has taken cultivating possession during the period of his theka or mortgage, shall be such amount as may be agreed upon between him and the landlord.

Rent of tenant *succeeding* to a holding vacated by the death of the previous tenant.

[Bill, s. 36K.] **50.** (*1*) Nothing in the *foregoing* sections shall bar the right of a landlord to enhancement of rent *during the currency of a tenancy* on the ground that the productive powers of the land held by the tenant have been increased by an improvement *which has been made* by, or at the expense of, the landlord, *or for which compensation has been accepted from the landlord by the owner of the improvement.*

Enhancement of rent for improvements *made or acquired* by landlord.

(2) Where an enhancement is claimed on the ground of *any such* improvement, the Court, in determining the *claim*, shall have regard to—

- (*a*) the increase in the productive powers *of* the land caused, or likely to be caused, by the improvement;
- (*b*) the cost of the improvement; *and*
- (*c*) the cost of the cultivation required for the utilising of the improvement.

[Bill, s. 36J.] **51.** Notwithstanding anything in the *foregoing* sections, the *Chief Commissioner may, by notification in the local official Gazette*, vary from time to time, within periods of not less than seven years, the limits of the enhancement to which tenants *to whom section 36 or section 37 applies are liable in any local area specified in the notification.*

Power for Local Government *to* vary the limit of enhancement of rent.

CHAPTER V.

EJECTMENT.

Tenants holding on special terms.

[Bill, s. 37.] **52.** *(1) A* tenant having a right of occupancy *in any land, or holding any land under a special agreement or decree of Court*, shall *not* be ejected *from that land* otherwise than in execution of a decree for ejectment:

Ejectment of tenant *holding on special term.*

Provided that the decree *for ejectment* shall not be made, unless, at the date of *that* decree, a decree against *the* tenant for an arrear of rent in respect of *the* land has remained unsatisfied for fifteen days or upwards.

(2) A decree for the ejectment of a tenant holding under a special agreement or decree of Court may be made on such grounds as would justify ejectment under the agreement or decree.

Other Tenants.

53. A tenant not having a right of occupancy, and not holding under a *special* agreement or decree of Court, may be ejected *by notice, application or suit under the following sections of this Chapter.* [Bill, s. 38.]

Ejectment of *other* tenants.

54. *If a* landlord desires to eject *any such* tenant on the expiration of his tenancy, *he* may *cause* a notice of ejectment *to be served on the tenant under the next following section.* [Bill, s. 38A.]

Ejectment by notice.

55. *(1)* The notice shall be written in Hindi and in Urdu; *it shall be signed by the landlord or by an agent authorised by him in that behalf;* it shall specify the land from which the tenant is to be ejected; *it shall, if a court-fee is payable in respect thereof under this section, contain a certificate by the patwári as to the annual rent payable for the holding to which the notice relates;* and it shall inform *the tenant* that he must either (*a*), if he means to dispute the ejectment, institute a suit for that purpose within thirty days from the date of the service of the notice, or (*b*) vacate the land on or before the fifteenth *day* of May next following. [Bill, s. 39.]

Contents, *service* and cost of notice.

(2) On the application of the landlord to the tahsíldár or *other prescribed officer*, the notice shall, *if the proper court-fee (where a court-fee is payable under this section) has been paid in respect thereof*, be served *on the tenant* by *the* officer on or before the fifteenth day of November *at the expense of* the landlord.

(3) If the tenant on whom the notice is to be served is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, there shall, except as provided by this sub-section and sub-section (4) and by section 69, be payable in respect of the notice a court-fee equal in value to half the annual rent payable for the holding of the tenant, or, in the case of a tenant paying rent in kind, a court-fee equal to half the value of the produce annually paid as rent on the average of the three years immediately preceding: [New.]

Provided that the court-fee shall not in any case exceed twenty-five rupees.

(4) A court-fee shall not be payable under sub-section (3) in respect of a notice on a person to whom section 48 applies. [New.]

(5) Stamps representing the court-fee shall be affixed on the notice before the notice and the application for the service thereof are presented to the tahsíldár or other prescribed officer. [New.]

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(Chapter V.—Ejectment.—Sections 56-63.)

w.] *(6) The court fee paid by a landlord under this section shall not in any circumstances be adjudged to be payable as costs or otherwise by the tenant.*

[, s. 40.] 56. *(1)* A tenant on whom a notice has been served under *the last foregoing* section may *institute a suit to* contest his liability to be ejected from the land specified therein on any of the following grounds, *namely* :—

Grounds on which tenant may contest liability to ejectment.

(*a*) that he has a right of occupancy in the land;

(*b*) that he holds *under a special agreement* or decree of Court *or unexpired lease* under the terms of which he is not liable to *be ejected from the land;*

.] (*c*) *if he is a tenant to whom section 55, sub-section (3) applies, that the notice was insufficiently stamped;*

(*d*) *if he is a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies,* that seven years *will* not *have* elapsed *on the fifteenth day of May next following,* since the date of *any such change of rent or alteration of area as is under section 36 or section 37, as the case may be, equivalent to an admission to the occupation of a holding, or, where no such change or alteration has taken place, since the date on which he was admitted to the occupation of the holding;*

(*e*) if he is a tenant *to whom section 53 applies,* that notice of ejectment has not been served upon him in *the* manner *required* by *this Act.*

s. 40. *(2)* A thekadár *shall not be* entitled to contest a notice of ejectment on any ground other than that he holds a lease under the terms of which he is not liable to ejectment.

s. 40A.] 57. If the tenant has any claim for compensation for improvements on the holding, he shall file with his plaint a statement of the claim and of the grounds on which it is based.

Compensation for improvements, if any, to be claimed in suit contesting liability to ejectment.

s. 40B.] 58. If the Court *dismisses the suit in whole or in part,* it shall determine the amount of the compensation, if any, due for improvements, and shall declare ejectment *from the whole or part of the land, as the case may be,* to be conditional on payment of that amount into Court.

Determination of the claim.

s. 41.] 59. If the tenant on whom notice of ejectment has been served fails, within thirty days from the date of the service, to institute a suit to contest his liability to be ejected, his tenancy of the land in respect of which the notice has been served shall cease on the fifteenth of May next following, unless, after the service, the landlord has authorised him *in writing* to continue to occupy the land.

Tenancy to cease if notice is not contested.

60. *(1)* If the landlord requires assistance to eject *a tenant on whom he alleges a notice to have been served under section 55,* he may apply for *that* assistance *to the Court which would have had jurisdiction with respect to a suit by the tenant to contest his liability to be ejected under the notice, and that Court shall order the ejectment of the tenant if it is satisfied*— [Bill, s. 42.]

When assistance to eject may be given by Court.

(*a*) *that a notice of ejectment was duly served on the tenant;*

(*b*) *that the tenant has not brought a suit to contest the notice, or that, if a suit for that purpose has been brought, it has been determined adversely to the tenant;*

(*c*) *that the tenant has not been authorised by the landlord in writing to continue to occupy the land.*

(2) *Nothing* done by the Court under *sub-section (1)* shall affect the right of *the* tenant to institute a suit against his landlord on account of illegal ejectment and to recover compensation *therefor.*

61. (*1*) If a landlord desires to eject a tenant *to whom section 53 applies and* against whom a decree for an arear of rent has been passed and remains unsatisfied, he may, after the first *day* of April of the year in which that arear accrued, apply to the Deputy Commissioner to eject the tenant. [Bill, s. 43.]

Ejectment by application.

(2) The Deputy Commissioner shall, on receiving the application, cause a notice to be served on the tenant, stating the amount due under the decree, and informing him that if he does not pay that amount into Court within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice he will be ejected from his holding.

(3) If the amount *is* not so paid, the Deputy Commissioner shall, unless good cause *is* shown to the contrary, eject the tenant.

62. (*1*) *A tenant to whom section 53 applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any of the following grounds, namely :—* [Bill, s. 43A, altered.]

Ejectment by suit.

(*a*) that he has used the land comprised in his holding in a manner which renders it unfit for the purposes of his tenancy;

(*b*) *that at the time of the institution of the suit the entire holding has been sub-let;* [New.]

(*c*) where the rent is payable in kind, that his cultivation has diminished to a point which by the custom of the locality involves the forfeiture of the holding;

(*d*) *where the tenant holds, under an unexpired lease, land to which section 4, sub-sections (3) and (4), applies, then on any ground which would justify ejectment under the lease.*

(2) The tenant shall continue liable for the rent of the land until the decree is executed.

General.

63. *Except in pursuance of an order under section 21, sub-section (3),* a tenant shall *not* in any case, whether in execution of a [Bill, s. 44.]

Time of ejectment of tenant.

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(Chapter VI.—Supplemental Provisions respecting Tenancies.—Sections 64-71.)
(Chapter VII.—Distress for arrears of Rent.—Sections 72-73.)

decree or otherwise, be ejected from the land in his occupation, except between the first day of April and the *thirtieth* day of June in any year after the passing of this Act.

[Bill, s. 45.] **64.** A *thekadár* liable to be ejected under the provisions of this Act may be ejected at any time during his tenancy.

Time of ejectment of thekadár.

[New.] **65.** *In any suit for ejectment the defendant may file any claim for compensation for improvements which he may have against the plaintiff, and if the Court finds the grounds on which the suit is brought to be valid, it shall determine the amount of compensation, if any, due from the plaintiff to the defendant, and shall pass a decree of ejectment conditional on the payment into Court of that amount.*

Preferment by tenants of claims for compensation for improvements in suits for ejectment.

[Bill, s. 46.] **66.** *A* tenant ejected, in accordance with the provisions of this Act shall be entitled to receive from the landlord the value of any growing crops or other ungathered products of the earth belonging to *the* tenant and being on the land at the time of his ejectment:

Compensation to ejected tenant for growing crops.

Provided that, if the land *has* been sown or planted by the tenant after service on him of *a* notice *under section 55*, he shall not be so entitled, unless, after *that* service, the landlord has authorized him *in writing* to continue to occupy the land.

CHAPTER VI.

SUPPLEMENTAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING TENANCIES.

Sír Lands.

[Bill, s. 46A.] **67.** (*1*) The rights conferred upon tenants by sections 24, *36, 37, 38, 39, 45, 46, 47 and 48* shall not accrue to cultivators of any of the following lands, *namely*:—

Sír lands.

(*a*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously dealt with as sír in the distribution of proprietary *or under-proprietary* profits and charges;

(*b*) land which for the seven years immediately preceding the passing of this Act has been continuously cultivated by the proprietor *or under-proprietor* himself or by his servants or by hired labour.

(2) Land which was recorded as sír at settlement and has been continuously so recorded since shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be land of the class mentioned in clause (a) of sub-section (1).

Thekadárs, Mortgagees and Sub-tenants.

[Bill, s. 46 B.] **68.** (*1*) A person holding land as a *thekadár*, mortgagee *or sub-tenant* shall not, while so holding, acquire any of the rights enumerated in the *last foregoing* section in any of the land comprised in his *theka*, mortgage *or sub-tenancy*.

Thekadárs, mortgagees and sub-tenants.

(2) A person having *those* rights in land does not lose them by subsequently taking a *theka* or mortgage in which his holding is comprised.

Long Leases.

69. *(1) When a holding has been let by registered document for a term of eight years or upwards at a rent determined thereby for the whole of the term in accordance with the provisions of this Act to a tenant to whom section 36 or section 37 applies, the landlord shall, on the expiration of the term, be entitled to enhance the rent of the holding in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV, Part B, and not otherwise, and shall also be entitled to eject the tenant by notice under section 55 without payment of a court-fee under that section:* [New.]

Incidents of leases for eight years or upwards.

Provided that any change in the rent or alteration in the area of the holding by the landlord during the term shall be a bar to enhancement and ejectment for seven years from the date of that change or alteration.

(2) In addition to the grounds mentioned in clauses (a), (b) and (c) of section 62, sub-section (1), a tenant to whom this section applies shall be liable to ejectment by suit during the currency of his tenancy on any ground which would justify ejectment under the registered document under which he holds.

Miscellaneous.

70. *Where a tenant has received a patta, a statement that since the date of the patta his rent has been changed, or the area of his holding altered, by the landlord, shall not be admissible in evidence unless the change or alteration is recorded in an entry on the patta signed by or on behalf of the landlord, and in an entry on the counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant, or in a new patta and counterpart.*

Evidence respecting change of rent or alteration of area of holding.

71. *The expression "special agreement" or "decree of Court", where it is used in this Act to signify the tenure on which land is held by a tenant, is to be construed as referring to an agreement or decree made or passed before the passing of this Act.*

Construction of certain expressions.

CHAPTER VII.

DISTRESS FOR ARREARS OF RENT.

72. When an arrear of rent is due from any tenant, the landlord may, *subject to the provisions of this Chapter*, distrain the produce of the land in respect of which the arrear is due: [Bill, s. 47.]

Recovery of arrears of rent by distress.

Provided that, when a tenant has given security for the payment of his rent, the produce of the land in respect of which *the* rent is payable shall not be liable to distress so long as the security is in force.

73. Distress shall not be made for the recovery of— [Bill, s. 48.]

Distress not permissible in certain cases.

(*a*) any sum in excess of the rent payable in the last preceding year for the land in respect of which the arrear is due, unless the tenant has agreed in writing to pay *that* excess or unless he has been declared *by decree* to be liable *therefor, or*.

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(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 74-83.)

(*b*) *any arrear which has been due for a longer period than one year.*

[Bill, s. 49.] **74.** *Power of distress by whom exerciseable.* The power of distress vested by section 72 in landlords may be exercised by managers under the Court of Wards, managing agents and tahsíldárs of estates held under direct management, and other persons lawfully entrusted with the charge of land, and also by the agents employed by landlords or any such persons as aforesaid in the collection of rent, if expressly authorised by power-of-attorney to distrain:

Provided that, if any such agent, purporting to act in the exercise of *that* power, commits an act which, under the provisions of this Chapter, is illegal, the person employing *him* shall be liable, as well as the agent, to be sued for compensation for any injury caused by *the* act.

[Bill, s. 50.] **75.** *Distress by servants.* Any person empowered to distrain property under section 72 or section 74 may employ a servant or other person to make the distress, but in every such case he shall give to *the* servant or person a written authority *in that behalf*, and the distress shall be made in the name and on the responsibility of the person giving *the* authority.

[Bill, s. 51.] **76.** *Crops liable to distress.* (*1*) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth, and crops or other products when reaped or gathered and deposited in any threshing-floor or place for treading out grain or the like, whether in the field or within a homestead, may be distrained by persons invested with powers of distress under this Act.

(*2*) But no such crops or products, other than the produce of the land in respect of which an arrear of rent is due, or of land held under the same *engagement* as the land in respect of which the arrear is due, and no grain or other produce after it has been stored by the cultivator, and no other property whatsoever, shall be liable to distress under this Act.

[Bill, s. 52.] **77.** *Demand of arrear before or at time of distress.* (*1*) Before or at the time when any distress is made under this Act, the distrainer shall cause the defaulter to be served with a written demand for the amount of the arrear, together with an account exhibiting the grounds on which the demand is made.

(*2*) The demand and account shall, if practicable, be served personally on the defaulter, but, if he cannot be found, they shall be affixed at his usual place of residence, and shall thereupon be deemed to be duly served upon him.

[Bill, s. 53.] **78.** *Value of distress and service of list of distrained property on owner.* Unless the amount of the demand is immediately paid or tendered, the distrainer may distrain property as aforesaid of value as nearly as may be equal to the amount of the arrear with the costs of the distress; and, *when he has made the distress, he* shall prepare a list or description of the property *distrained* and deliver a copy *thereof* to the owner, or if *the owner is* absent, affix it at his usual place of residence.

[Bill, s. 54.] **79.** *Reaping and storing standing crops distrained.* (*1*) Standing crops and other ungathered products of the earth may, notwithstanding the distress, be reaped or gathered by the tenant, and may be stored in such granaries or other places as are commonly used by him for the purpose.

(*2*) If the tenant neglects to do so, the distrainer may cause the crops or products to be reaped or gathered, and in *that* case shall store *them* either in such granaries or other places as aforesaid, or in some other convenient place in the neighbourhood.

(*3*) In either case the distrained property shall be placed in the charge of some proper person appointed by the distrainer for the purpose.

(*4*) If the crops or products do not, from their nature, admit of being stored, the distress shall be made (if at all) at least twenty days before the time when the crops or products or any part thereof would ordinarily be fit for cutting or gathering.

[Bill, s. 55.] **80.** *Application by distrainer in case of resistance.* If a distrainer is opposed or apprehends resistance, and desires to obtain the assistance of a public officer, he may apply to the Court, and the Court may, if it thinks necessary, depute an officer to assist the distrainer in making the distress.

[Bill, s. 56.] **81.** *Withdrawal of distress on tender of arrear and costs.* If at any time after property has been distrained as aforesaid, and before the sale thereof as hereinafter provided, the owner tenders payment of the arrear demanded and of the costs of the distress, the distrainer shall receive the *payment* and give a receipt therefor and forthwith withdraw the distress.

[Bill, s. 57.] **82.** *Application for sale.* Within five days from the time of storing any distrained crops or products, or if *the* crops or products do not from their nature admit of being stored, within five days from the time of making the distress, the distrainer shall apply for *the* sale *thereof* to the proper officer authorized to sell property in satisfaction of decrees of the Court within whose jurisdiction the distrained property is situate.

[Bill, s. 58.] **83.** *Form of application.* (*1*) The application shall be in writing; it shall contain a list or description of the property distrained, and it shall state the name of the defaulter, his place of residence, the amount due and the place in which the distrained property is deposited.

(*2*) Together with the application, the distrainer shall deliver to the proper officer the sum payable for the service of a notice upon the defaulter as provided *in the next following section*.

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(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 84-92.)

[Bill, s. 59.] **84.** *(1)* Immediately on receipt of the application, the proper officer shall send a copy of it to the Court, and shall serve a notice in the form contained in Schedule C *to this Act*, or to the like effect, on the person whose property has been distrained, requiring him either to pay the amount demanded, or within fifteen days from the receipt of the notice to institute a suit to contest the demand.

Procedure on receipt of application.

(2) The officer shall at the same time send to the Court, for the purpose of being put up at the court-house, a proclamation fixing a day for the sale of the distrained property, not less than twenty days from the date of the proclamation, and shall deliver a copy of the proclamation to the peon charged with the service of the notice, to be put up by him in the place where the distrained property is deposited.

(3) The proclamation shall contain a description of the property, and shall specify the demand for which it is *to be* sold, and the place where the sale is to be held.

[Bill, s. 60.] **85.** *(1)* If a suit is instituted in pursuance of the notice *mentioned in the last foregoing section*, the Court shall send to the proper officer, or, if so requested by the owner of the distrained property, shall deliver to him, a certificate of the institution of the suit.

Suspension of sale on institution of suit.

(2) On *the* certificate being received by, or presented to, the proper officer, he shall suspend proceedings in regard to the sale:

Provided that, if in his opinion the property distrained is such that delay will cause damage thereto, he may direct its immediate sale.

[Bill, s. 61.] **86.** *(1)* Any person whose property has been distrained as aforesaid may institute a suit to contest the distrainer's demand at any time before the expiration of the fifteen days mentioned in section 84 sub-section (*1*).

Suit to contest distrainer's demand.

(2) When *any* such suit is instituted, the Court shall proceed in the manner *directed* in section 85.

(3) If application for the sale of the property is afterwards made to the proper officer, he shall send a copy of the application to the Court, and suspend further proceedings pending the decision of the case.

[Bill, s. 62.] **87.** (*1*) The person whose property has been distrained may, at the time of instituting any such suit as aforesaid, or at any subsequent period, execute a bond with one or more surety or sureties, for an amount not less than double the value of the property distrained, binding himself to pay whatever sum may be adjudged to be due from him, with costs of suit.

Withdrawal of distress on execution of bond.

(2) When *a* bond *has been* executed *under sub-section (1)*, the Court shall give to the owner of the property a certificate to that effect, or, if he so requests, shall serve the distrainer with notice of the *execution of the bond*.

(3) Upon *the* certificate being presented to the distrainer by the owner of the property, or *upon the notice being served on the distrainer* by order of the Court, *as the case may be*, the property shall be released from distress.

88. On the expiration of the period fixed in the proclamation of sale, if the institution of a suit to contest the demand of the distrainer has not been certified to the proper officer in the manner hereinbefore provided, he shall, unless *that* demand, with such costs of the distress as are allowed by him, *is* discharged in full, proceed, with the sanction of the Court, to sell the property, or such part thereof as may be necessary. [Bill, s. 63.]

Sale.

89. *(1)* The sale shall be held at the place where the distrained property is deposited, or at the nearest ganj, bázár or other place of public resort, if the proper officer thinks that it is likely to sell there to better advantage. [Bill, s. 64.]

Place and manner of sale.

(2) The property shall be sold by public auction in one or more lots as the officer holding the sale thinks advisable, and if the demand, with the costs of distress and sale, *is* satisfied by the sale of a portion of the property, the distress shall be immediately withdrawn with respect to the remainder.

90. If, on the property being put up for sale, a price which the officer holding the sale *thinks* fair *is* not offered, and if the owner of the property or his recognized agent applies to have the sale postponed until the next day or (if a market *is* held at the place of sale) until the next market-day, the sale shall be postponed until *that* day, and shall be then completed at whatever price may be offered. [Bill, s. 65.]

Postponement of sale.

91. *(1)* The price of every lot shall be paid in ready money at the time of sale, or as soon thereafter as the officer holding the sale thinks fit, and in default of payment the property shall be put up again and re-sold. [Bill, s. 66.]

Payment of purchase-money.

(2) When the purchase-money has been paid in full, the officer holding the sale shall give the purchaser a certificate stating the property purchased by him and the price paid therefor.

92. *(1)* The officer holding the sale shall deduct from the proceeds one anna for every rupee and fraction of a rupee on account of the expenses attending the sale. [Bill, s. 67.]

Proceeds of sale.

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(Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 93-99.)

(2) He shall then pay to the distrainer the expenses incurred by him on account of the distress and of the issue of the notice and proclamation of sale prescribed in section *84* to such amount as, after examination of the statement of expenses furnished by the distrainer, the officer thinks proper to allow.

(3) The remainder shall be applied to the discharge of the arrear for which the distress was made, and the surplus (if any) shall be delivered to the person whose property has been sold.

[Bill, s. 68.] Officers holding sales not to purchase.

93. Officers holding sales of property under this Act, and all persons employed by, or subordinate to, *those* officers, are forbidden to purchase, either directly or indirectly, property sold by *those* officers.

[Bill, s. 69.] Illegal acts of distrainer to be reported.

94. (1) The officer mentioned in section *82* shall bring to the notice of the Court any illegal act which *may* come to his knowledge as having been committed by any person in making a distress under this Act.

(2) If in any case, on proceeding to hold a sale under this Act, *that* officer finds that the owner has not received due notice of the distress and intended sale, he shall postpone the sale and report the case to the Court, and the Court shall direct the issue of another notice and proclamation of sale under section *84*, or make such other order as it thinks proper.

[Bill, s. 70.] Recovery of expenses *where* sale does not take place.

95. (1) When *that* officer has gone to any place for the purpose of holding a sale, *and a sale does not take* place either for the reason stated in section *94* or because the distrainer's demand has been previously satisfied, *a* charge *of one anna for every rupee of the value of the distrained property, as estimated by the officer, shall be leviable by him on account of the expenses of the intended sale*, unless the distrainer's demand has been satisfied before the day fixed for the sale and notice of *its having been satisfied* has been given by him to the officer.

(2) If the distrainer's demand *is* not satisfied until the day fixed for the sale, the charge shall be paid by the owner of the property, and may be recovered by sale of such portion *of the property* as may be necessary.

(3) In every other case the charge shall be paid by the distrainer, and may be recovered under the warrant of the Court by attachment and sale of his property.

(4) The charge leviable under this section shall not exceed ten rupees in any case.

[Bill, s. 71.] Second proclamation of sale when arrears are adjudged to be due.

96. (1) When a suit has been instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, and the property has not been released on security, if the demand or any portion *thereof is* adjudged to be due, the Court shall issue an order to the proper officer authorizing the sale of the property.

(2) On the application of the distrainer (which shall be made within five days from the receipt of *the* order by *the* officer), *the* officer shall publish a second proclamation in the manner prescribed in section *84*, fixing another day for the sale of the distrained property, not *being* less than five *or* more than ten days from the date of the proclamation, and, unless the amount adjudged to be due with costs of distress *is* paid *before that day*, shall proceed to sell the property in the manner hereinbefore provided.

[Bill, s. 72.] Distrainer to prove the arrear in suit to contest his demand.

97. (1) In all suits instituted to contest a distrainer's demand, the defendant must prove the arrear in the same manner as if he had himself brought *a suit* for the amount *of the arrear*.

(2) If the demand or any part thereof is found to be due, the Court shall make in favour of the distrainer *a decree for the amount so found*.

(3) *That* amount may be recovered, *if the distrained property has not been released on security*, by sale of the distrained property as provided in section *96*, and, if any balance remains due after *the* sale, by execution of the decree against the person and any other property of the defaulter, or, if the distrained property *has* been released on security, by execution of the decree against the person and property of the defaulter, and if his surety has been made a party to the suit, against the person and property of *the* surety.

[Bill, s. 73.] Compensation for vexatious distress.

98. If the distress is adjudged to be vexatious or groundless, the Court, besides directing the release of the distrained property, may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

[Bill, s. 74.] Suit by third party claiming property distrained.

99. If any person claims, as his own, property which has been distrained for arrears of rent alleged to be due from any other person, the claimant may institute a suit against the distrainer and *that* other person to try the right to the property, in the same manner, and under the same rules as to the time of instituting the suit and as to the consequent postponement of sale, as a person whose property has been distrained for an arrear of rent alleged to be due from him may institute a suit to contest the demand.

The Oudh Rent Bill.

(*Chapter VII.—Distress for Arrears of Rent.—Sections 100-107.*)

[Bill, s. 75.] *Rules applicable to suit by third party.*

100. (*1*) When any such suit is instituted, the property may be released upon security for its value being given to the satisfaction of the Court.

(*2*) If the claim is dismissed, the Court shall make an order in favour of the distrainer for the sale of the property, or the recovery of its value, as the case may be.

(*3*) If the claim is upheld, the Court shall order the release of the distrained property, and may award such compensation to the plaintiff as it thinks fit, not exceeding twice the value of the property distrained.

[Bill, s. 76.] *Landlord's prior claim to distrainable produce in possession of defaulting tenant.*

101. No claim to any produce liable to distress under this Act and found at the time of the distress in the possession of a defaulting tenant, whether *the* claim be in respect of a previous sale, mortgage or otherwise, shall bar the landlord's prior claim, nor shall any attachment in execution of a decree of any Civil Court prevail against *the prior claim of the landlord*.

[Bill, s. 77.] *Stranger claiming to be landlord and to have right of distress to be made a party.*

102. *When* property has been distrained for an arrear of rent, and a suit has been instituted to contest the demand, and the right to distrain for *that* arrear is claimed by or on behalf of any person other than the distrainer, on the ground of *that* other person being actually and in good faith in the receipt and enjoyment of the rent of the land, *that* other person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him before and up to the commencement of the suit shall be inquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of *the* inquiry:

Provided that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any person having a title to the rent of land to establish *that* title in a Court of competent jurisdiction, by suit instituted within one year from the date of the decision.

[Bill, s. 78.] *Suit for illegal distress.*

103. Any person whose property has been distrained for the recovery of a demand not justly due, or of a demand due or alleged to be due from some other person, and who is prevented by any sufficient cause from bringing a suit to contest the demand or try the right to the property, as the case may be, within the period allowed by sections *94* and *99*, and whose property is in consequence brought to sale, may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has sustained from the distress *and* sale.

[Bill, s. 79.] *Suit for illegal act of distrainer.*

104. *In any of the following cases, namely:—*

(*a*) if any person empowered to distrain property, or employed for the purpose under a written authority by a person so empowered, distrains or sells, otherwise than *in accordance with* the provisions of this Act, any property for the recovery of an arrear of rent alleged to be due, or

(*b*) if any distrained property is lost, damaged or destroyed, by reason of the distrainer not having taken proper precaution for the due keeping and preservation thereof, or

(*c*) if the distress is not immediately withdrawn when any provision of this Act requires *its* withdrawal,

the owner of the property may institute a suit to recover compensation for any injury which he has thereby sustained.

[Bill, s. 80.] *Suit for distress or sale falsely purporting to be under the Act.*

105. (*1*) If any person not empowered by this Act to distrain or sell, or *not* duly authorized for that purpose by a person so empowered, purports to distrain or sell any property under this Act, the owner of *the* property may institute a suit to recover compensation from the person so distraining or selling for any injury which the plaintiff has sustained from the distress or sale.

(*2*) *The institution of a suit under sub-section (1)* shall not affect the defendant's liability to be prosecuted under any law for the time being in force.

[Bill, s. 81] *Procedure in case of resistance to distress.*

106. (*1*) If any person resists a distress of property duly made under this Act, or forcibly or clandestinely remove any distrained property, the Court, upon complaint being made within ten days from the date of *the* resistance or removal, shall cause the person accused to be arrested and brought before the Court with all convenient speed, and the Court shall proceed forthwith to try the case.

(*2*) If the case cannot be at once heard and determined, the Court may, if it thinks fit, require the *person* arrested to give security for his *appearance* whenever *he* may be required *to appear*, and, in default of *the* security *being given*, may commit him to the civil jail until the case is tried.

[Bill, s. 81] *Punishment of offender.*

107. If *the resistance to the distress or the removal of the distrained* property *is* proved, the Court may order the offender to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred rupees, together with all costs and expenses incurred in the case or in making the distress, and, in default of payment, may order him to be imprisoned in the civil jail until payment is made:

Provided that *the offender shall not be imprisoned under this section for a longer term* than six months.

The Oudh Rent Bill.

(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 108-110.)

CHAPTER VIII.

JURISDICTION OF THE COURTS.

Suits cognizable.

[Bill, s. 83.] Suits cognizable under the Act.

108. Courts other than Courts of Revenue shall *not* take cognizance of the following descriptions of suits, and *those* suits shall be heard and determined in Courts *of Revenue* in the manner provided in this Act, and not otherwise:—

A.—Suits by a Landlord—

(1) for the delivery by a tenant of the counterpart of a *patta*;

(2) for arrears of rent, *or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent*;

(3) for the enhancement of the rent of a tenant;

(4) for the ejectment of a tenant;

(5) by landlords against patwáris or agents employed by landlords in the management of land or the collection of revenue or rent, or against the sureties of *those* patwáris or agents for money received or accounts kept by *the* patwáris or agents in the course of *their* employment *as aforesaid*, or for papers in their possession, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts;

B.—Suits by an Under-Proprietor or a Tenant—

(6) for establishing a right of occupancy;

(7) for the delivery by a landlord of a *patta*;

(8) for contesting a notice of *enhancement or* ejectment;

(9) for compensation—

(*a*) on account of illegal enforcement of payment of rent, or of any sum in excess of rent due, *or*

(*b*) on account of the *withholding* of *a* receipt *for a payment of rent, or*

(*c*) on account of illegal ejectment, *or*

(*d*) on account of loss *caused by* the making of *an* improvement under section 29 sub-section (3); *or*

(*e*) on account of the value of standing crops under section 66;

(10) for the recovery of the occupancy of any land *which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned or from which an under-proprietor or tenant* has been illegally ejected by the landlord;

(11) for contesting the exercise of the power of distraint conferred on landlords and others by this Act, or any acts purporting to be done in exercise of *that* power, of for compensation for illegal distraint;

(12) for abatement of rent in accordance with the provisions of section 18 *or section 29* sub-section (4);

(13) *for* the recovery of compensation for improvements in accordance with the provisions of section 22;

C.—Suits regarding the Division or Appraisement of Produce.—

(14) *to set aside an award in respect of a* division, estimate, appraisement *or proceeding under section 32*;

D.—Suits by and against Lambardárs, Co-sharers and Muafidárs—

(15) by a sharer against a lambardár or co-sharer *for a* share of the profits of an estate or any part thereof, or for the rendering and settlement of accounts in respect of *those* profits;

(16) by a lambardár, or by *a* pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti, for arrears of revenue or rent payable through him by the co-sharers whom he represents, *or* by a lambardár for village expenses and other dues for which the co-sharers may be responsible to him or against a joint lambardár for compensation for revenue or rent paid by *the* lambardár on account of *the* joint lambardár;

(17) by co-sharers against lambardárs, or by proprietors or lessees against muafidárs or assignees of revenue, for compensation on account of exaction in excess of revenue or rent, or on account of the *withholding* of *a* receipt for *a payment of* revenue or rent;

(18) by muafidárs or assignees of revenue for arrears of revenue.

Grades of Courts.

Grades of Courts for the purposes of the Act. [Bill, s. 84]

109. For the purposes of this Act, *there shall be five grades of* Courts of Revenue, namely:—

(1) the Assistant Collector of the second class;

(2) the Assistant Collector of the first class;

(3) the Collector;

(4) the Commissioner;

(5) the Judicial Commissioner.

Power to invest officers with powers of an Assistant Collector. [Bill, s. 8]

110. (1) *The Chief Commissioner may from time to time confer upon any officer the powers of an Assistant Collector of the first or of the second class under this Act, and may at any time withdraw those powers.*

(2) *In conferring powers under this section the Chief Commissioner may empower persons specially by name or classes of officials generally by their official titles.*

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(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 111-122.)

[Bill, s. 86.] **Deputy Commissioner to have Collector's powers.**

111. The Deputy Commissioner shall exercise the powers of a Collector under this Act.

[Bill, s. 87.] *Investment of* **Settlement-officers with powers of Collector or** *Assistant Collector.*

112. The Chief Commissioner may invest any officer employed in making or revising settlements of revenue with all or any of the powers of a Collector or Assistant Collector under this Act.

[Bill, s. 88.] **Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector of the 2nd class.**

113. *An* Assistant Collector of the second class *may* try and determine suits of the descriptions mentioned in clauses (1), (2), (7), (12), (15), (16), (17) and (18) of section *108*, of which the *value* does not exceed one hundred rupees.

[Bill, s. 90.] **Jurisdiction of Assistant Collector** *of the 1st class.*

114. *An Assistant* Collector *of the first class may* try and determine suits of every description of which the *value* does not exceed five thousand rupees.

[Bill, s. 91.] **Jurisdiction of Collector.**

115. *(1)* The Collector *may* try and determine suits of every description *without limit as regards the value*, and hear appeals from *decrees of Assistant Collectors of the second class*, and, *except* where an appeal is *prohibited* by the Code of Civil Procedure as applied by this Act, from orders of Assistant Collectors *of the first and of the second class.* XIV of 1882.

(2) Whenever the state of the public business *so* requires, the Chief Commissioner may invest any *Assistant Collector of the first class* with the powers of a Collector for the trial and determination of suits and appeals under this Act, other than appeals from decisions of *that Assistant Collector*, and with the powers of a Deputy Commissioner under sections 24, *25 and 61*, and may invest any Collector with all or any of the powers of a Commissioner under this Act.

[Bill, s. 92.] **Jurisdiction of Commissioner.**

116. The Commissioner *may, subject to the provisions of section 119*, hear and determine appeals from *original decrees of Collectors and of Assistant Collectors of the first class*, and, *except* where an appeal is *prohibited* by the Code of Civil Procedure *as applied by this Act*, from *original* orders of Collectors. XIV of 1882.

[Bill, s. 93.] **Jurisdiction of Judicial Commissioner.**

117. The Judicial Commissioner *may, subject to the provisions of section 119*, hear and determine appeals from *original decrees of Commissioners*, and, *except* where an appeal is *prohibited* by the Code of Civil Procedure *as applied by this Act*, from *original* orders of Commissioners, and, *subject also to the provisions of that Code as so applied, appeals from appellate decrees and orders of Collectors and of Commissioners.* XIV of 1882.

Appeals.

[New. But see Bill, s. 94.] *Limitation for appeals.*

118. *(1) Save as provided by sub-section (2) of this section, an appeal shall not lie—*

(*a*) *to the Collector—after the expiration of thirty days from the date of the decree or order complained of;*

(*b*) *to the Commissioner—after the expiration of sixty days from that date; or*

(*c*) *to the Judicial Commissioner—after the expiration of ninety days from that date.*

(2) *In computing these periods of thirty, sixty and ninety days, the limitation of the appeals shall be governed by the provisions of the Indian Limitation Act, 1877.* XV of 1877.

[Bill, s. 95, altered.] **Restrictions on appeals.**

119. *The decree or order of a Commissioner or of a Collector in a suit of value not exceeding one hundred rupees and of a description mentioned in* clauses (4), (5), (9), (11), (14), (15), (16), (17) *or* (18) of section *108, or in an appeal from a decree or order in any such suit*, shall be final, unless a question of right to enhance or otherwise vary the rent of a tenant, or *a* question relating to a title to land or to some interest in land, as between parties having conflicting claims thereto, has been determined by the *decree or order of the Commissioner or of the Collector, in which case the decree or order last-mentioned* shall be open to appeal in the manner provided in this Act.

Appeal from orders of Deputy Commissioners acting as such.

120. *An order of a Deputy Commissioner sanctioning a remission of rent under section 19, or granting or refusing an application under section 24, or determining the amount of the outlay on an improvement under section 25, or directing or refusing to direct the ejectment of a tenant under section 61, shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner, whose order on the appeal shall be final.*

Distribution of Business.

[Bill, s. 96.] **Power of Deputy Commissioner to distribute business.** XIV of 1882.

121. *Notwithstanding anything in the Code of Civil Procedure, the Deputy Commissioner may, by order in writing, direct that any business cognizable by him and the Courts subordinate to him shall be distributed among those Courts in such manner as he thinks fit:*

Provided that a direction given under this section shall not empower any Court to exercise any power or deal with any business beyond the limits of its proper jurisdiction.

Transfer of Suits and other Proceedings.

[Bill, s. 97.] **Transfer of suits** *and other proceedings by Commissioners and Deputy Commissioners.*

122. The Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner may withdraw any suit *or other proceeding* instituted in any Court subordinate to him, and try *it* himself, or refer it for trial to any other such Court competent to try *it*.

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(Chapter VIII.—Jurisdiction of the Courts.—Sections 123-128.)
(Chapter IX.—Limitation of Suits.—Sections 129-134.)

[Bill, s. 98.] *123.* The Judicial Commissioner may order that any suit *or other proceeding pending in* any Court subordinate to him shall be transferred to any other such Court competent to *dispose of it.*

Transfer of suits and other proceedings by Judicial Commissioner.

Miscellaneous.

[Bill, s. 99.] *124.* In the performance of their duties under this Act, Collectors shall be *subordinate to, and* subject to the direction and control of, Commissioners and the Chief Commissioner, and Assistant Collectors shall be *subordinate to, and* subject to the direction and control of, the Deputy Commissioners to *whose districts* they are respectively *appointed:*

General subordination of Courts.

Provided that nothing in this section shall empower the Chief Commissioner or any Commissioner or Deputy Commissioner to interfere in any way not authorized by this Act with any decision or order in a suit.

[Bill, s. 100.] *125. Suits* which, under the provisions of this Act, may be brought by or against landlords, may be brought by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs of estates held under *direct* management, whether *those* estates are the property of Government or not.

Suits by or against managing agents or tahsíldárs *of estates held under direct management.*

[Bill, s. 101.] *126.* (*1*) *A* sharer in a joint estate or under-proprietary or other tenure, in which a division of land has not been made among the sharers, shall *not* exercise any of the powers conferred by this Act in regard to the recovery of arrears of rent, enhancement of rent, ejectment of tenants, or distress, otherwise than through a manager authorized to collect the rents on behalf of all the sharers.

Sharer to exercise certain powers only through manager or lambardár.

(*2*) In pattidári estates or tenures *those* powers shall be exercised only through a lambardár, or through the pattidár who is entitled to collect the rents of the patti.

(*3*) *Nothing in this section shall be construed to affect any local custom or special contract.*

[Bill, s. 102] *127.* Any person in possession of land occupied without consent of the landlord shall be liable for the rent of *that* land at the rate payable in the previous year, or, if rent was *not* payable in the previous year, at such rate as the Court may determine to be fair and equitable, and he shall not in respect of *that* land have any of the statutory privileges conferred by this Act.

Rent payable *for* land occupied without consent of landlord.

128. A Court may sit at any place within the local limits of its jurisdiction, or, in the case of an Assistant Collector, at any place within the limits of the district to which he is appointed. [Bill, s. 103.]

Place of sitting of Courts.

CHAPTER IX.

LIMITATION OF SUITS.

129. Subject to the provisions as to legal disability contained in any law for the time being in force for the limitation of suits in Oudh, all suits under this Act shall, *except as otherwise provided in this Chapter,* be instituted within one year from the date of the accrual of the cause of action. [Bill, s. 104.]

General limitation.

130. A suit for the delivery of *a* patta or the counterpart of *a* patta may be instituted at any time during the tenancy. [Bill, s. 105.]

Suits for delivery of pattas or counterparts.

131. A suit by a tenant for the recovery of a holding which has been treated by a landlord as abandoned under section 21 shall be instituted within three months from the date on which the landlord entered upon the holding.

Suits for recovery of holdings treated as abandoned.

132. A suit for the recovery of *an* arrear of *revenue or* rent, *or, where rent is payable in kind, for the money-equivalent of rent,* or of a share of profits, shall, except in the case mentioned in section 16, be instituted within three years from the *last day of the month of Jeth of the Fasli year in which the arrear fell due.* [Bill, s. 106.]

Suits for arrears of revenue *or rent* or share of profits.

133. A suit for the recovery of money in the hands of an agent, or for the settlement of accounts or delivery of papers by an agent, may be *instituted* at any time during the continuance of the agency or within one year after its determination. [Bill, s. 107.]

Suits against agents for money, or delivery of accounts or papers.

134. A suit regarding distress under section *103, 104 or 105, or to set aside an award in respect of a* division, estimate, appraisement *or proceeding under section 32,* shall be *instituted* within three months from the date of the accrual of the cause of action. [Bill, s. 108.]

Suits regarding distress *and* division *or appraisement* of produce.

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(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 135-141.)

CHAPTER X.

PROCEDURE.

XIV of 1882. [Bill, s. 109.] *Application of the Code of Civil Procedure to proceedings under this Act.* 135. The provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure as in force in Oudh shall, so far as they are not inconsistent with the provisions *of this Act*, apply to all suits *and other* proceedings under this Act.

[New.] *Mode of service of notices.* 136. *Every notice under this Act shall, if practicable, be served on the person to whom it is addressed or on an agent authorised by him to accept service on his behalf; but if that person or an agent so authorised cannot be found, service may be made by posting the notice at the usual place of residence of the person to whom the notice is addressed, or, if that person does not reside in the district wherein the land is situate, at the village-chaupal or other conspicuous place in the village wherein the land is situate.*

[Bill, s. 110.] *Contents of plaints.* 137. In addition to the particulars required by section 50 of the Code *of Civil Procedure* to be specified in the plaint, the plaint shall contain the following particulars, *namely* :— XIV of 1882.

(a) the name of the village or estate, and of the pargana in which the land to which the suit relates is situate;

(b) if the suit *is* for recovery of an arrear of rent, or for the enhancement or abatement of rent, or for the ejectment of a tenant, or for contesting a notice of enhancement of rent, or for contesting a notice *of* ejectment, or for the recovery of the occupancy or possession of any land, *then* the extent, situation and designation of the land to which the suit relates and, where fields have been *numbered* in a Government survey, the number (if it *is* possible to give it) of each field;

(c) if the suit *is* for recovery of an arrear of rent or revenue, *then* the yearly rent or revenue of the land, the amount (if any) received on account of the year or years for which the claim is made, the amount in arrear and the time in respect of which it is alleged to be due;

(d) if the suit *is* for the delivery of a *patta* or the counterpart of a *patta*, *then* all the particulars mentioned in section *8*.

[Bill, s. 111.] *Third person claiming rent to be made a party.* 138. When in any suit between a landlord and an under-proprietor or tenant the right to receive the rent of land is claimed by a third person, on the ground that he, or a person through whom he claims, has actually and in good faith received and enjoyed *the* rent up to the time of the commencement of the suit, *that* third person shall be made a party to the suit, and the question of the actual receipt and enjoyment of the rent by him or the person through whom he claims shall be enquired into, and the suit shall be decided according to the result of *the* inquiry:

Provided always that the decision of the Court shall not affect the right of any party having a legal right to the rent of *the* land to establish his title thereto in a Court of competent jurisdiction.

Summons to defendant to be for final disposal in certain suits. 139. In suits under clauses (1), (2), (7), (10) and (11) of section *108*, the summons to the defendant shall be for the final disposal of the suit. [Bill, s. 112]

Payment of money into Court of defendants. 140. In a suit to recover an arrear of rent, no set-off shall be allowed against the claim except such amount as may be due to the defendant on an unexecuted decree under this Act against the plaintiff. [Bill, s. 113]

Interest on arrears of rent. 141. *When an arrear of rent remains due from any tenant, he shall be liable to pay interest on the arrear at the rate of one per cent. per mensem.* [New.]

Payment of money into Court by defendant. 142. (1) In any suit under this Act involving a claim to money, the defendant may, at any stage of the suit, deposit in Court such sum of money as he considers a satisfaction in full of the plaintiff's claim, together with the costs incurred by the plaintiff up to the time of *the making of the* deposit. [Bill, s. 11[illegible]]

(2) Notice of the deposit shall be given to the plaintiff, and the amount deposited shall be paid to him on his application.

(3) *From the date of the making of a deposit under this section*, interest shall *not* be allowed to *the* plaintiff *on the sum deposited*, whether *that* sum be in full of the plaintiff's claim or fall short thereof.

Proceeding for balance where defendant pays less than amount claimed. 143. In any case in which the defendant deposits less than the amount claimed by the plaintiff, nothing in *the last foregoing* section shall bar the plaintiff from proceeding in the suit for the recovery of the balance. [Bill, s. 11[illegible]]

Making of local investigations by Court. 144. *(1) A Court may, if it thinks fit, itself make a local investigation instead of issuing a commission under section 392 of the Code of Civil Procedure.* [New. Cf. Bill, s. 11[illegible]] XIV of 1[illegible]

(2) When the Court itself makes a local investigation, the provisions of section 393 of that Code with respect to the recording of evidence shall apply to the Court, and any observations which the Court

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(Chapter X.—Procedure.—Sections 145-155.)

sees fit to record on its proceedings shall be received as evidence in the suit.

Decrees.

[Bill, s. 118.] 145. *A* process of execution shall *not* be issued on a decree under this Act when the application for the issue of *the* process is made after the lapse of three years from the date of *the* decree, unless the decree *is* for a sum exceeding five hundred rupees, in which case the period within which execution may be had shall be regulated by the law *for the time being* in force as to the period allowed for the execution of decrees of Civil Courts.

Time for the making of applications for execution.

[Bill, s. 119.] 146. When a decree for money is made in any suit under this Act, the Court may, on the oral application of the party in whose favour the decree is passed, direct immediate execution thereof in the manner described in section 256 of the Code of Civil Procedure. XIV of 1882.

Immediate execution of decree.

[Bill, s. 120.] 147. When a decree in favour of the plaintiff is made in a suit for an enhancement of rent, the Court shall declare the date from which *the* enhancement shall take effect.

Decree for enhancement to state date *of commencement of enhancement.*

[Bill, s. 121.] 148. *(1)* If the decree *is* for the delivery of papers or accounts, it may be enforced by the imprisonment in the civil jail of the party against whom it is made or by the attachment of his property, or by both imprisonment and attachment.

Enforcement of decree for delivery of papers or accounts.

(2) The imprisonment and attachment may be continued until *the party* complies with the terms of the decree:

Provided that *he* shall *not* be imprisoned under this section for a longer period than six months.

[Bill, s. 122.] 149. A decree for the delivery of a *patta* or of the counterpart of a *patta* shall specify all the particulars mentioned in section *8*, and such other particulars in accordance with the provisions of this Act as the Court *deems* fit.

Decrees for *patta* or counterpart to specify *certain* particulars.

[Bill, s. 123.] 150. If the decree *is* for the delivery of a *patta* or the counterpart of a *patta*, and the party ordered to deliver *the patta* or counterpart neglects or refuses to do so, the Court may grant a *patta* or counterpart in conformity with the terms of the decree, and *that patta* or counterpart shall have the same effect as if delivered by the party against whom the decree was passed.

Grant of patta or counterpart in case of defendant's refusal.

151. If the decree *is* for money, *a* process in execution shall *not* issue against the immoveable property of the judgment-debtor, other than *for* attachment of *that* property, unless satisfaction of the decree cannot be obtained against his moveable property. [Bill, s. 124]

Execution to be first made against moveable property.

152. If the decree *is* for an arrear of rent due in respect of an under-proprietary right, the interest of the judgment-debtor in *that* right may, subject to the provisions of this Act, be sold in execution of the decree. [Bill, s. 125]

Sale of under-proprietary right in execution of decree for arrears of rent.

153. A beneficial lease or other incumbrance *created by an under-proprietor on his tenure after the twenty-second day of July, 1868,* shall *not* be valid in the event of the sale of his rights and interests in execution of a decree for arrears of rent, unless *the* incumbrance has been registered under any rules or law for the time being in force in Oudh, within four months after the creation thereof, and not less than thirty days before the date of attachment of *those* rights and interests. [Bill, s. 126.]

Registration of incumbrance created by under-proprietor.

154. *(1)* When an under-proprietor creates any such incumbrance and fails to pay to the proprietor all or any part of the rent subsequently accruing in respect of the land subject to the incumbrance, the incumbrancer shall be liable to pay to the proprietor the whole or *the* part of *that* rent, *as the case may be,* unless the proprietor has agreed in writing to waive any claim which he might otherwise have made on the incumbrancer under this section. [Bill, s. 127.]

Proprietor's lien for rent payable by under-proprietor.

(2) *Where after the passing of this Act an under-proprietor transfers his rights or any part thereof in land, and the transferee enters into possession, the transferee shall, subject to any agreement in writing with the proprietor to the contrary, be liable to pay to the proprietor any arrears of rent due in respect of the land at the date of the transfer.*

155. (1) When land is sold in execution of a decree under this Act, and the land or any lot thereof has been knocked down to a stranger, any co-sharer, other than the judgment-debtor, may, before sunset on the day of sale, claim to take the land or lot, as the case may be, at the sum at which it was so knocked down. [Bill, s. 128.]

Right of pre-emption at execution-sale.

(2) *A like claim may be made, if the land is a proprietary tenure, by an under-proprietor, and if* the land *is* an under-proprietary tenure, by *a* proprietor.

(3) Any claim made under this section shall be allowed:

Provided that, if a claim to the same land or lot is made by a proprietor *or under-proprietor* as well

The Oudh Rent Bill.

(Chapter XI.—General.—Sections 156-158.—Schedule A.)

as by a co-sharer, the claim of the co-sharer shall *prevail:*

Provided also that *a* claim shall *not* be allowed unless the claimant fulfils all the conditions of the sale binding on a purchaser.

CHAPTER XI.

GENERAL.

II of 1877. [Bill, s. 130.]

Registration of statutory pattas unnecessary.

156. Notwithstanding anything in the Indian Registration Act, 1877, pattas granted for any term not exceeding seven years by landlords to tenants to whom *section 36 or section 37* of this Act *applies* shall be deemed good and valid without *their* being registered.

[Bill, s. 131.]

Exclusion of specified *areas* from certain provisions of the Act.

157. The provisions of sections *4, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47 and 48* shall not extend to the areas specified in Schedule D to this Act, *or to any other area which the Chief Commissioner may from time to time, by notification in the local official Gazette, add to that schedule, but the Chief Commissioner* may from time to time, by *like* notification, extend *those* provisions, or any of them, to any *of those areas.*

[Bill, s. 132.]

Power to make rules.

158. (*1*) The *Chief Commissioner* may, from time to time, make rules consistent with this Act for the guidance of all persons in matters connected with the enforcement of this Act.

(*2*) *The Chief Commissioner shall, before making rules under this section, publish a draft of the proposed rules in such manner as, in his opinion, is sufficient.*

(*3*) *There shall be published with the draft a notice specifying a date at or after which the draft will be taken into consideration.*

(*4*) *The Chief Commissioner shall receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made by any person with respect to the draft before the date so specified.*

(*5*) *Every rule made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette in English and in such other language or languages as the Chief Commissioner directs, and that publication shall be conclusive proof that the rule has been made as required by this section.*

[Bill, Sch. A.]

SCHEDULE A.*

(*See section 15.*)

I, *A. B.*, of , &c., solemnly declare that I did personally [*or* by my agent *C. D.*] on the day of tender payment to *E. F.* at (the place where the (*revenue or*) rent of the lands at , [held *or*] cultivated by me under [*or* from *or* jointly with] the said *E. F.*, is usually payable) of the sum of rupees as and for the whole amount due from me in respect of the (*revenue or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive. I further declare that the said *E. F.* refused to accept the said sum so tendered [*or* to give me a receipt in full forthwith for the sum so tendered]. And I declare that, to the best of my belief, the sum of rupees so tendered, and which I now desire to pay into Court, is the full amount which I owe *to* the said *E. F.* on account of the (*revenue or*) rent of the said lands from the month of to the month of , both inclusive, and that I owe *to* the said *E. F.* no further sum on account of the (*revenue or*) rent of the said lands.

I, the person named in the above declaration, do declare that what is stated therein is true to the best of my information and belief.

* If this declaration is made by an agent it must be altered accordingly.

[Bill, Sch. B.]

SCHEDULE B.†

(*See section 15.*)

Court of the of

Dated the day of 18 .

To *E. F.*, of &c.

With reference to the within declaration, you are hereby informed that the sum of rupees therein mentioned is now in deposit in this Court, and that the above sum will be paid to you or your *recognised* agent on application. And take notice that if you have any further claim or demand whatsoever to make against the said *A. B.* in respect of the (*revenue or*) rent of the said lands, you must institute a suit in Court for the establishment of *that* claim or demand within six calendar months from this date, otherwise your claim will be for ever barred.

[Bill, Sch. C.]

SCHEDULE C.

(*See section 84.*)

Office of officer appointed to sell distrained property.

A. B.—Distrainer.

Whereas the said *A. B.* has applied to have the distrained property specified below sold for the recovery of alleged to be due to him as arrears of rent, you are hereby required either to pay the said sum to the said *A. B.*, or to institute a suit before the Court to contest the demand within fifteen days from the receipt of this notice, failing which the property will be sold.

Dated this day of 188 .

SCHEDULE D.

(*See section 157.*)

(*1*) *Parganas Kukra Mailani, Bhur, Srinagar, Nighasan, Palia, Khairigarh, Dhaurahra and Firozabad in the district of Kheri;* [New.]

(*2*) *alluvial mahâls for the time being registered as such under the rules made under clause (b) of section 220 of the Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876; and* [New.] XVII of 1876.

(*3*) *lands heretofore or hereafter granted under the waste-land rules for the time being in force in Oudh.* [New.]

† This is to be by endorsement on a copy of the declaration under schedule A made by the person paying the money into Court.

S. HARVEY JAMES,

Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 24th September, 1886:—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

From the Chief Secretary to the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, No. 2150R./204-60, dated the 6th September, 1886.
Memorandum by Bábú Ram Saran Das, Fyzabad, dated 1st August, 1886.
Opinion of Seth Jaidayal, Sitapur, dated 23rd August, 1886.
Minute by [illegible] Singh, [illegible], Sitapur.
Memorials from Zamindárs of Lucknow, Unao, Fyzabad, Barabanki and Sultanpur.

WE, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to Rent in Oudh was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted on the margin and have now the honour to submit this our Report.

2. We append copy of the Bill as amended by us, and have in this Report cited the sections of that Bill in brackets after those of the Bill as introduced. The portions of the amended Bill which differ from the corresponding portions of the Bill as introduced are printed in italics.

3. Since the Bill was introduced, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has consulted selected local officers and held repeated conferences with the Taluqdárs of Oudh at Lucknow, and most of the alterations which we propose to make in the Bill have been approved by his Honour, and proposed or assented to by the Taluqdárs.

4. These alterations will be noticed in the following paragraphs of this Report as nearly as may be in the order of the sections in which they occur.

5. *Section 1* (1).—We recommend an addition to this section, bringing the proposed Act into force with effect from the 1st of January, 1887. It is desirable that the Revenue Courts should have time to examine the details of the new law before bringing them into practice. One effect of deferring the operation of the law till the 1st January next will be to prevent the issue of ejectment-notices in November for the agricultural season of 1887; but after the unprecedented number of recent evictions, due in part to the uncertainties and discussions of the last three years, it is not undesirable that the notices should be suspended for one season, and that landlords should have time thoroughly to consider the effects of the law before the new procedure is brought into force. Statutory enhancement at the end of the current season, whenever the seven years' term shall have expired, will not be interfered with.

We have also, by an addition to this section, proposed to authorise the Chief Commissioner to exercise between the passing and the commencement of the Act any power conferred upon him by the Act to make rules or issue orders.

6. *Section 3* (3).—The definitions of "Oudh" and "Assistant Commissioner" are rendered unnecessary by the form in which we have re-drawn sections 1 (1) and 85 (110).

We have assimilated the definition of "land" to the description of that expression in section 1 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881. The definition in the Oudh Rent Act of 1868 has been held to exclude from the jurisdiction of Revenue Courts suits for the rent of land which at the time of settlement was comprised in a village-site, *jhil* or grove, and therefore excluded from assessment, but which has since settlement been brought under cultivation.

In the definition of "revenue" we have omitted the article "the" before the word "money," in order to remove any doubt as to whether cesses are included in "revenue."

In the definition of "tenant" the references to sections 7 (8), 10 (11) and 116, in connection with thekadárs, have been omitted as unnecessary.

The Oudh Land-revenue Act, 1876, renders the definition of "lambardár" superfluous.

We have added definitions of the words "registered", "signed" and "value."

7. *Section 4* (4).—The Hon'ble Rana Shankar Baksh Singh Bahadur in his speech in the Council of the Governor-General on the 9th June, 1883, and he and other Taluqdárs since that date, have represented the grave inconvenience which may result from the application of all the provisions of the Act to *jungle* (forest), *nautor* (land given on clearance-lease), *banjar* (old fallow), *parti* (new fallow), land rendered culturable at the expense of the landlord, and alluvial land. There appears to us to be ground for the contention of the Taluqdárs that the terms of section 4 (4) should be relaxed in the case of some of these lands. We have therefore made to this section an addition providing that the section shall not be construed to affect any contract relating to reclaimed land till the expiration of fourteen years from the date of the reclamation, and to Schedule D an addition which, read with section 131 (157), will exclude alluvial mahals from the operation of the sections respecting statutory tenancy, and enhancement of rent. We have included in the description of reclaimed land brought into cultivation after lying fallow for seven years, and have made it clear that the provisions of section 4 (4) respecting reclaimed land apply to past as well as to future contracts relating to that land. Those contracts may be either oral or written.

8. *Section 5A.* (6)—We have, in accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, provided that the conferment of occupancy-rights under this section must be by registered document.

9. *Section 7* (8).—On the suggestion of the Taluqdárs, we have added to this section a clause to the effect that a patta may contain any special conditions not inconsistent with the Act.

10. *Section 10* (11).—Also on their suggestion, we have declared the landlord who grants a patta to be entitled to receive a counterpart signed by or on behalf of the tenant.

11. *Section 13* (13).—Also on their suggestion, we have removed from this section and section 83 (108) all references to "acknowledgments of the tender of rent."

12. *Section 15* (15).—We have proposed that applications for the repayment of deposits of revenue or rent may be on plain paper.

13. *Section 17.*—The Taluqdárs ask for some modification of this section. As the section has never been acted on, and may, in the opinion of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, be entirely omitted, we propose to remove it from the Bill.

14. *Section 19* (18).—The words "by diluvion" have been omitted. A holding may be diminished by other causes, such as the acquisition of land for public purposes or a landlord's improvement. We have prefixed to the section a saving of the provisions of section 26 (29) as redrawn by us.

15. *Section 20* (19).—We have, with the concurrence of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, made the sanction of the Deputy Commissioner a condition precedent to the remission of rent under this section, and have made the actual power of the tenant to pay in the circumstances of the case the test of remission. We have restored the proviso to the corresponding section of the present law so far as it affects under-proprietors holding a sub-settlement and tenants having a right of occupancy. We have provided that where a remission of rent under this section causes a material diminution of the assets of the landlord in the village in which the remission is given, the revenue-authorities shall take into consideration any claim made by the landlord for a remission of revenue. Lastly, we have by a section added after section 95 (119) made an order of a Deputy Commissioner sanctioning a remission of rent subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

16. *Section 21* (20).—We have, in accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, added to this section a sub-section, to the effect that a tenant cannot, without the consent of his landlord, relinquish a part only of his holding. We have also provided, on the advice of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, that the application of a tenant for the service of a notice of intended relinquishment on his landlord may be on plain paper.

17. *Section 21A* (21).—We propose to omit the word "voluntarily" in the first clause of the section. When the landlord proposes to enter on the holding, he has to deal with the question of fact as to whether or not the holding has been abandoned. The question as to whether or not the abandonment was voluntary is one for decision, should the tenant claim restoration.

In the second sub-section it is proposed to substitute, in accordance with official opinion and the proposals of the Taluqdárs, the tahsíldár for the supervisor-kanungo as the officer to receive notices under this section. It is represented that the supervisor-kanungo, being engaged on field inspections over a considerable area, may not be readily found, and that it will be on the whole more convenient to lodge the notice at the office of the tahsíldár.

We have, with a view to obviating cases of hardship and preventing future litigation, inserted a provision adopted from the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, enabling the Court to award compensation to any party injured.

We have added after section 105 (130) a section prescribing three months from the date on which the landlord has entered upon a holding as the period within which the tenant may institute a suit for the recovery of the holding.

18. *Section 22* (22).—We have provided that compensation shall not be payable for any improvement made thirty years or more before the date of an ejectment.

We have also provided for the case, reported to be frequent in some parts of the Province, in which an improvement is made by a tenant, not actually on his holding, but on adjacent land belonging to his landlord. The arrangement is convenient. Patches of waste land often adjoin cultivation, on which a well can be built without reducing the cultivated area. Where advantage has been taken of this outlying land by an improving tenant in the past, it has been with the consent, express or tacit, of the landlord.

19. *Section 24* (24).—We have added after this section a section providing for the determination and registration of the outlay on an improvement made by a tenant with the permission of the Deputy Commissioner. We have also provided by a section added after section 95 (119), on the suggestion of the Taluqdárs, that an order of a Deputy Commissioner granting or refusing an application of a tenant for permission to make an improvement, or determining and registering the amount of the outlay on an improvement, shall be subject to appeal to the Commissioner.

20. *Section 26* (29).—We have added three sub-sections to this section—the first providing that a landlord making an improvement on the holding of a tenant without a right of occupancy shall be liable to compensate the tenant for any loss which he may cause to the tenant when making it; the second providing for the abatement of the tenant's rent when the effect of the improvement is to impair the productive powers of his holding; and the third providing that a landlord may not make an improvement on the holding of a tenant with a right of occupancy without the consent of the tenant.

21. *Section 35* (36).—This section has been so amended as to exclude *shikmi* tenants from the acquisition of statutory privileges. It would go very far beyond the declared objects of the Bill to permit any statutory privileges to be conveyed by sub-letting.

We have added here and elsewhere words intended to meet the case of tenants occupying holdings in the rent or area of which there has been no change during their tenancy.

22. *Section 35A* (37).—We have, in accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, added an explanation not strictly necessary, but possibly useful, to the effect that sections 35 (36) and 35A (37) have effect subject to the provisions of section 4 (4) relating to land not previously cultivated, and subject also to the provisions of section 131 (157) excluding certain classes of land from the operation of certain sections of the proposed Act.

23. *Section 36* (38, 39 and 40).—We have broken up this section into three sections. By the first of these new sections we provide for the enhancement of the rent of a statutory tenant within certain limits by contract or by notice: by the second we prescribe the time when the enhancement may be made: and by the third we fix the time for the service of the notice of enhancement. We also provide by these sections that enhancement may be made in consideration of an improvement effected or acquired by the landlord in the same manner as the statutory enhancement, by contract or notice, as the case may be, with the exception that enhancement under section 36K (50) may take place in any year of the tenancy.

24. *Section 36C* (43).—We have added a sixth ground of objection, in consequence of the proposal to allow enhancement for a landlord's improvement to be governed by the same procedure as that of statutory enhancement.

25. *Sections 36D* (44) *and 36E* (45).—We have recast the form of these sections, leaving their substance unaltered.

26. *Section 36G* (47).—We have added to this section a sub-section providing for the case in which an in-coming tenant by agreement with the landlord commutes to a cash-rent the grain-rent paid by his predecessor.

27. *Section 36I* (48).—We have added to this section a sub-section limiting the term "heir" in accordance with the principle of section 9 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

28. *Section 36K* (50).—In accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, we have inserted words enabling the landlord to enhance rent during the currency of a tenancy when the landlord has acquired by purchase the improvement of a tenant.

29. *Section 36J* (51).—We have provided for orders under this section applying to specified areas only.

30. *Section 37* (52).—We have, in accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, made the proviso to section 41 of the Act of 1858 apply to tenants holding under special agreements or decrees of Court as well as to tenants having a right of occupancy.

31. *Section 38A* (54).—With respect to this section the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh writes as follows:—

"This section in the Bill contains the substantive provisions of the proposed law in regard to compensation for disturbance. This was one of the two points in the entire measure to which the Taluqdárs in their Association took strong exception. They argued that the concession to the tenantry of a right to compensation for disturbance assumed and recognized the existence of a right to possession; that this assumption was opposed to the conclusion elicited by the enquiries and correspondence of 1866; that eviction was a necessary remedy against bad characters; and that they had a reasonable objection to remunerating tenants for a course of conduct which in the interests of their fellow-villagers made expulsion necessary, and that the rate of compensation, a year's rent, operated as a practical bar to the landlord's use of his admitted authority.

The Lieutenant-Governor cannot admit that the argument which would connect compensation for disturbance with the creation or recognition of tenant-right is sustainable. Nevertheless it is clear that the proprietary body are much averse to be placed under the liability to make payments of this nature to their tenants; and after much discussion and debate the Taluqdárs have themselves tendered an alternative. They recognize the necessity of some check on eviction. The landlords of the Province have been accustomed for the last eighteen years to use the eviction-notice as a lever for enhancement; and if the system continues under the new Act, the provisions for the limitation of enhancement might be very extensively evaded. The Association ask, then, that while the notice of enhancement is on plain paper, the notice of ejectment shall bear a stamp-duty.

They further propose that the stamp-duty shall be the equivalent of a half-year's rent on the holding.

The plan of substituting a stamp-duty for compensation is undoubtedly open to criticism. So far as this Government is concerned, there is no desire whatever to increase the stamp-revenue at the landlord's expense, or to impose any additional costs of this kind upon transactions between landlord and tenant. The Lieutenant-Governor would certainly not have proposed, for his own part, to turn compensation into a tax; and he has no doubt that it would, on principle, have been better to adhere to the simple and logical provision which would prevent a landlord from ejecting a tenant until he also gave him some indemnity.

Nevertheless, when this alternative is put forward and supported by the Association, and since it has become clear that the Taluqdárs unanimously prefer to pay stamp-duty rather than compensation to the tenant, while undoubtedly the stamp-duty would answer the purpose of a check on ejectment as effectively as compensation-payment at the same rate, the Lieutenant-Governor feels bound to accept and submit to His Excellency the Governor General in Council this proposal as an admissible compromise upon an important and closely-debated provision of the Bill. It is to be understood that the landlords are even more strenuously averse to the 12th section of the Bill, which vests the Government with a general statutory power of interfering with the management of their estates than they are to the levy of compensation on disturbance.

The Lieutenant-Governor, moreover, after consulting many officers of experience, is disposed to accept a half-year's rent as probably a sufficient check upon inconsiderate and injurious eviction. He is further of opinion that a varying duty, such as that proposed, is better than a fixed one. Any fixed duty of considerable value would be prohibitive of the removal of the smaller tenants who possess least means of developing and improving their holdings, and among whom, if bad character is a genuine motive for eviction, bad characters will ordinarily be found.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore recommends that the Government of India should accept the proposal of the Association, and that, instead of the compensation for disturbance provided by section 38A of the published Bill, the law should impose a stamp-duty of the value of a half-year's rent on notices of ejectment. If the character of the duty as a check on eviction is to be maintained, it must be provided that the duty cannot be recovered from the tenant as a cost of Court, should the notice of ejectment, to which it is affixed, be contested.

As it is manifestly desirable, however, that the duty should be no higher than the least amount necessary for its purpose, the maximum limit may be placed at Rs. 25; and when notice issues on the heir of a deceased tenant, no stamp-duty should be imposed. The Bill gives the landlord the right to introduce a new tenant at the market-rate of rent, and expressly excludes the heir of the deceased tenant from any claim to re-entry. There need, therefore, be no restraint on the landlord's power to remove him.

I am to remark that in this and other cases, for example, the tenant's notice of relinquishment, no stamp-fees will be levied upon proceedings that are taken for the information of landlord and tenant. This may be taken as to some extent a set-off against the duty leviable upon ejectment notices. It may be added that if, as is anticipated, the imposition of a stamp proves an effective check upon the issue of the notices, the landlord's costs under this head ought not to be usually heavy."

We accept the proposal of the Taluqdárs on the grounds on which it is supported by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner, and have recommended that effect be given to it in section 39 (55) of the Bill.

32. *Section 41* (59).—We have, in accordance with the wish of the Taluqdárs, inserted the words "in writing" for the word "expressly" in this section.

33. *Section 42* (60).—Where the Court has been merely applied to for assistance to eject, it seems undesirable to impose on it an elaborate inquiry as to whether or not compensation for improvements is due. We have altered the section accordingly.

34. *Section 43A* (62).—The Taluqdárs have proposed several additional grounds for ejectment, but the only one of those grounds which we have been able to accept is one relating to sub-letting, and we have adopted that only in a modified form. It seems to us sufficient to allow ejectment during the currency of a statutory period only when the entire holding has been sublet.

We have inserted a special clause to meet the case of tenants of reclaimed lands.

35. *Section 44* (63).—We have, on the suggestion of the Taluqdárs, extended the period for ejectment from the fifteenth to the thirtieth of June.

36. *Section 45* (64).—We have added after this section a section allowing a tenant in a suit for his ejectment to file any claim for compensation which he may have on account of improvements, and requiring the decree to be made contingent on the payment into Court of any sum found due to him on that account.

37. *Section 46 A* (67).—Under-proprietary communities as well as proprietary communities have to be provided for, and we have provided for both.

38. *Section 46 B* (68).—We have added to this section words to prevent *shikmi* tenants from acquiring statutory privileges by the occupation of land.

39. We have added after section 46 B (68) a section proposed by the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh with respect to long leases. As regards this new section that Government writes as follows:—

"In the minute of the 15th January, 1886, forwarded with my letter No. 178 of the same date, the Lieutenant-Governor recommended that the Bill should expressly permit the execution of special agreements for a term longer than seven years, with the effect that upon the expiry of such agreements the landlord would not be liable for compensation if he disturbed the tenant, although the rule limiting enhancement on the next tenant would prevail. His Excellency the Governor General in Council, in his speech on the reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, referred to this proposition as a remedy in the landlord's power for neutralizing the liability to compensation; and the Association, in their letter of the 28th August, have asked that this authority be expressly recognized in the Bill.

A proviso has been added to meet the possible case of an arrangement by which a lease of eight years might be made to include the statutory enhancement in the eighth year, and so permit a second enhancement in the ninth."

40. After the new section referred to in the last foregoing paragraph we have added a section requiring changes in the rent, and alterations in the area, of the holdings of statutory tenants to be recorded, and a further section limiting the application of the expressions "special agreement" and "decree of Court" to agreements and decrees made and passed before the passing of the proposed Act.

41. *Chapter VI* (VII).—The amendments which we have made in this Chapter are verbal and do not call for remark.

42. *Section 83* (108).—We have added to clause (2) words suggested by the case at I. L. R. 1 All. 217, and now to be found in clause (*a*) of section 93, Act XII, 1881.

43. *Section 84* (109).—There have been hitherto three grades of Courts subordinate to the Court of the Collector. It is proposed to eliminate the Court of the Deputy Collector and, as in the North-Western Provinces, to have only two Courts subordinate to the Court of the Collector, namely :—

(1) the Court of the Assistant Collector of the second class ; and

(2) the Court of the Assistant Collector of the first class ;

and to assign to the latter Court the jurisdiction given to the Court of the Deputy Collector by section 90 of the Act of 1868 in addition to that which the Court of an Assistant Collector of the first class does now enjoys.

It was further the intention of that Act that from all decrees and orders passed by Assistant Collectors an appeal should lie to the Collector, and such has been the practice hitherto. Now, however, that the jurisdiction of the Assistant Collector of the first class is to be extended, it will be necessary that appeals from his decrees should lie, as did appeals from the Court of the Deputy Collector, to the Court of the Commissioner. A certain number of petty appeals will in this way be added to the files of Commissioners ; but as the work which now falls to their share will be considerably lightened by a reduction in the number of ejectment and enhancement cases, this change will be attended with no inconvenience.

No alteration in the forum of appeal is to be made as regards orders.

44. *Sections 85—93* (110—117).—The alterations made in these sections are consequent on the amendments of sections 3 (3) and 84 (109) referred to in paragraphs 6 and 43 of this Report.

45. *Section 94* (118).—This section reproduces section 94 of the Act of 1868, with the exception that the period for an appeal to the Commissioner has been extended from forty-two to sixty days.

46. *Section 95* (119).—We have added after this section a section providing for an appeal to the Commissioner from orders passed by Deputy Commissioners as such and not as Collector under the Act.

47. *Section 96* (121).—We have altered the form of this section to that of section 58 of the Punjab Courts Act, 1884.

48. *Section 101* (126).—We have, at the request of the Taluqdárs, added to this section a sub-section to the effect that nothing in the section shall be construed to affect any local custom or special contract.

49. *Section 103* (128).—We have modified the expression of this section with reference to that of section 207 of the North-Western Provinces Land-revenue Act, 1873.

50. *Section 105* (130).—The addition of the section inserted after section 105 (130) is explained in paragraph 17 of this Report.

51. *Section 106* (132).—We have amended this section in accordance with the wishes of the Taluqdárs. One of the amendments has been referred to in paragraph 42 of this Report. The other was suggested to the Taluqdárs by Schedule III to the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885.

52. *Section 109* (135).—After this section we have inserted a section prescribing the mode of service of notices under the Act. The new section renders it possible to dispense with the very numerous directions of Act XIX of 1838 in this matter.

53. *Section 113* (140).—After this section we have, at the request of the Taluqdárs, inserted a section in the terms of section 34 of the North-Western Provinces Rent Act, 1881.

54. *Section 127* (154).—To this section we have added a sub-section to the effect that, where after the passing of the Act an under-proprietor transfers his rights or any part thereof in land, and the transferee enters into possession, the transferee shall, subject to any written agreement with the proprietor to the contrary, be liable to pay to the proprietor any arrears of rent due in respect of the land at the date of the transfer. The "rent" of an under-proprietor in Oudh is really the land-revenue for which his land is responsible.

55. *Section 128* (155).—We have, on the suggestion of the Taluqdárs, provided that, where land sold in execution of a decree under the Act is a proprietary tenure, a claim to pre-emption may be preferred by an under-proprietor.

56. *Section 129*.—We propose to omit this section with reference to the following remarks of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh :—

"Section 129 reserves to the Local Government power to appoint an officer for the revision of the rents of an estate which is suffering from grave mismanagement. After careful consideration of all the circumstances the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, in view of the safeguards to be provided by the amended law against

oppressive enhancement, it is unnecessary that he should press the legislature to arm the executive Government with this authority by special enactment. The Taluqdárs are understood to desire earnestly that a provision which is particularly unpalatable to them should be withdrawn; and as the conditions of the sanad will still remain in full force, the Lieutenant-Governor hopes the Government of India may be pleased to make the concession."

57. *Section 131* (157).—The entries in Schedule D are based on the following remarks of the Government of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh:—

"In Schedule D, on the advice of the Commissioner of Sitapur, the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to enter as subject to section 131 of the Bill the parganas of Aukra Mailani, Bhur, Srinagar, Nighasan, Palia, Khairigarh, Dhaurahra, and Firozabad in the district of Kheri. They are all in the Tarai and are characterized by a cultivation which fluctuates with every season, and the rent-customs are adapted to a state of agriculture in which the rules suited for a settled system of cultivation are inapplicable. * * * * *

"The alluvial lands on all the great rivers partake of the same character as the Tarai parganas of Kheri. Cultivation depends on the accidents of river-action, and varies in extent and productiveness with every year. By rules framed and published under the Land-revenue Act, these have been formed into alluvial mahals and separately registered: for the most part they are the subject of quinquennial re-assessment, and are all examined and surveyed every five years. The Lieutenant-Governor proposes, therefore, that all alluvial mahals so registered under G. O. No. 2937R., dated 30th September, 1878, shall, on being so registered, be held to be scheduled in Schedule D.

"Thirdly, the Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that all waste-land grants, whether granted on lease or in perpetuity, should be also included in Schedule D. The conditions on which these grants were made by the Government are special. In leased grants the grantee is under an engagement to bring a specified area under cultivation within a specified period; and the grants in perpetuity were also made upon the anticipation of a similar gradual extension of cultivation. In such circumstances, to place any statutory restriction upon the power of the grantee to deal freely with the tenants whom he may have induced to settle upon the land, might be tantamount to a subsequent alteration of the original terms of the contract entered into between the grantees and the Government, might hinder the breaking up of the land, and might impose upon the grantee unforeseen embarrassment in the fulfilment of his engagements."

We have so amended section 131 (157) as to enable the Chief Commissioner to add to Schedule D if occasion require.

58. *Section 132* (158).—We have added to this section sub-sections prescribing the procedure to be followed in making rules under the section.

59. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette.	*Date.*
Gazette of India	12th, 19th and 26th June, 1886.
North-Western Provinces and Oudh Government Gazette	19th and 26th June, and 3rd July, 1886.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	*Language.*	*Date.*
North-Western Provinces and Oudh ...	Urdu ...	10th, 17th and 24th July, 1886.

60. We do not think that the measure has been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

J. W. QUINTON.
C. P. ILBERT.
A. COLVIN.
RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH.*

The 23rd September, 1886.

*I HAVE signed the Report subject to reservation on the following points:—

Section 19, providing for remission of rent.

1. *(1)* As Government is entitled to a share of the produce of each bighá of land, and as it does not only take as revenue one-half of the rent realized by the landlord from his tenant, but also levies from the former many cesses like the Road-cess, the Dák-cess, contributions to Public Hospitals, the New cess and the local rate, and as in consequence of these cesses and of the cost of management and the various losses entailed upon the landlord by the tenant abandoning his holding, by his death or by his having no assets, the landlord's share is reduced to about one-third of the rent, there is no reason why he alone should be made to bear the whole loss. It is only when the Government grants a remission of the revenue that the landlord may be required to remit a portion of his rent. The rule as laid down in section 23, Act XII of 1881, is just and reasonable.

(2) The rule about the remission of rent as laid down in the Oudh Rent Act, XIX of 1868, section 20, having worked well during the last 18 years, and no complaint having been brought against it, need not be altered or modified. The statutory privileges of seven years' lease and of the limitation of enhancement to one anna in the rupee are stronger grounds for making the tenant alone liable to accidental losses. For instance, a tenant who suffers from a diminution of the produce caused by hail in one year may recoup himself for the loss thus sustained during the succeeding years by improved cultivation or high market-rates. But, if the landlord is made to share with the tenant such accidental losses, he cannot be expected to compensate himself by sharing the profits of a more abundant crop in better years; and, as he can only make a limited enhancement even after seven years, he has no prospect of making up for such losses.

(3) The limitation of enhancement will place the Oudh tenant in a better position than that of his brother-tenant in the North-Western Provinces.

(4) Generally speaking, the average rent taken from tenants in Oudh is lower than that taken in the North-Western Provinces.

(5) The landlords of Oudh are less wealthy than those of the North-Western Provinces, for Oudh has enjoyed the blessings of peace for the last 28 years only, while the North-Western Provinces have enjoyed those inestimable blessings for the last 100 years. The indebtedness of the taluqdárs and the passing of Act XXIV of 1870 are evidence of their not being wealthy. If there are a few large taluqdárs in Oudh, there are more such Rájás and wealthy Málguzárs in the North-Western Provinces.

Section 27.—Principle on which compensation is to be estimated.

2. The mode of estimating compensation for improvements laid down in this section is based on very uncertain grounds. Landlords have good reasons to suspect that the estimated cost exceeds the original outlay. The taluqdárs had stated their reasons for doubting the propriety of a section so vaguely worded, and His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor had recommended the addition of certain words in this section which might make it impossible for the estimated compensation to exceed the original outlay in any case. I think the recommendation of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor may be adopted, and no loss or damage to the tenant can possibly be apprehended from the insertion of a proviso to that effect.

Section 29 (3) and (4).—Improvement by the landlord.

3. The provisions of sub-sections (3) and (4), section 29, making the landlord liable to compensate the tenant, are, in my humble opinion, quite inexpedient. They will greatly discourage landlords from making improvements; for, when they come to know that they will have to pay a compensation to the tenant for any loss he may sustain when the improvement is made in his holding, besides the actual cost or outlay, they will naturally shrink from such an ungracious task. Ever since the annexation of the Province, tenants in Oudh have never shown themselves unwilling to allow their landlord to make improvements in their holdings, and have never apprehended from them any loss or damage, nor can evidence be obtained from the report of a Judicial or a Revenue Officer to show that such has ever been the case. Wells are usually sunk in May or June, when the heat is intense and water is at its lowest depth; and when there are no crops there can be no ground for the tenant complaining of any loss or damage.

The effect of an improvement cannot possibly be to impair the productive powers of land. The construction of wells cannot lead to a deterioration of the soil. Even if a well produces salt water, the tenant can use it in raising a tobacco crop and other crops of a similar nature to which irrigation with salt water is beneficial; but if he raises some other crop to the growth of which such water is not favourable, he need not use the water of such a well for purposes of irrigation. If sub-section (4) has been added in order to prevent the construction of an embankment which might possibly cause a loss to the tenant, it may be said that as a matter of fact embankments are seldom constructed in cultivated areas, and that, if constructed, they will tend to increase rather than diminish the productive powers of land. It is only at the repeated request of a large number of tenants that the landlord undertakes to construct an embankment, or he is compelled to construct one when the want of an embankment seems to him to be highly detrimental to cultivation. It must not be overlooked that, while the landlord is made liable to compensate the tenant for an accidental loss arising from any improvement he makes on his own land, the tenant, who has no right whatever in the land he cultivates, is not required to pay any compensation for any improvement made by him the effect of which is to impair the productive powers of the land comprised in his own holding or those of other tenants. In such cases the law affords no protection to the party which suffers from a tenant's improvement. Such losses are extremely improbable, and, if an improvement effected by the landlord in good faith causes accidental loss to the tenant, this cannot be sufficient ground for making the former liable to pay compensation to the latter. The landlord ought to be exempted from payment of such compensation in the same way and for the same reasons as the tenant is not made liable to pay any such compensation.

Section 62 (1).—Ejectment by suit.

4. The Committee of the British Indian Association had submitted their objections to the extension of the privileges of the statutory tenancy and the statutory enhancement to *pahikashts* or non-resident tenants. Their objections were sufficiently strong and could not justly be rejected or over-ruled—

firstly, because land is let to non-resident tenants in those cases only in which resident tenant cannot be obtained; and whenever a resident tenant desires to cultivate land in his own village, or a new tenant from a neighbouring village settles therein, the landlord is obliged to oust the non-resident and give the land to the resident or the incoming tenant, who undoubtedly possesses a preferential title;

secondly, because the *pahikasht* is prevented by local custom and the terms of the *Wajib-ul-arz* from getting water and manure for purposes of cultivation, nor is he allowed to remove those essentials of cultivation from the village in which he resides: he cannot therefore improve the productive powers of the land he cultivates;

thirdly, because it is impossible for the incoming tenant to settle in a new village unless and until he gets some land there for cultivation, nor can he afford to wait for seven years;

fourthly, because rent cannot be realized from a non-resident tenant with as much certainty as from a resident one. He may abandon the village in which he resides, leaving no assets wherefrom the rent due may be realized by a decree of the Court;

fifthly, because non-resident tenants cannot work in their fields with all the members of their family, male and female; while resident tenants cultivate their holdings with the assistance of all their male and female relatives;

sixthly, because resident tenants who have lived in the village for some generations should be supported and encouraged as they increase in numbers and it becomes necessary to extend the area of their cultivation. It would be a great hardship to them if the landlord could not give them the support they so urgently need.

Section 69.—Long leases.

5. The words "by registered document" in this section appear to be quite unnecessary, considering that no right or title is intended to be conveyed thereby. Under the proposed law the tenant is entitled to hold for seven years, and, if he gets a longer lease, it need not be by a registered document; because, if no mention of the eighth year were made in the patta, the tenant could still legally retain his holding on the same rent with the consent of his landlord for one or more years; nor, as regards the stamp duty on the notice of ejectment, can the tenant enter into an engagement with his landlord for exemption from what is not payable to him. Such exemption has been especially provided for, and is the natural consequence of an eight years' lease, which need not, and should not, be registered.

The restriction as to registration will operate more injuriously to the tenant, who will find it extremely difficult to go a long way out of his village to get the document registered, while it will be highly inconvenient to landlords generally, and to taluqdárs especially, to repair to the Registrar's office for the purpose of registration. Under these circumstances tenants will rarely benefit by continuing to hold one year longer than the statutory period of seven years. They will lose the benefits of a whole year's cultivation; and the main object of the Bill in extending the period of their tenancy will thus be defeated. In my humble opinion registration should not be made compulsory, and the eight years' patta should be exempted from registration in the same way as seven years' pattas are exempted therefrom, or it may be made optional, that is, the parties concerned may or may not have the patta registered.

RANA SHANKAR BAKSH SINGH.

S. HARVEY JAMES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of India.